

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. I.

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Whole Number 1.

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH.

At the corner of Water and Bein Streets,
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TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

POETRY.

From the Palladium.

The Crusader's Return.

I'm once again in my native land,
I bare my brow to its breezes bland,
I stand once more on my own dear hills,
And gaze on their thousand gushing rills.
From the cold, and cheerless world I come
A pilgrim to thee, my childhood's home.
Where dwelt my sire, whose actions bold
Are shadowed forth in the tales of old.
As thy walls in the golden sunset glow,
Casting their shade o'er the vale below.
Thou seem'st the form of the warrior brave
Watching beside his loved one's grave.
The rustic bower, where fondly twine
The tendrils sweet of the creeping vine;
The brook where the crystal waters flow,
Are here as they were ten years ago.
No father is near to greet me now,
To lay his hand on my burning brow,
And welcome in tones so sweetly mild,
To his mountain home his wayward child.
No sister comes with her gentle smile,
Her lisping voice, and her sunny smile;
Each feature of other days to trace,
And gaze in her long lost mother's face.
Her burnt locks, and Madonna brow,
'Neath the churchyard mould are resting now.
There's not a sound that floats on the gale
But brings to my ear the sadd'ning tale.
My father fell in the battle field,
Where the Paynim foe was taught to yield;
And he, the boat of our house of pride,
My gentle brother sleeps by his side.
Was it for this I turned from the glance
Of the dark eyed maid of sunny France,
And came to my own Bavarian home

They are gone, they are gone, that youthful
band,
The beauty and pride of my native land:
They are gone, they are gone, and I alone
Am left to weep o'er the altar stone.

CLARA.

From the N. Y. Atlas.

BURIAL OF THE MORMON GIRL.

BY WILLIAM CONSTOCK.

"And lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's
gone,
And o'er her cold ashes upbraid her—
But little she'll reck if they let her sleep on
In the grave where her brethren have laid her."
"To make French Muffins you must
take three eggs to a pint and a half of
milk, with a small piece of butter, a little
yeast, and flour enough to make it thick
as pancakes—let it rise and then pour it
into rings. Split and butter them as soon
as done. It appears to me as if these
words would never pass from the table of
my brain; words of small import to me,
but which I heard between sleeping and
waking—as they proceeded from the lips
of my hostess, at a time that I was trav-
elling in the West. It was early in the
morning. There was but a board between
the apartments in which I slept, and that
in which the family cooked their victuals.
Loud talking in the adjoining apartment
awakened me, and these words are re-
membered together with the interesting
events of the day.
Having parted with my rude, but hospi-
table entertainers, I took my carpet bag in

my hand, and struck into a winding path
which carried me into the heart of the
forest.

The birds of the wild wood carolled
on every tree, and the green leaves to see
cheerfully in the morning breeze. The
little cataracts murmured, and the pure
waters of the brook went joyously on in
their gravelly beds. Beautiful wild flow-
ers, which the far off citizens knew no
of, sent up their perfumes. The lizard
slid away among the dry leaves, and the
fox drew after him his bushy tail, as I
penetrated the sombre depths of the woods.
Here as I was, felicitating myself on the
solitude that reigned around me, and ad-
miring the harmony of Nature, I was
suddenly interrupted in my contempla-
tions by a human figure moving toward
me, as if desirous of companionship.—
Smothering my resentment as well as I
could, I stepped until the stranger came
up. My first glance at his countenance
was very unsatisfactory. Large walleye
that seemed to seek for an opportunity to
get some advantage over me, a long
sharp chin, and thin white lips, afforded
a poor recommendation to my charity.
That a man in the midst of so much beau-
ty, should feel the need of a companion
—that he should be willing to forego the
reflections which naturally arise when
green leaves and wild flowers, and clat-
tering vines invite the fancy to try it
airy wing, was of itself sufficient to prej-
udice me against him. The world was
stamped upon his features. As he ap-
proached me he spoke.

"Fine day for travelling, sir." It was
impossible to deny the gentleman's asser-
tion. He next stated that he was on his
way home, and lived but a few miles dis-
tant—that he was tired of walking in the
woods, and was in a hurry to get out upon
the highway.

I replied that I preferred the wood to
the highway, and pointed out a most ro-
mantic sight where a number of rocks
seemed to have been thrown together by

some revolution of nature, and a tall pine
stood upon the summit, as if to call upon
the passer-by to remark and ponder upon
what had been done in ages long since
gone by. I saw his countenance change
and I thought he lowered with his white
eyebrows. I could not imagine what right
a man had to force himself upon my com-
pany, and then find fault with my dis-
course. He was silent a moment, and
then seemed ready for an effort.

"There are a great many Mormons in
this neighborhood," said he.

"Are there, indeed?" returned I.

He pondered another moment, and
then demanded very abruptly if I had
any dealings with that people.

I was in no hurry to answer a question
so impertinently put; and in a moment
he continued.

"Perhaps, sir, that you are a Mormon."

"I cannot be one until I know who
they are," said I; "but have you a coun-
sel to decide upon the creed of the in-
habitants?"

"We don't allow Mormons here," re-
turned he, eyeing me as if he still doubt-
ed whether I was a Mormon or not.

"May I ask why you do not allow peo-
ple to believe their doctrine, and how you
contrive to prevent it," replied I.

"We don't want them about here, and
we won't have them on our lands," was
his answer. "They are against every-
body's religion, and Joe Smith is the
greatest villain that ever went unhung.
Now, stranger, you may be a Mormon."

for all I know; but if you are I advise
you to make tracks out of this State as
fast as you can go."

"What are the principal tenets of the
Mormon religion?" inquired I.

"A Mormon's a Mormon," cried he in
trance, and his white lip quivered, "and
they ought all to be hung—the one for
the sake of the other."

"Put sir, I merely ask for information.
I have simply heard that there is such a
scope, and am aware that they are every-
where spoken against.—I wish to know
what are the most objectionable tenets
that they hold?"

"You say you are not a Mormon?"

"I need not say it again."

"Very well, I'm glad to hear it. Then
shall not be ashamed to keep your com-
pany."

"Then I hope you will tell me all a-
bout these Mormons."

"Why as to that," said he, "they've
got a scape gallow's rogue Joe Smith for
prophet, and a golden bible, while you
now we've got one bible already, and that's
more than I could ever find time to be;
but thank God they are not gam-
blers."

"You believe it, however. I presume?"

"Yes, I believe in the bible—I hope
so."

"May I ask if you believe the whole of
it?"

"Certainly. I was always taught to
believe it, and so I'll stand up for it; but
I've not read it very lately, not since I
was a child."

"Have you read the Mormon's bible?"

"No no stranger, I wish that they and
their bible were crammed into a big can
and I had the touching of it off."

This edifying conversation had contin-
ued for some time, when I perceived that
the wood had become less dense, and the
rays of the sun occasionally fell upon our
path. My companion then began to hint
sentiments that belong to mortals in
that some exhibition or adventure was
about to take place, that many of his
friends would be present at it, and that

should be also welcome. As he uttered
these words, there was a dark and sinis-
ter expression on his countenance—an
unfeeling, hard, and worldly eagerness
in the gaze with which he regarded me—
some like that which is ascribed to the
eye of a hawk when he is about to pounce
upon his prey. In short, he spoke more
plainly, and acknowledge that he follow-
ed the profession of a gambler; and it
plainly appeared that he was desirous of
ransferring what little loose change I
might have, from my pocket to his own.
"What horrible creatures these Mormons
must be," thought I, "when even a pro-
fessed black'g, and a man who rever-
end the bible since he was a child, is
hooked at their wickedness!"

I looked forth upon the green landscape,
and the distant hills, which opened to the
view as we emerged from the forest, and
contrasted the heavenly prospect before
me with the blackness and deformity
of that heart which was passing at my
side for an opportunity to strip me of my
little all, and send me forth a despised
and penniless wanderer upon the earth.
Thought of the Garden of Eden, which
was deemed too sacred for the abode of
alien man, and asked myself the ques-
tion, "When shall the poisonous serpent
and the laughing hyena no longer infest
a world which the Almighty pronounced
good on that morning when the stars of
heaven sang together, and the sons of
God shouted for joy;" and for a moment
I seemed to anticipate a time when

wrangling sectarians should no longer
soul for the blood of those who dissented
from themselves, or wander among the
tombs, darkened and benighted, in search
of the living among the dead.

The creaking of wheels interrupted
my reverie, and looking up, I saw a train
of wagons just coming over the brow of
a hill; attended by men women and chil-
dren. My companion seized my arm,
and endeavored to hurry me back into
the forest.

"Come," says he, "and go through
the forest a piece—I will raise a few pres-
ently, and you will see some fun."

"I don't understand you," replied I.

"We will get together about fifty stout
men, and make ourselves masters of the
horses and wagons," said he.

"What!" cried I, "would you rob wo-
men and children of their all!"

"Women and children!" shrieked he,
"they are Mormons!" and the spirit of a
demon gazed in his great white eyes.

Roused to the highest pitch of indigna-
tion, I exclaimed:—"Mormons they may
be; but thank God they are not gam-
blers!"

Quick as thought the man showed the
blade of a bowie knife; and then I drew
a pistol from my bosom, and levelled it at
the monster's breast. His countenance
grew more white—his eye fell—he slow-
ly backed off from me, until he was hid-
den in the recesses of the wood; and
I remembered the words, "Resist
the devil and he will flee from thee."

I now looked out upon the travellers as
they came along, and their wagons filed by me. The men
were generally well beaten, and plain-
ly clad; but I did not see an ordinary
countenance among them. Their bear-
ing was dignified and manly. They talked
cheerfully together, and their faces were
irradiated with all those benign and lofty
sentiments that belong to mortals in
whom strong faith has slain the love of
earthly objects. There were young wo-
men there; and as the light of their an-
gelic eyes flashed upon me, I seemed to
be translated from earth to heaven!

That uncommon union of high intelli-
gence with perfect innocence—which is
the great characteristic of angels—beam-
ed upon their countenances, while their
forms which had grown ethereal by suf-
fering, needed nothing but wings to be
true representatives of the celestial and
radiant hosts who watch over the peace-
ful slumbers of infancy. "And these,"
said I, "are the hunted and the outraged
martyrs of the present age. Those are
the pilgrims upon the earth who seek a
city not yet built. The world loves its
own—why then should it not hate those
who have come out from it? Why
should not such worthies as the blackleg
—the bigot—the worldly professor—all
join like howling wolves in pursuing a
people who have risen and shaken them-
selves from the dust of the earth?"

By this time the pilgrim had gained the
summit of a wooded hill at some distance
from me, and there they halted. I walk-
ed leisurely on, until I arrived at the spot.
They had formed a circle and were gath-
ered around some object in their midst.
Curiosity prompted me to press forward,
until I saw a plain pine box lying upon
the green sward. The cover was off and
in the box lay that most delicately beau-
tiful being that I ever beheld. A deep
wound on the forehead caused me to shud-
der, for why should such a creature have
perished by the hand of violence? These
friendless people gathered around the

lovely remains of the young and beautiful martyr; and they "gazed upon the face of the dead," and looked upward, penetrating with the eye of faith the veil of the flesh, and assured that in the moment death was victorious, he had been destroyed. From the words, spoken by some of the younger part of the company, I gathered that she had fallen the day before a victim to her own generosity. An attack had been made upon the camp by some of the "friends of good order," several were killed, & the girl had rushed between the uplifted arm of one of the assailants and an elderly man for whom the blow was intended. The axe fell upon her own head, and her life's blood flowed through the wound.—She had arrived from England a few months before, and had left the highest prospects behind. She had deserted the pleasant halls of her fathers—the flatteries of the young and gifted to find a grave in the wilderness, to procure her virgin blood upon the soil of a country whose constitution declares that none shall be molested in the free exercise of their religion. But when our fathers drew up the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, they promised more than their sons have ever performed. It is easy to say what ought to be done; but the devil is not killed because he is denounced. The cry that "our craft is in danger!" is as impudently raised now as it was in the day of the apostles; and if it was the high professors who stimulated Pilate and the common people to murder Jesus Christ; so it is the sanctimonious Pharisees who are at the bottom of all the religious persecution which has raged against the Latter Day Saints.

I stopped not to examine whether the faith of this martyred maiden was correct or not—my decision would be fallible, and I had no right to condemn those who differed from me; yet I conceived that I had quite as much right to do so as any other mortal upon the face of the earth.

As these solitary people stood around the new grave, and spoke of the day when the wilderness should blossom as the rose; as stern men and frail women lifted up their voices together and hailed from the earth the expected Redeemer, in the skies—the scene became sublime. Their strong faith in the literal fulfillment of the prophecies—so different from the thousand and one twistifications by which those prophecies are spiritualized into every thing and nothing—seemed to give a substantial reality to their religion—a freshness and vitality to their hope, which I had never witnessed among the jangling, Babal like, blind, bigoted sectaries of the day—who declares from the pulpit that one half of the revelations of God were nothing at all.

The rude coffin was nailed up, and the body was lowered into the grave. The turf was placed upon it, and the pilgrims pursued their way into the wilderness, followed by the dragon of this world who has not yet ceased to spout water after them, in order that they may be carried away by the flood. Yet it may be hoped that in the two great wings of the American Eagle—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—they will yet arrive at a temporary rest.

THE FIRST VINE.—When Noah planted the first vine and retired, Satan approached and said—"I will nourish you, charming." He quickly fetched three animals—a sheep, a lion, and a hog, and killed them one after another near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks a goblet, he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly. That is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is like a lion and says, "Who is like me?" he then takes of stupendous things. When he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and he wallows in the mire like a hog.

Love is found in gentle hearts. It resides not amid the riots of pleasure—it dies in the glare of splendor and cannot live in a heart devoted to dress and weak follies, it is more mature in quietness than loud applause or the world's praise. Give us the sharp defined feelings of a young and timid girl, and we leave you the professions of a gaudy coquette.

A naval rendezvous is about to be established at Cincinnati.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1842.

INTRODUCTORY.

In taking the charge of a public journal, we are aware of the responsibility devolving upon us, and the importance of the station we have assumed; and, as is customary upon like occasions, it becomes necessary for us to make a few remarks explanatory of the course we intend to pursue, and the principles and motives by which we shall, at all times, be governed.

Four years have elapsed since the Latter Day Saints first made a settlement in this place, and it is well known by every individual, at all conversant with the history of the church at that time, that the location was made under very unpropitious and gloomy auspices. Having been driven from their homes and possessions in Missouri, by a savage, barbarous, relentless and heartless foe—devoid of every feeling in common with mankind, or any principle of humanity, justice, or benevolence—their pecuniary embarrassments were truly distressing and the situation of many was indescribably deplorable. But fortune smiled upon them—Omnipotence interposed in their behalf; homes were providentially provided, prosperity crowned their labors, and an abundance flowed in to alleviate their wants and render them comfortable. It is unnecessary, however, for us to dwell upon their prosperity—the flourishing city of Nauvoo—smiling under the genial sun of happiness and contentment—speaks in language more loud and in strains more eloquent, than any thing that our feeble capacity is competent to introduce. Blessed with a soil unsurpassed, and with privileges unequalled by any in the world, what obstacles can interpose to impede her growth? Is there any thing to retard her progress, or hinder her in her onward course to greatness? No, there are no obstructions to log the wheels of her progression! Her march is onward, her course steady and rapid; and nought but the unsullied beams of prosperity, greatness and glory, illuminate her passage!

This state of things existing, we enter the field of our labors with cheerfulness and elasticity, and with a firm conviction that our undertaking will be approbated and our exertions liberally patronized. The advantages that are to result from the establishment of a weekly paper in this city, are obvious to every candid and reflecting mind. We are a community of people in whom the shafts of slander are levelled and the missiles of the wicked unsparingly hurled. The public press is daily teeming with slanders, foul calumnies, and base misrepresentations; and every effort is made, by the base and unprincipled, to turn the tide of popular opinion against our characters. Shall this state of things be suffered longer to exist without some channel through which we can convey correct information to the world and thereby disabuse the public mind as to the many slanders that are constantly perpetrated against us? Is it policy? Is it the characteristic of Americans thus tamely to submit to the false imputations of those depraved and misguided bigots who so assiduously assail our reputation and defame our character? Is there a single spark of philanthropy or one glimmering ray of patriotism existing in the bosom of that individual who will not raise loud his voice against the high-handed and unprecedented measures entered into by many of our opponents, whose only principle is that of slander and detraction? No American citizen, who honors the worthy blood of our progenitors, or boasts of the free and glorious institutions of this Republic, will thus silently submit. The Constitution of our country gives to every individual the "liberty of conscience" and the "liberty of speech." Blot this clause from the Constitution and wrest these privileges from our citizens; and this Government will become, at once, an oligarchy, more oppressive in its character and more corrupt in its administration, than those despotic dynasties over which kings and potentates spread the terror of their reign.

In this undertaking, we have the good of the people at heart. In our editorial labours we shall endeavor to manifest that decision of character, and speak with that simplicity and plainness, that will entitle us to the gratitude of the good and the respect of the great. We shall always endeavor to act upon the defensive with our opponents, not upon the offensive; but when we do speak, we shall manifest that spirit of boldness and determination that shall become our station and be worthy of our cause. This community will ever find us a faithful and diligent sentinal upon the watch-tower of their liberty, ever contending for their rights and privileges, with energetic and becoming zeal, and when the far-off clouds of approaching difficulty cast their portentous shadows in view, and the ominous mutterings of the distant thunder send their first faint echo upon the ear, the tocsin of alarm shall be sounded by us with promptness and fidelity.

It has long been the desire of our citizens to have a weekly paper established in this place, and had it not have been for the untimely death of our lamented Brother, DON CARLOS SMITH, they would, ere this, have had their desires consummated. At the time of his death, arrangements were being made for publishing a paper, to be entitled the "Nauvoo Ensign and Zarahemla Standard," and a considerable number of subscribers had already been procured. His decease baffled all expectations, and all hopes of a weekly newspaper were abandoned until the present time, when the strong solicitation of our friends induced us to engage in the publication of The Wasp.

It is true the Times and Seasons is published in this place; but it being devoted exclusively to matters of religion, and its size being quite limited, there can be no space found in its columns for the local and general news of the day, which makes the establishment of a paper doubly requisite; and we shall, therefore, look to the public for that patronage which its importance seems to demand.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration to our city is daily increasing. Some three or four weeks ago, it will be remembered, some hundred and fifty or two hundred emigrants arrived on the Aerial from England, accompanied by Elder Lyman Wight and eighty or ninety more from Mississippi. This was the first company of English emigrants that landed here this spring. Since that time there has been daily accessions made to our population, both from Europe and the Eastern States. Last Wednesday near one hundred and fifty English arrived on the Leiza—the Amazon, of the same day, we understand, brought sixty more. We witness the tide of emigration with feelings of satisfaction—it speaks well for the prosperity of our city.

We have a small compliment for Tom Sharp the Editor of the Warsaw Signal in our next. We shall keep our eye on the Signal of war until its exhausted Editor like any other dirty culprit hides himself amidst the rubbish of his own corrupt doings—and cries give me more TURKEY or I die.

We take the liberty to send the Wasp to many of the subscribers of the Times and Seasons and if they are pleased with the arrangement they can manifest it by sending us the money by mail or faithful hands, if not they can re-mail them to us again.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Smith, Sir:—I understand you are about publishing a weekly newspaper, in the city of Nauvoo, to be entitled the Wasp, containing general intelligence and the news of the day. I wish you much success and prosperity in your undertaking, and would be highly gratified, Sir, if you will do me the favor to give place in your paper, for a letter that was written, some time since, for the express benefit of Tom Sharp, the pretended editor of the Warsaw Signal.

FROM THE PRAIRIE PREACHER.
SERMON, NO. 1.

Mr. Sharp, Sir:—Among the many articles that claim a rank in the scientific world, is a certain piece of furniture or work of art, (the Mirror) that develops to the natural eye so much of that vile corruption that is peculiar alone to a certain class of men in the present age.

Firstly, I shall consider the utility of this work of art.

Secondly, I shall notice the ease with which all the defects of man's corrupt nature may be plainly manifest by the use of this article.

First. To consider the utility of the Mirror, it is not necessary for me to show where it had its origin, or who was its inventor; but chiefly to show the benefit of this wonderful, and most to be admired, of all inventions, and especially on the

present occasion. I allude to this as a species of things, not of the feminine but of the masculine gender; that is, it is sufficiently strong to perform the work of its office. I speak of this as a matter of importance, and wish to be distinctly understood; and I would further state that experience has taught many a lesson on this point, where men have had sufficient courage to try the experiment. Here let me remark, If a man wanted to take a superficial view of a visage most horrible, or if he wanted to take a more critical observation, and thereby become acquainted with all the peculiar niceties of a comic nose, stuck square on the worst of all faces, rising not horizontally, but perpendicular and rather oblongish, with a mouth screwed into the shape of an italic O, and far more ridiculous than Roman Zodiacs or Mormon hieroglyphics, with the appearance of a mouth placed upon the head and shoulders of a Monkey or Baboon; and we might still add that a man could see himself from head to foot, whatever his defects or deformities might be. If he is a friend to sinners or sin, and has rendered himself obnoxious to his former friends; or if he is a liar, a fool, a knave, a rascal, a mobocrat, a traitor to democracy, a tory to his country, a Mormon eater; or if he teaches the citizens of Hancock that Joseph Smith has no right to vote, and that five thousand people have no privilege to visit the polls because they are Mormons, and none to change their politics if they see fit; and, in fine, if an ignoramus, or a non compos mentis editor of a newspaper, devotes his columns, exclusively, to the publishing of lies, foul calumnies, and every slander that he can invent, and then pour them upon the heads of unoffending Mormons, by saying they are murderers, and such like expressions, that go to show an editor a mean, contemptible puppy, whose tongue is set on fire of hell, and whose heart is the very seat of wickedness, agitating internal broils, without a cause, and also war in times of peace; and I believe, by way of a modest hint, that such men would steal on the Mormon's credit, if an opportunity would offer itself, and that to, on every and all occasions where a fear of detection did not operate too strongly upon the mind, and force the penalty of the law. However, be this as it may, all the before mentioned traits, if possessed in the person of one man, could be plainly manifest to him through this wonderful work of art, called the Mirror, provided an exertion were made to that effect.

After detaining you so long upon my first proposition, I hasten to the second and last: the ease with which all these defects can be seen by the use of the Mirror. This last part of my subject will include the moral and physical ability of man; though it might be argued with some degree of propriety, that in a debilitated state of the body, which comes in consequence of the deformity of nature's first work, that some men have not the ability to perform, or physical force to make the exertion, there being also a mental derangement; the whole system become prostrate, at once. But this, on the main, is not the case with all; for some, although morally, physically, and mentally deficient, by the aid of a few inferior props, are enabled to make the grand discovery of their own defects and extraordinary qualifications, and, Sir, if my arguments are not conceded to, and the position that I have taken, in this respect, should, by your most noble honor, be considered a matter of doubt; I would recommend to you, as experience is the best schoolmaster, to make the trial for once; but be careful to provide yourself with a plenty of hartshorn and camphor, that in case you should fail in the attempt, and fall beneath the ponderous weight of your own body, some restoratives may be administered immediately. Should you fail in the first attempt, you must call on the traitor Harris, and a few other apostate Mormons, to help their fainting brother and thus bring yourself in full view before the Mirror, and I will assure you that you will then believe, what I have said is true, and that all the

before mentioned corruptions will be fully exemplified in the person of yourself. I must close my arguments on this point, and pass with haste to make a few observations by way of application. It must be evident to the hearers of the word, that the days and nights are as long as ever; that the earth continues to roll upon its axes, the sun, moon, and stars, perform their successive revolutions, and time rolls on with the same rapidity, and the sun rises and sets upon the wicked, and the righteous remain righteous still, while the unrighteous, that have been guilty of all the crimes that are enumerated in my first proposition, remain under the gnawings of a guilty conscience; and I have no doubt, sir, but that these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. I have nothing further to write, and must close for the present. As ever, a friend to sharps that are not flat, and also to signals, but not in times of peace. So mote it be.

NOT A TORY, BUT A FRIEND TO
LIBERTY AND EQUAL RIGHTS.
N. B. Now Tomy, if you have as much regard for truth as you have for falsehood, you will give this letter a place in your columns.

There will be found more truth than poetry in the above article. It is a very correct exemplification of the peculiar character and extreme beauty of Tom Sharp, and forms, of itself, a most complete "Mirror" through which the editor can see reflected all of his most prominent features and traits with all their hediousness and natural deformity.

For the Wasp.
Mr. Editor:—"The Warsaw Signal," alias "Tartarn's Torch Light," of the 30th ultimo, contains the following interrogatories; to wit:

"1. Is it so, that you have established a Recorder's Office at Nauvoo, for the purpose of recording Deeds?"

Answer—Yes. Do you feel bad? How will you help yourself?

"2. Is it so, that marriage licences are granted by any authority at Nauvoo or that the marriage ceremony is habitually performed without a license?"

Answer—You can't come it old boy neither Sharp nor Gregg can marry in Nauvoo; but unless you are particularly fond of squaws you can be permitted to marry in the United States—otherwise you can just step over on the island in the vicinity of Warsaw—that Anus Mundi of the Universe. Come, Thom-ASS, try it again.
PLUTO.

LATE FROM TEXAS.
The following letter from President Houston to a gentleman in Galveston published in the Civilian, it will be seen, gives altogether a new aspect to affairs:—

CITY OF HOUSTON, March 17, 1842.
Dear sir—The news by express from Austin up to the 13th inst., is that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio, after having plundered the place. They were laden down with baggage and marched slowly. Col. Hays is harrasing them on their march. They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier are marching to overtake and beat them.

War shall now be waged against Mexico, nor will we lay aside our arms until we have secured the recognition of our Independence. Until then I will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of Armies.

Your friend,
HOUSTON.

THE DAUGHTER OF COL. BURR.

Everyone who knows aught of the history of Aaron Burr, must recollect the mysterious death of his only daughter, the wife of the former Governor of South Carolina. She left Charleston in a brig for this city, as was said, with a large amount of money and plate; but the brig never reached the port, nor was ever heard of after. Years passed away, when a sailor in Maine, on his death bed, confessed to have been one of the crew of the brig, and that the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the New Orleans Crescent City of the 2nd inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:

"A gentleman from Texas—an old and valuable friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died in Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies in which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a consultation was held, and it was determined that the passengers should be robbed and murdered. The work of death commenced, and all were killed; Mrs. Alston being the last victim who was made to walk the plank. Her image, he said, was always before him, and he could not die without confessing the horrid deed. The closing scene of his life was horrible in the extreme—he raved with madness, exclaiming, 'There!—there she is now!—I see her standing before me!—away—away!'"

"Many witnesses were present who can bear testimony to the confession, and we think there can no longer be a doubt on a subject which was long veiled in mystery."

From the Boston Evening Transcript,
MATTERS OF COURSE.

There are certain things in the world which have so uniformly turned out in the same way, that nobody dreams of their resulting in any other. In short, they are set down as "matters of course"—For example:

When a bank suspends specie payment, it is always done for the public good as a matter of course.

If the said bank becomes irretrievably insolvent, and is forced to liquidate its affairs, the directors publish a card stating, that the assets are amply sufficient to pay every thing, as a matter of course.

People who put any degree of confidence in such statements are always deceived and disappointed, as a matter of course.

When a man commits a murder, or a forgery, or runs away with his neighbor's wife, and is detected and tried, he is proved to be insane, as a matter of course.

When a fire occurs, whether it proves destructive of property or not, it is the work of an incendiary, as a matter of course.

When a man is detected in some unmitigated rascality, which must destroy his reputation forever, he requests the public to suspend their opinions, as a matter of course.

When two locomotives come into collision on a railroad, destroying each other, knocking half a dozen cars to pieces, killing a dozen passengers, and wounding twice as many more, the public are promised full information concerning the same, as a matter of course.

When such information comes, if at all, it exculpates every body from blame, as a matter of course.

But every body who believes one-half that is stated of its wonderful virtues, gets egregiously humbugged, as a matter of course.

Every man of intelligence and common sense, is a subscriber to a newspaper, and if he is honest, he will pay his subscription punctually, as a matter of course.

The Music of Nature.

Nature, through all her depths, is replete with music, varied in its tones and rich in its melody. There is music in the stillness of the twilight hour—in the voices of the balmy breeze as it sighs amid the stirring leaves of the star-lit grove, or sleeps upon the calm bosom of the reposing waters; in the bubbling of the inland fountain, and the thunderings of the foaming cataract—in the ripplings of the mountain rill, and the majestic voice of the storm stirred sea. There is music in the joyous symphonies of the glad songsters of the grove beneath, and the mutterings of the pealing thunders above. In heaven—on earth—in the outspread skies and the invisible air;—in the solitary dell and on the high mountain's cloud-veiled top, where human footsteps have never left an echo—in the deepest cells of the passion-stirred heart, and the inanimate depths of the material world; and in the dim rays of earth and the beams of those Celestial Lights which illumine the high firmament and light the angels to their evening orisons; in the tones that the rill has in the rivulet, and the rivulet in the sea. Should every little streamlet tarry at the fountain head, in all, through all and over all; and forever vibrating—the rich music of univer-

sal harmony and the deep tones of undying melody! Thousands of invisible harps are pouring their united melody through the depths of air and earth, and millions of archangels touch their heaven-strung lyres and send celestial harmony through the vast halls of the temple of the living God, up to the burning throne of the Dread Eternal One! It is the air of earth—it is the atmosphere of heaven! The unbounded universe is one sleepless lyre, whose chords of love, and hope, and purity, and peace, are fanned into a dreamy and mystic melody by the breath of the invisible God!—Morning Star.

POETRY.

In looking over our old musty files of papers, we find the following, published some years ago in the Ohio Star. It appears over a fictitious signature; but, as we understand that "TOLLIA" is the signature over which the productions of our celebrated poetess, Miss Eliza R. Snow, appeared in early life, and knowing that she was once a popular patron of that paper, we do not hesitate to give it to our readers as one of the early productions of her pen. If we mistake not, it will be hailed as a rich treat by every lover of good poetry, who have so long been delighted with the occasional warblings of her muse.

From the Ohio Star.
GENIUS EMANCIPATED:

Or, the effects of Education on the Human Mind.
The scene was rude, and in its scenic pride,
Wild mossy thickets cluster'd side by side,
Spontaneous rubbish cloth'd the rugged soil,
The lean brake doated on the thistle's smile;
Nature's green umbrage closely interwove,
And form'd the darksome, orbless arch above.
There, on the rocky base by Ignorance chain'd,
Uttam'd, uncultur'd, savage Genius reign'd;
Thick clouds of vapor gather'd round her head,
Her winding paths thro' miry mazes led,
Her ling'ring step and vague ambiguous air
Bespoke distraction rather than despair:
Her harsh speech grated thro' the craggy oaks,
Or fell unheeded on embedded rocks;
Her harp was silent, and it matter'd not,
For no kind gale could reach th' ill-fated spot;
And when full riming at the vocal song,
She seem'd the mimic of a palsied tongue.
At length, amid the strange mysterious gloom,
Freedom's bold spirit shook the bolted tomb;
And Education usher'd into birth,
Rose phoenix-like, to renovate the earth.
The scene is chang'd—the scenery now appears
Like hope's fine portrait of prospective years—
That mighty skill has swept th' encumber'd soil,
And made it teem with honey, wine and oil;
Fair lilies flourish'd and gay tulips bud,
Fresh roses bloom where prickly brambles stood,
Tall trees are bounding with perennial fruit,
And golden diamonds sparkle at the root;
Unbounded prospects in succession rise
On either side, and tow'r amid the skies.
See Genius now, in splendid robes array'd,
Expanding blossoms deck her laurel'd head;
Fair gems of science brighten on her brow,
She speaks, kings nod, and thrones and empires bow,
She takes the harp, and letter'd pinions bear
Enchanting music thro' the ambient air.
See her ascend Olympus' blazing height
Where fabled deities carouse in light:
Aspiring still, she aims at crowns on high,
And seeks a passport to the upper sky;
Obtains the grant, by Inspiration giv'n,
And with its chart and compass, sails to heav'n,
Is crown'd immortal at the throne of God.

TULLIA.

DUTIES OF WOMEN TO THEIR COUNTRY.

The shelter and protection of a free government also demand awakened and grateful energies. Since its welfare is involved in the virtues and intelligence of its subjects, the character and habits of human every member of its great family, are of the importance. I imagine that I hear from the lips of some of the young and sprightly of my sex, the enquiry, "Why need we concern ourselves in the affairs of politics? What share have we in the destinies of our country?" The same share that the rill has in the rivulet, and the rivulet in the sea. Should every little streamlet tarry at the fountain head, where would be the river that dispenses fertility—the ocean, bearing commerce

and wealth upon its never resting tide.— Woman possess an agency which the ancient republics never discovered. The young Captains of the mind are given in charge to her. She can tinge them with sweetness or bitterness, ere they have chosen the channels where to flow, or learned to murmur their story to the time worn pebble. Greece, that disciple and worshiper of wisdom, neglected to appreciate the value of the feebler sex, or to believe that they who had the moulding of the whole mass of mind in its first formation, might help to infuse a principle of permanence into national existence. Rome in her wolf-ras'd greatness, in her fierce democracy, in the corruption of her imperial purple, despised the moral strength that lay hidden under physical weakness. But our cuntry has conceded every thing, the blessings of education, the equality of companionship, the luxury of benevolence, the confidence of a culturer's office to those young buds of being, in whom is her wealth and her hope. What does she require of our sex in return for these courtesies? Has she not a right to expect that we give our hands to every cause of peace and truth—that we nurse the plants of temperance and purity—that we frown on every inroad of disorder and vice—that we labor in all places where our lot may be cast, as a gentle teacher of wisdom and charity, and that we hold ourselves, in domestic privacy, the guardians of those principles which the sage defends in the halls of legislation, and the priests of Jehovah upon the walls of Zion.

A WIFE.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion he wants, not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, and sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort; can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description occasionally figures in the drawing room, and attracts the attention of the company, but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man, or to train up a child in the way he should go.

A very delicate lady down east covers her cheeks with paint before going out—she says she does not like the young men to see them naked. Very modest!

We notice in a North Carolina paper the marriage of Mr. James Plank to Miss Rebecca Payne. If that plank don't get the rough edges play'd off, we are no judges of human "nature."

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A shoemaker in Boston the other day, took home a pair of shoes to his own wife.

A SOLEMN THOUGHT.—When we look abroad upon the great potatoe patch of the world, we see innumerable hills, filled to overflowing, with the very smallest kind of "taters," and a feeling of sadness comes over us at the thought that they'd never be any larger.

An exchange paper contains a notice of the marriage of Mr. Gallop to Miss Moon.—We suspect this is the only example of a man galloping to the Moon!

Despise not your neighbor because he is poor.

MARRIED.—On the 23rd of Dec. 1841, by Elder Daniel Cathcart, Mr. Owen Badson, to Miss Annis Nyman, both of this city.

—In Lee county Iowa Territory, on the 31st of March 1842, Mr. Philander Avery, to Mrs. Elizabeth Meakes.

—In Adams county, on the 31st of March, by Elder Heber C. Kimball, Mr. Isaac Bullard, of this city, to Miss Mary Ann Hyde.

DIED.—In East Bethany, Genessee co. N. Y., on the 25th of Jan., 1842, in the triumph of faith, after a long and painful illness, Miss Eunice W. Churchill, formerly of Hartford Conn., in the 62nd year of her age.

—In this city, at his father's residence, on the 12th of August, 1841, Elijah M., son of John W. and Annice Roberts, formerly of Fairfield Conn., aged 15 years and 16 days.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
QUINCY ILLINOIS.

ARE prepared to attend to all applications for discharge under the Bankrupt Law.—Office on Hampshire Street, in the city of Quincy. One member of the firm will be at Carthage and Nauvoo on or about the 14th inst. to remain some three or four days on said business. RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT.
Quincy, April 5th 1842. 1-3w.

(For The Wasp.)
Funeral of Ephraim Marks.
BY L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

'Twas a delightful morning—beauty the bland, exquisite scenery of returning spring, began to spread an exhilarating and enlivening aspect over the gay landscape and scene around. The zephyrs cool and refreshing, rose into gentle life—the commingling voices of ten thousand warblers floated, in harmonic numbers along the balmy breeze—Mississippi reposing bosom received the fond caresses of the fluttering wings of the wind and the tiny waves broke with rippling melody upon the shore. In fine, all nature was robed in its most captivating charms, and seemed exerting a benign influence to cheer the house of mourning and calm the swelling tide of grief and bitter woe that flowed on ungovernably within the deep sanctuary of each agonized heart.

I stood by the house of the dead—the deep sighs of mortal anguish stole from within. 'Twas a solemn sight—Death the grand leveller of human greatness, and destroyer of social happiness, had visited that once cheerful, once happy abode, and taken from the penetralia of domestic enjoyment—from parents' caresses, and the society of brothers and sisters—one worthy the name of a son and a brother. Twenty-two pall bearers—all young, all noble and lofty in their mien—bore him forth upon his solemn bier. These had been his associates, his companions in life, which made them more deeply feel that they were his friends in death! They had shared his kindness, known his goodness, and participated in his friendship; he had moved with them in scenes of innocent amusement, but the scene was changed—death had taken him, and they bore him onward to the 'narrow house.' Their mien betokened the feelings of deep solemnity—their countenances were sad, and the occasional agitation and involuntary workings of the lip, seemed but to say, 'Ephraim is no more! peaceful be thy silent slumbers!' Each coat-sleeve wore a badge of mourning—the gloomy crape—so often worn by man.

To tell the world of friends deplored,
Of friendship true and lasting.

The 'Legion's' sweetly playing band' moved solemnly in their train, but all was silence; their instruments were invisible—no note of mellow music swelled upon the breeze. They strode in solemn silence; and next, in slow succession, came the band of sorrowful weepers.

ers! Their cheeks pale—their eyes made red with weeping—their countenances wearing the deep impress of utter desolation, rendered the scene more affecting to the contemplative mind, than any spectacle that human imagination can conceive. And 'mid that solemn group, up-welling gushes of its anguish, and the swelling tide of bitter feeling, strives in

These were followed by the members vain for reconciliation in a burning flood of the City Council—next by a long and orderly procession of citizens—male and female—and last of all closed in an unnumbered train of carriages. The master of life, and fastens upon the mind a splendor of ceremonies—seated upon a gentle of unbroken meditation. Have we staid—rode close beside the procession that path with thorns of difficulty, or to and near the coffin of the sleeping dead, sees of kindness for the deceased? they

Thus formed, the procession move are brought back upon the recollection slowly on toward the 'funeral grove'—and we feel appraised or condemned as they arrived; and 'neath the shadow cord as our works have been. If evil of the over-sweeping limbs that just be-remorse scatters its withering mellow upon the soul and spreads a feeling of desolation reminding us of the days of youth, re-creation throughout the agitated empire of life with the blossoms of hope, of joy, the heart; if good, satisfaction reflects its of bliss without alloy,—each beholder unsullied rays over the scene, and the found a commodious seat. The corpse, mind, emancipated from the his of mor was placed near the rude-made stand, and each sad mourner drew near in solemn awe. Now all were still around an awful death-like silence pervaded the vast multitude, save, over and on a vast sigh of grief broke from the overflowing bosom of some of the mourners. At length, the choir broke the solitude of the noiseless scene; and, with the artful modulation of harmonious voices, 'chantered forth a hymn to the Living God.' He ceased, and a chaplain, with graceful and manly attitude, rose and read a chapter from the sacred book. Again the choir swelled their heavenly music on the busy

air; again the chaplain rose, and, after pouring out his soul in prayer, began the delivery of his address. His address,

full of argument, sympathy and pertinence, was listened to with deep interest and marked attention. He dwelt upon the many virtues of the deceased with much earnestness, and when he came to speak of the relationship he sustained, in life, toward his aged parents, and the loss with which they had met by the sudden blow of death, the tide of grief within the mourner's breasts, refused submission to the dictates of silence, and sought relief in the deep, up-gushings of the heart. Then, as if to pour the balm of reconciliation upon the agitated ocean of sorrow, he spoke of the glorious hope that awaited them beyond the solemnities of the grave, when they should embrace the spirit of the departed in a better, a brighter world than this, and bask in the beatitude of heaven throughout a never ending eternity. He ceased; another chaplain rose; and, in strains of masterly eloquence—such as cannot be described or even conceived by any, save those acquainted with his powers of mind—uttered forth the feelings of his soul. He spoke at some length with remarkable pathos, at intervals interlarding his remarks with pathetic appeals to the young associates of the dead, that they might wake warning from what they then witnessed—remember their Creator in the days of their youth, and thus be prepared for the solemn hour of death. At length he was silent, and the solemn music of the choir again re-echoed through the grove. After the benediction of the man of God, the procession was re-formed as before; and with the same solemn, measured tread, pursued their way to the receptacle of the dead. Winding in graceful circle, down the gentle eminence they reached the burial place near its base—where numberless saints slept in silence, awaiting that eventful period when the resurrection morn shall dawn upon the world, dissipating from the mental horizon the dark, dank mists of by-gones, and the voice of Omnipotence dissolve the spell that holds them in slumber—the coffin was lowered into its last resting place, and the lengthy train, two by two, with heads uncovered, and deep solemnity seated on each brow—moved slowly by the grave, depositing therein a green, unwithered bough, to the memory of him who slept there in silence.

The trampling of the hoofs—so passionately described by the celebrated Butler—fell heavily upon the coffin! O that sound

the ear of man as it forever hides the form of some loved one from his sight. At the dull monotony of its echo, the degradation, rendered the scene more affecting to the contemplative mind, than any spectacle that human imagination can conceive. And 'mid that solemn group, up-welling gushes of its anguish, and the swelling tide of bitter feeling, strives in

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Thanks, in behalf of the mourners were rendered to the congregation for the manifestation of their respect for the deceased; the grave closed upon him forever; the multitude withdrew in silence; and, as I cast a lingering look toward the lonely bier that stood over the grave of Ephraim, the enquiry arose in my mind, 'Who next will it bear to the narrow house?'

PROPOSALS,
FOR
PUBLISHING
THE WASP.

The undersigned will publish a paper entitled "The Wasp," in the City of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

This Periodical will be devoted to miscellaneous subjects, and he trusts that the matter which will be found in its columns, will be subservient to the cause of humanity, justice & truth. As this is an age of strange events, and of much inquiry, in both the religious and political world, the editor has been induced by the strong solicitations of many of his old and tried friends, to publish a periodical of this kind, and he hopes to have his path circumscribed with truth and not error, and thus be enabled to meet the expectations of the high minded patriot, the philosopher, the logician and man of reason. It is not the design of the editor to condescend to the vulgar, or to often characterize parties, but will endeavor to draw around him, as much as possible, the spirit of those pure and sacred principles that give to all, all rights, parties and denominations, whether religious or political, the right to think, believe, or worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. He will contend for equal rights in the natural privileges, but also reserve to himself the privilege of weighing in a balance the correctness and character of every principle that may pass under his observation.

He would "doth our law judge any man before it hear him?" and again he said, "every tree is known by its fruits, and since good and bad men are known by their fruit, and others have judged and spoken—so the editor will also judge and speak, and answer them that do speak and have judged without knowledge, testimony, or law—according to their tal v. less; he should be wise in their own counsel." He will endeavor to benefit his patrons and friends generally, by putting down every unlawful and corrupting spirit that may show itself in the midst of our free institutions, and he hopes that the citizen and true hearted republican will assist him in this laudable undertaking. He will have no stone unturned, as far as his ability will admit, to pursue and advocate unwaveringly those holy and righteous principles of the Constitution, which "warned the hearts of the patriots of seventy six, and for the perpetuity of which, they cheerfully fell martyrs in the battle field, and will, without respect to party, toward to every individual, of whom he may have occasion to speak, the true reward of merit, without promise or restraint. He will also find place in his columns for scientific and literary subjects; he will notice the march of science here and there, the change of circumstances as well as the times and the seasons, and contrast the former with our present situation, as a community of people.

In contemplating the many misfortunes and adverse winds through which this people have had to pass, and now beholding them in peace, as budding up a noble city, an breathing once more a free air, it is my bosom with no little degree of joy and my heart with gratitude to our God that we still are remembered as his covenant people. In witnessing the growth and prosperity of the city for the three last years, the editor looks forward with feelings of pride, anticipating his bosom, and anticipates the day, not far distant when, in point of population and the magnificence of her edifices, she will be by far, the rival city of the West, and at least to that high scale of exalted pre-eminence which renders distinguishable the most populous cities in the East.

Under these circumstances, and as the public weal imperiously demands the establishment of a weekly periodical, devoted (as The Wasp will be) to the dissemination of useful knowledge, of every description—the Arts, Science, Literature, Agriculture, Manufacture, Trade, Commerce, and the general news of the day, the editor cheerfully engages in the commendable enterprise.

It will be the editor's studious care, at all times, to serve up a choice dish of poetry, for the gratification and benefit of those who indulge in the inspiration of the muse.

With a firm reliance upon the good sense and intelligence of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, and friends abroad, to bear him out in his undertaking, he has been induced to publish the above named paper, and, believing that it will meet with their cordial approbation and support, he hopes to render it an efficient auxiliary in promoting their best interests—the improvement of the mind of the youth and the instruction of the aged.

The Wasp will be published weekly, upon a small sheet, at first, until success and prosperity will enable us to enlarge our borders. It will be printed at the office of the Times and Seasons, in the city of Nauvoo.

TERMS.—\$1.50, invariably in advance. Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the customary terms.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding fifteen dollars, current money, shall have one copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, or they will receive no attention.

WM. SMITH.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Nauvoo, April 1st 1842. If dead letters are not called for, before the 1st of July next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. N. B. Persons calling for any of these letters, will please say they have been advertised.

M. I. Angel	25 Samuel Kimball
Alben Allen	Archibald Kerr
Onel M. Allen	C W Lyon
Lewis Abbot	Lucretia Lindsay
H. M. Alexander	Jno Lindsay
J. A. W. Andrews	Samuel Lake
John Alston	Mariah Lawrence
Jno Anderson	James Lake
L. H. Aldridge	2 Jno Landers
David Able	Thos Layton
Beni Brown	David Lewis
Josiah Butterfield	Jno G Luce
Charity Butler	Geo Miller
Thos Beutman	Charles McGary
C. Baldwin	Edward Melling
Saml. C. Brown	Margaret McLaughlin
Cyrus Boyd	Alno McBride
Geo. Brannan	James McMinda
N. B. Baldwin	Elizabeth Mangle
A. Bonney	L J Muck
Lewis Bon-y	Wm Maubard
Rebu Brotherton	Ruben Middleton
Jno. M. Burk	James Moss
B. n. Bent y	David Monroe
M ryan Bading	Olive Morton
Ch s. Barnam	Geo More
Jno. Bailey	Sam el Merri's
A. M. Bonney	Angin Merrils
Jno. Brown	2 Wm Marks
Levi Backen	Syrena Merrels
Et en - orrows	Wm Millard
Saml. J. Black	Haugh Nickerson
Chas. Butler	Henry Nisewanger
A. Bradford	Almon Newel
Dani Brewit	Jane Neyman
Gooch Burns	Samuel W A Oliver
Jos. Brown	3 P W C Osbourn
Hezekiah Bradley	Isaac Phippin
Jno. Bevin	Jared Porter
Jno. Bezead	Deborah Potter
Nath. Core	Or ill Potter
L. ann Corille	E J Pearsons
Jos. Cat on	Nathan W Parker
Father Conway	Charles Price
D. Corier	Lydia Partridge
Harriet C. Hon	Wm Pool
J. o. Cornichael	Geo W Price
A. Cutler	2 M A Price
J. W. Cummings	2 Jane Pany
Jos. Corall	Chester Phillips
R. v. T. Conway	3 Henry Parker
L. Clark	Jno Parker
M. Catridge	Jno M Piro
C. n t b e of Nauvoo	Semer Page
Darwin Chaze	Charles C Rich
Henry A. Cleay and	Jon W Roberts
Reynolds Calhoun	2 Thomas Rauchle
James F. Craford	Hugh Riging
Sarah Downing	Jeremiah Riley
Isaac Decker	Ca ist a Rowley
Hiram Dayton	3 Cath rin Robison
Phil Dennis	Josiah Richardson
Jos. as Dudley	2 Luana Rockwell
Joseph Dilson	2 Wesley Rose
Hannah Dr. ilinger	David H Redfield
Asa Davis	Josiah Smith
J. O. Duke	7 Wm Smith
W. lam Davis	2 Samuel H Smith
Chapman Duncan	Albert Smith
Peter Dustin	Josh Smith
Joe Drury	Hy um Smith
George Pike	Geo W Swartout
John Davis	Juliah Stettar
Mrs R. Derby	Edward Stevenson
Grace Evans	Jno Sni r
John Evans	Mable Str p
S. vester Ear	Almon Shermom
Jacob H E. fried	Jno Shater
S. Emmons	Ransom Shepperd
Edmond Fisher	Catharine Stout
Emily F. Fack	Ellis Sch eld
Jno S. Fulner	Sylvester B Stodard
Ruben R. Foot	Franklin Sawyer
Chas. G. Galaway	3 Wm String
Stephen H. Goddard	Harrison Severe
Haugh Grindel	James Standing
Isaac Gardner	Susanah Smily
Henry Go den	Catharin Sheridan
David M G ant	2 Samuel Suty Coa
W. lam Gr on	Wm W. Spen er
Mrs V. Green	Jul a Slaughter
Apponso Green	Jno Taylor
Ernan Gillet	Jonathan Taylor
Isaac Galland	Burr Tomlinson
Isaac N. Goddard	Abigail Tippetts
Edwin Guthrie	Nelson Turner
Mrs G over	Wm Thompson
Isaac Hoyt	Theopulos Tull r
Lam s B. Hambleton	Alanson Van'et
Stephen Huchings	Daniel H Wells
Peter Haws	N K Whitney
Roger Hebard	Wm White r s
John Haven	3 Wm Whit
Henry Haegland	Benj Worthington
Sylvester Hulet	Benj S Wilber
J. shua Holeman	James Worthington
Wm C. Huston	Edwin Webb
Wilberson Huit	Elh We d
Jonathan H. Hale	Jno Winn
Josh Heeler	Phoebe M. Whee'er
Lorah B Hastings	So'omon Wixon
Joseph Halford	Lucian Woodworth
J. Hardmar	Charles Warner
Jno S. Johnson	Samuel Waterman
Josiah James	Phares Wells
Nathan R Knight	2 Jane Wheaton
Thomas King	Erigham Young
Elizabeth Knight	Josep Young
Easton Kelsey	Jno Zundel
Samuel Kelly	Samuel Zemer

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

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Whole Number II.

THE WASP.

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TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

POETRY.

THE STRANGER'S HEART.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The stranger's heart! oh, wound it not!
A yearning anguish is its lot;
In the green shadow of thy tree
The stranger finds no rest with thee.
Thou think'st the vine's low rustling leaves
Glad music round thy household eaves;
To him that sound hath sorrow's tone—
The stranger's heart is with his own.
Thou think'st at thy children's laughing play
A lovely sight at fall of day;
Then are the stranger's thoughts oppress—
His mother's voice comes o'er his breast.
Thou think'st it sweet when friend to friend
Beneath one roof in prayer may blend;
Then doth the stranger's eye grow dim—
Far, far are those who prayed with him.
Thy hearth, thy home, thy vintage land—
The voices of thy kindred band;
Oh, midst them all when blest thou art,
Deal gently with the stranger's heart!

All I feel, and hear and see,
God of love! is full of thee!

Earth with her ten thousand flowers—
Air with all its beams and showers—
Ocean's infinite expanse—
Heaven's resplendent countenance—
All around, and all above,
Hath this record—"God is love."

Sounds, among the vales and hills,
In the woods and by the rills,
Of the breeze, and of the bird;
By the gentle summer stirred:

All these songs, beneath—above
Have one burthen—"God is love."

All the hopes and fears that start
From the fountain of the heart;
All the quiet bliss that lies
In our humble sympathies;—
These are voices from above;
Sweetly whispering—"God is love."

CULTIVATE FLOWERS.

A handsome woman never looks so beautiful as when her cheeks are flushed with exercise, and her eyes sparkling with cheerfulness, with her cape bonnet on and a hoe or dibble in her hand, she is busily engaged in working in her garden. It is a healthy employment, and exhibits besides, evidence of refinement and taste. To those who are disposed to treat our opinion on this matter with contempt, we would recommend a perusal of the following extract from an exchange paper:

"What is the use of flowers?" exclaims a thrifty housekeeper, meanwhile busily polishing her fire-irons. What is the use of bright fire-irons, say we in reply? or of any fire-irons at all? Could you not make a fire on two stones that would keep you quite a warm? What's the use of handsome table cloths and bed spreads? one might eat on a board and sleep on a buffalo skin, and not really starve either!

"When you see a house standing all alone, bare of a shrub or flower, except, perhaps, some volunteer bunches of thistle and pigweed, what do you infer of its inmates? And when you have passed even a log cabin, where the sweet briar was carefully trained round the door, while veils of morning glories and scarlet beans shaded the windows, did you not immediately think of the dwellers there, as neat, cheerful and agreeable? This is more especially the case in regard to the homes of the poor. The credit of the rich man's grounds may belong to his gardener, but they who can keep no gardener, and whose simple flower garden springs out of moments stolen from necessary labor, possess a genuine and cordial love of the beautiful, to render even a humble dwelling so fragrant and fair."

From the Messenger.
HOME, SWEET HOME.

I have often heard the beautiful words "Home sweet home," warbled by professional singers, with all the tact, talent and gusto they were capable of exhibiting before a large audience, but those same words fell cold and listless on the ear, failing to warm the heart and stir up the affections.—Again I have heard them as they came in plaintive tones from the lips of some cottage girl, and have been entranced with the melody. It was the association of ideas, without doubt, which produced the effect. I once heard it sung in a foreign land by an English lady, and ere the first verse was finished the tear drops were trickling down my cheeks—memory was busy—I was again with those who were nearest and dearest, and I almost felt the fraternal embrace, and parental kiss, that welcomes the return of the wanderer. Let the world call it weakness if it will, I care not, and despise the one who allows his feelings to become so callous as to make him forget or in fact, care but little for home and kindred.

Julia Clark was a beautiful girl, the pride of the village, full of life, and animation, and beloved by all who knew her. The sunlight of seventeen summers had tinged her cheek with the blush that denotes health; her step was elastic; her eyes sparkled and indicative of a superior mind, her movements graceful, and her form one like those that haunt us in our dreams. But alas! adversity laid its blighting hand upon her parents, and though they struggled long to redeem their fallen fortunes, and regain the high station in society they first held, their toil was in vain, and, heart-broken they soon paid the debt of nature. Julia was consigned to the care of her grandmother,

who lived not exactly in affluence, but easily, and was one of those old fashioned, good natured souls that always look at the bright side of things, and contrive to get through life with an unruffled temper.

I remember well the cottage in which they dwelled—the old woodbine that had clambered up its sides and over the roof—the noble elms that cast their shadows around, and which stood, protecting spirits, to shield from the summer's sun and winter's blast. Peace and happiness then reigned supreme; but now all is desolation and misery! What has wrought the change?

The parents of Henry Lorraine were near neighbors to Julia, and an intimacy soon sprang up between her and them. Their son was with a merchant in Philadelphia, fitting himself for the active business of life. had been absent for some time, and, consequently, he and Julia had never met. He was expected daily upon a visit to the family mansion, and the usual preparations were made for his reception.

It was a delightful summer morning;—the light breeze played gently among the green leaves—the flowers were shedding their richest perfume, and the winged songsters were making the groves ring with music, when Julia donned her cottage bonnet and tripped lightly—so lightly she seemed a child of air—to the house of Mr. Lorraine. Imagine her surprise, when she entered, at beholding a young, and handsome man, a perfect stranger to her, seated in the parlor. The deep blush mantled her cheek and neck, and it was not until the kind voice of Mrs.

Lorraine was heard, bidding her welcome, that she recovered from her confusion.

"Good morning, Julia,—why you look as blooming as one of your own roses. Allow me to introduce you to my son Henry, who is paying us a flying visit.—Henry,—Miss Clark."

The usual salutations were passed, and Julia with the *navette* of a cottage girl seated herself, swinging her bonnet to and fro by the ribbon, confused, blushing and looking more charming than ever.

There is a charm in simplicity that irresistibly wins its way to the heart, and the one possessed of the virtues, and free from the vices of life, who can look upon innocence blooming in its beauty, and harbor a wish to cut down the frail flower, and leave it to perish, should, ever after, be pointed at by the finger of scorn.

Henry Lorraine had lived long in the city—had become imbued with city notions, and fashions—had lost that delicate sense of honor which appertains to the true gentleman—was a gambler and roue. He was always first and foremost in bacchanalian revels, but so contrived it that his employers knew nothing of his dissipation. A rake in every sense of the word, he had carried misery to more than one family, yet his good looks and superior education were a passport to the highest circles. He at once marked Julia for his prey.

He who has won a woman's love by assiduous attention, and then trifles with her affections and leaves her heart-broken, well deserves the execrations of the world. She is the feeble flower; he should be the sturdy oak, to shield and shelter when the rude blasts of adversity are sweeping by with desolating fury.

It is needless to describe the many arts used by Henry, after his becoming acquainted with Julia. His visits at home became frequent—intimacy ripened into friendship—and, on the part of Julia, friendship into love. Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine both watched with intense eagerness the glowing flame, and by their actions and conversation added fuel to the fire. They doated upon Julia, and longed to see her the bride of Henry. Months passed away, and under a promise of marriage, Julia became a prey to the wiles of the seducer.

In the spring of the succeeding year I visited the cottage, and could not but notice the change. She was once all life and animation—whose presence in any circle was a sure presage of joy—she, the once happy and beautiful, was now disconsolate;—the very type of misery. Consumption had painted upon her cheek that hectic flush which marks its wearer as one singled for the tomb. She would sit for hours at the window gazing on vacancy, occasionally singing in a low and plaintive tone a stanza of some simple ballad, regardless of all that was passing around her, blighted, crushed, heart-broken and weary, and patiently waiting for the hour when she was to lie down and die, and be rid of the cares of mortality. She may often have thought of Henry, but his name never passed her lips.

And where was he that had caused so much misery—who had been the means of making many a heart bleed with anguish—who had crushed to the earth the fairest flower that ever bloomed? Far

away, in a foreign clime, he was endeavoring to ease the stings of conscience by a course of revelling and dissipation.—He had been spurned from his father's door, had gone to a land of strangers, with a curse resting upon his head, and soon, from his intemperate habits, was to close a career of infamy.

Evening in summer;—and the sun, which had just sunk beneath the horizon, had tinged the few clouds that were floating in the west with colors that human art can never rival. Julia was sitting at the window, uncommonly pensive, watching the varied hues of light and shade so richly pencilled on the sky by the hand of Omnipotence. She sat so long in the same position that her grandmother became alarmed, approached her and found that she was no more among the living. Gradually and quietly she had breathed her last.

Beautiful even in death! The smile that animated her countenance while living, still seemed to play around her mouth, and her features bore an angelic expression.

At the same hour Henry Lorraine, who had just emerged from a gambling house, was pacing his room to and fro, the perfect image of despair, when a wandering minstrel, so many of whom are to be seen in the streets of a large city, commenced singing beneath his window the song of "Home, sweet home." He paused and listened to each note as it fell from the lips of the singer, the tear drops were gathering in his eye, and at the conclusion he wept. Memory was at work—that simple air had stirred up thought, and the scenes of former years were brought in bold relief before him. In imagination he was again with those who gave him birth, who watched over his infancy, and the virtuous principles they

inculcated came with renovated force to his mind. He reviewed his misspent life—thought of the anguish he had been the means of producing—thought so deeply and intensely that his mind became frenzied, and he committed suicide.

The guilty conscience knows no peace—"The worm that never dies" gnaws at the heart-strings until they are severed, and he who victimised soon lays as low as the victim.

SKETCHES OF FRANKLIN.

We happen to know something of the Doctor's determination, however, in two cases, both growing out of the same event where the natural temper of the man broke out—blazed up like a smothered fire—became visible, as it were, all at once, in spite of himself. Some time in the year 1767, or 9, he was in England acting as agent for some of our Transatlantic possessions. One day, he went before the Privy Council as agent, with a petition from the assembly of Massachusetts, or more carefully speaking—one day, when a petition from the provincial assembly of Massachusetts Bay, already presented by him was taken up. He was treated with great indignity—insulted—grossly abused by the Solicitor General Wedderburne. He bore it without any sign of emotion. All eyes were upon him. No change or shadow of change went over his face. His friends were amazed at his forbearance. They wondered at his equanimity—they were almost ready to reproach him for it. Such untimely self-command could only proceed from indifference to the great cause—or—as they thought from a strange moral insensibility. On his way from the place of humiliation, they gathered about him. He stopped—he stood still—his manner—look—voice—were those of a man who has quietly concentrated every thought, every hope under heaven—all his energies—upon a single point—"his master shall pay for it," said he and passed on. The other circumstances grew out of the same affair. As a mark of especial consideration for the Privy Council, the doctor appeared before them in a superb dress after the court fashion of

the time. He wore it bravely;—he looked uncommonly well in it. Finding, however, that his courtly garb, thus chosen, thus worn, had been of no avail as a refuge or shelter to him; that, on the contrary, it had only made him a better mark, and exasperated his adversary; that worse than all, his considerate royalty had been misunderstood for a piece of dirty admiration—or worse yet—for a piece of wretched foppery—he went, on leaving the council, straightway home, threw the dress aside, and from that hour never wore it again, till the day on which he went, with full power into the court of the Bourbons, to sign the treaty between France and America—the United States of America!—What must have been his feelings? That paper gave a death blow to British dominion over the western world. It was done!—the threat was accomplished!—Franklin was at peace with himself!—The majesty of Great Britain had paid—bitterly paid—for the insolence of the Solicitor General.

MURDER AT THE MOBILE THEATRE.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 29th, gives imperfect particulars of a most terrible event—the murder of a husband by the wife—shortly after the curtain had closed upon the performance of their respective parts of the stage. The actors in this domestic tragedy were Mr. Ewing and Miss Hamblin, who have for a long time lived unhappily together. Recently, the account states—they agreed to separate, and it was the design of the latter to leave Mobile on Sunday morning for St. Louis. Whether a quarrel occurred on the Friday previously to the perpetration of this horrid act, is not known; but during the first act of the play many of the audience remarked a peculiarity of conduct in the parties towards each other on the stage.

After the falling of the curtain, the deceased proceeded to his dressing room, where he was followed by his wife.—Some disputation, it is said, occurred there between them, relative to the wardrobe, when the conflict ensued, which terminated the life of the deceased. There were three wounds inflicted, one of which grazed the arm, the others were in the body. The most fatal one was a little on the side, just below the ribs. The Ledger says it is the opinion now, that the wound was not sufficient of itself to cause death so rapidly as ensued, but it is supposed that its fatality was very much aggravated by the falling of the deceased.

The manner of Miss Hamblin after the conflict was such as to lead to the supposition that the act, so far as death is concerned, was unpremeditated. She inquired several times whether the deceased was much hurt, and not until there was a certainty of his death did she attempt an escape. The doors were then closed upon her, but she leaped from one of the windows about ten feet from the ground, and so escaped. She was in her stage attire, (the dress of a page,) but had thrown over it a coarse gown.

This act, taken in connection with the place, time, &c., is certainly one of the most solemn on record. The sudden transition of the deceased from the mimic world of the stage to the illimitable and unfathomable future; its unexpectedness, and the meretricious attire in which the act was committed, form altogether an appalling and dreadful picture.

The Editor of the Signal declares himself neutral—it should have been a *newsnote*.—Ed. Wasp.

PINE COUNTRY! LATTER-DAY SAINTS!! RUN HERE.

WANTED WITHIN ONE WEEK
FROM THIS DAY,
10 Milch Cows With Calves,
AT LEAST TWO WEEKS OLD:

AND

5 Yoke of Oxen:

All in good order for driving to the Lumber-Mill in the North. Brethren, shall this drove fail—and no lumber for the Temple?

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1842.

WE WERE NOT THE AGGRESSORS.

The wrongs, the oppression, the persecution, and the injustice which the Latter-Day Saints have received from the State of Missouri, have never half been told. The sorrow, the woe, the grief, the misery and bitter anguish they have felt in consequence of these many injuries, can never be fully known to the world of mankind. The story of our persecution has re-echoed from one continent to another, since our expulsion from that State; but the great enormity of that transaction—the many tears that were made to flow, the many widows that were made to mourn, the wives to deplore the loss of companions and children the loss of parents—may be imagined but not described.

"All men were born free and equal" and are "endowed with certain inalienable rights" which are beyond the legal power of man to take away. The Constitution of our country places all mankind upon an equality, as to their rights of enjoyment. It does not grant one privilege to one portion of her citizens and withhold it from another; it draws no line of distinction between the north and south, between northerners and southerners; but all, of every State, whether northern or southern, eastern or western, are made free and welcome participants in the enjoyment of its privileges. It spreads its ample banner over every portion of this happy land, and when the principles it contains are equitably and impartially administered, all grievances can be redressed and all losses retrieved. And one of the greatest and most glorious privileges that it grants to mankind is that of "worshipping God according to the dictates of a good conscience." The Hottentot, the Turk, the Polander, or the subjects of any other nation or kingdom upon the globe, emigrating to America, will be protected in their worship by the laws of the Constitution. If they choose to bow down to stocks and stones and worship them, or if they wish, in sincerity and truth, to look to the one true and invisible God, and worship Him as the Deity, their devotions are tolerated. If they reject the principle of spiritualization, and believe in the literal fulfilment of the scriptures, if they adopt for their guide the principles taught by the Apostles in former ages, and believe that God can give revelations in the last days as well as the first, and that he is unchangeable and no respecter of persons, it will, if its principles are properly administered, throw around them the strong arm of its protection. But, alas! its principles have been violated, and the escutcheon of American Liberty has been sullied by the stain of dishonor, which can never be wiped away only by the hand of retributive justice. American citizens—made free by the blood of the Revolution—have been driven from their homes—rifled of their property, and been made to yield up the ghost, for attempting to worship "according to the dictates of their own conscience." The groans of dying martyrs have reached the high courts of heaven, the blood of husbands and their wives, of mothers and their infants, have mingled in one confluent streamlet; and the cries of the dying for mercy, have been disregarded by their ruthless assailants. The church has been driven from place to place, from county to county, and from State to State; mob after mob, in swift succession, have assailed them, plundered their effects, burned their homes, levelled their habitations with the plain, desolated their settlements and depopulated their villages. Cultivated fields have been turned into dreary wastes, and where once resounded the successive strokes of the axe, and the merry voice of the husbandman echoed along his fields of ripened grain, is now heard nought but the rude tones of uncultivated nature. Gentle reader, all this has been transacted in your own beloved America! Can you credit the assertion? Shrink not back with seeming doubt—these are truths which cannot be controverted. Patriots of the Revolution! your abode is now in the silent tomb; your voices cannot answer to our petitions; but we invoke your spirits! we appeal to the many blood-stained fields where you bled and expired for the good of your country! we look to these and ask if it was principles like those manifested by the barbarians of Missouri, that impelled you on to action and triumph! Ah, we think we hear the feeble voice of some venerated sage of the Revolution, exclaiming, 'It was for the liberty of our children'

that we were to break off the shackles of oppression from our necks, that they might never be worn by our posterity, that we nerved our arms for the conflict, and braved the dangers of battle! This was the spirit that urged them on; but the blessed boon which they so gloriously won, and desired to transmit unimpaired to their posterity through the lapse of succeeding ages, has been disregarded and dishonored by their own legitimate offsprings! Men, claiming to be American citizens, and living under the protection of our country's laws, have thus wantonly, thus barbarously assailed a class of citizens—whose only offence was the zeal they manifested in worshipping their God—and drove them from their peaceful fire-sides, from the lands which they had purchased of the Government, into the howling wilderness, and beyond the limits of their State.

We blush for the national honor and patriotism of this Government, when we consider that these wrongs, these outrages upon her citizens, have not been redressed. Alas! she has closed her ears that she will not hear the supplicating voice of her oppressed citizens! she is deaf to the widow's moan and the orphan's lament!—Mercy pleades in vain at the shrine of benevolence, and justice is shrouded in the habiliments of the bolted tomb!

We do not intend this for a religious discussion; we merely design to show the degeneracy of the political genius of this Government, in not protecting her citizens in the enjoyment of their legal and Constitutional rights.

(SUBJECT CONTINUED.)

We took a pleasant walk the other evening through our city to witness her prospects and on her many attracting charms and beauties. The weather was fair and the evening delightful; spring had given life to the surrounding vegetation, and spread her green mantle over the delightful landscape. The distant lowing of numberless cattle, as they wended their way from the adjacent prairies, and the shrill whistle and song of the herdsman, all blending in one discordant echo, lent a new and romantic charm to the scenic beauty of Nauvoo.

We passed by the Temple, and was delighted at the prospect that here presented itself. A scene of lively industry and animation was there. The sound of the polisher's chisel—converting the rude stone of the quarry into an artful shape—sent forth its busy hum; all were busily employed—the work was fast progressing, and we believe from the industrious spirit that was there manifested, that it will not be long before Nauvoo can boast of as great and costly an edifice, as can be found in any portion of the West.

The Nauvoo House is, also, fastly progressing; the committee who have the superintendence of it, are making every possible exertion to urge on the work, and we hope to see the building soon completed.

In all parts of the city, buildings are being erected—industry characterizes our citizens—a spirit of peace and unanimity of feeling prevails among them, and, as union is the strong chord that binds and strengthens the social compact, we hope to live in peace and enjoy the freedom and blessings belonging to Americans, and exercise the right of our political franchise, to vote for and nominate whom we please, whether Latter-Day Saint, Methodist, or Baptist, whatever Tom Sharp and the Anti-Mormon Party may say to the contrary.

THE TURKEY.

That our readers may more particularly understand what is meant by the Turkey, when spoken of with reference to Tom Sharp, it will be remembered that on the sixth of April, 1841, the Latter-Day Saints assembled in Nauvoo, a large concourse of people to celebrate the day and lay the corner stone of the Temple. Much excitement prevailed in the adjoining country, and the interest of the people became quite intense to see a Mormon, as the infidel world call them, or a Latter-Day Saint, as a more refined, genteel and spiritual believer in the Bible would say. It was thought to be quite a treat or strange phenomenon; so the curious came running together as if to see a caravan of wild animals, and with them came the famous Tom Sharp, which reminded us of that proverb in ancient

scripture that says 'when the sons of God met together the Devil came also.' As soon as the formal ceremonies had passed off, the congregation began to disperse in order to seek refreshments and return to their homes. It being the native honesty and characteristic of the Latter-Day Saints to be ever courteous and act with becoming hospitality toward strangers, a generous and polite invitation was given by Gen. Joseph Smith for the stranger to dine at his table. Accordingly, without many apologies or preliminaries, the work of eating commenced and were all soon satisfied with 'roast Turkey' and table dainties. But it appears that this repast did not end the sequel, for notwithstanding the kind treatment, and the courteous manner he was received, after his return to Warsaw, he commenced a most unwarrantable attack upon us and treated our kindness with mockery and has continued a continual tirade of abuse ever since, and that too without any just cause or provocation whatever, and truly in this man we can see the words of the Savior fulfilled when he said 'cast not your pearls before swine, lest they turn and rend you.' Now, if this man, Tom Sharp, has not proven himself to be perfectly swinish in his mal-conduct towards the Latter-Day Saints, then we are no judge of this matter.

Just as our paper was going to press this morning, we had like to have repented and had our feelings all knocked into *pir*, by a bystander setting up a most hedious and mournful cry about our condescending to notice in our columns so mean and unprincipled a man as Tom Sharp, or the Anti Mormon convention; that it was only got up by three individuals that are generally known to be Mormon eaters or mobocrats in principle, and that every gentleman in this county that was a true hearted republican and did not make religion a political hobby, were perfectly disgusted with their proceedings; and as for Tom-ass Sharp, he was a turn-coat at one time, a professed Whig at another, and at the same breath a pretended loco, and on the whole, he had been made a cats-paw for the Anti Mormon party and was a complete Jackass of an editor and was not a fit subject for either the Whigs, Locos or Anti Mormons. Well, says I, that's just what we thought, exactly.

The second sermon of the Prairie Preacher is on file and will appear in our next, with an apology for having condescended to take notice of so contemptible a demagogue as Tom Sharp.

"We have received the first number of a new six by nine, recently started at Nauvoo, yclept 'THE WASP.' Of the 'varmint' itself we have nothing to say, further than that the title is a perfect misnomer. If it had been called the Pole Cat, its name would then have corresponded perfectly with the character of its contents. It is needless to inform our readers that we don't fight with such animals—nature having given them a decided advantage."—[Warsaw Signal.]

Well done Thom-ass. Murder will out, so will truth; and we are glad you are so near coming to your senses as to learn that the "Pole Cat" has an "advantage" (over us Thom-ass!) But why is it, Thom-ass, that the Pole Cat has advantage over you? Surely, because that when there is nothing of an animal but his nose, he is bound to follow that nose let it lead him where it may, and as the distance is so great from the tip of your salacious proboscis, to its insertion in the cranium, or where the cranium should be, it is quite impossible for any thing to reach the organs of sense, through that chan-

nel, that is not very highly accented or peculiarly obnoxious, and as it requires all your powers to get a little scent of the strongest kind you have no time to defend your huge trunk from the sting of the Wasp, or even take any "notice of it." You are quite excusable, Thom-uss.

"Never suffer yourself to make a jest of Nature's deformities, or even give a hint of allusion to them, only as they are disconnected with the soul; lest you give an unnecessary wound. We never will!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

GREAT MASS CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

The Committee appointed at the Anti-Mormon Convention of last year, deem it expedient and highly necessary to have candidates of the People in the field at the ensuing Election. For the purpose of concentrating our efforts with a view to success, and allowing the independent citizens a voice in the nomination, as well as the election, of their officers, a Convention would seem advisable. There never was a time when combined action was more necessary. If we are defeated at all, it will be by Mormon votes, and the candidate who succeeds in opposition to us, must do it mainly by such votes—and should he succeed, he is welcome to the glory of it, say we.

In view of the important rights at stake, and considering this the last opportunity you may enjoy, in Hancock County, of both nominating and electing individuals of your own choice, you are requested to send at least as many delegates as before, to the Convention, or the People in Mass may assemble at the Court House in Carthage, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE.

April 1, 1842.

Our readers will perceive by the above, that the Committee appointed for that purpose, at the Anti-Mormon Convention last year, have fixed upon MONDAY, the 30th day of MAY NEXT, for the holding of another Convention.

People of Hancock county! It is for you to say whether such a Convention shall be held. And it is for you further to say whether that Convention (if held) shall be respectable in point of numbers and character; whether it shall be a fair representation of the eight thousand free citizens of your county. INDEPENDENT CITIZENS! In this matter it becomes you—by every sense of Justice—of Right—of Honor—of Patriotism—to ACT—and to act calmly—deliberately—fearlessly!!—You have done so! YOU WILL STILL DO SO!!—[Warsaw Signal.

MR. EDITOR:—

The above is from the Warsaw Signal of the 5th Inst., and contains the dying groans of the two asses of that ignoble print—Thom-uss C. Sharp and Thom-uss Gregg (we do not call them asses on account of the length of the ears of those two beautiful animals, but in consequence of the length of the nose of the Senior Ass.) GREAT MASS CONVENTION INDEED!!! Who ever heard the like! A great mass convention, composed of three jack-asses and a mule! that was the amount of the preliminary convention, in Carthage, and in the ultimate there will probably be an addition of two Thom-usses, and the

ever enjoy, in Hancock County, of both nominating and electing individuals of your own choice," nominated by a convention of asses—such as Senator Roosevelt, Representative Catlin and the like, ranting, senseless, Anti-Mormons. The Mormons do not even claim their proportion of the offices, but we shall vote for whom we please, and abide the constitution and the laws, and the result of all elections; but we shall vote, MR. WARSAW SIGNAL! Do you hear that? WE SHALL VOTE, when, and for whom we please! Do you hear that? Now go it, ye crippled asses, with a perfect rush, for—

"Your power to hurt each little creature feels, Bulls aim their horns, and asses lift their heels." PLUTO.

A SCARED EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR:—

In a late No. of the Times and Seasons there appeared a wood cut, taken from a record found in the Catacombs of Egypt, now in the possession of Gen. Joseph Smith. The pictures were intended for a different purpose, than the startling effect they produced upon the Editor of the Signal. He says, we saw ourselves, extended upon a bench, in a most imploring attitude, and the Prophet, whom we have so audaciously excited in his military garb, with scimetar in hand, ready to execute the contemplated deed."

He could explain no farther—being to completely Galvanized and leaves the wondering Public in ignorance as to the B. "if I take company they'll think I mean of the rest of the pictures. We come prepared to quarrel with them, and will interpret them. No. 1st represents a I don't wish to do that." fat Turkey suspended in a proper place. He then started, and had not gone for, to bring the Editor to a sense of grati-when the elder of the Ross boys came Greg and three sub Editors laughing at to fight you," at the same time exhibiting the calamity they have brought upon their ing a six-barrelled revolving pistol. Brad- tool (T. Sharp.) No. 9 the Editor in a street said he did not wish to quarrel future state. No. 11 the brakes and rush- with him. Ross instantly lifted his cane

es near the Indian fishery below Warsaw. He can translate the rest of No. 11; we'll keep dark. Plate 2. The Editor's saty- rists (Anti Mormons) in confusion occa- sioned by the stings of the Wasp.

MOST HORRID TRAGEDY.

This has been a melancholy week for Burlington. It is sad to record the death of an esteemed fellow-citizen, when he is summoned away in the ordinary course of God's providence; but, oh! how much sadder is it to be the newbearer of an event that has cut down such a one by the hand of violence—in the public street—before our eyes. The heart sickens and the hand almost trembles, while we perform the duty of recording the tragical death of JOHN PORTER BRADSTREET, and the transactions that led to so fatal a result.

Mr B. had been absent from the city a few days and returned on Monday last. During his absence some liberties which he considered improper, had been taken with a building on his premises; the right of title to said building being in dispute between himself and the individual who had taken such liberties. Mr B. remonstrated; and hearing that his opponent had used some harsh language in reference to him, retorted the same in the presence of a young brother-in-law of his opponent. This young man informed his Elder brother, Wm. G. Ross, that Bradstreet had called his brother-in-law a "d—d scoundrel." The brother-in-law being confined to his room by indisposition, the elder Ross, thought proper of his own accord to view the insult as offered to himself.

Shortly after Bradstreet's arrival, himself and Wm. G. Ross met at the Post Office. Ross was on horseback. He asked B. if he had used such language concerning his brother as had been attributed to him. Bradstreet replied in the affirmative. Ross immediately dismounted and, lifting a whip, appeared in the act of striking Bradstreet, when the latter exhibited a small pocket pistol, and remarked that he wished to have no quarrel with him. (Ross.) This caused R. to fall back; in doing which he said, "if that's your game, I'll be prepared for you the next time we meet." Bradstreet repeated that he had no quarrel with him. During the afternoon Bradstreet was waited on by the partner of his opponent, who assured B. that no such language had been used by his partner as was attributed to him—that there was some misunderstanding, which could be easily rectified if both parties could meet—and that there was no real ground for animosity between the parties. After mutual explanations, Mr Bradstreet had now for the first time the case fairly presented to him and was satisfied. He then informed the gentleman of the billigerent attitude of those who had voluntarily taken up the quarrel, and this gentleman, acting as Bradstreet's friend, saw both the elder Ross boys, pointed out the absurdity of their taken up the quarrel—told them that B. had no enmity or hostile feeling towards them—and that they had better give up the idea of molesting Bradstreet. They gave him to understand that they viewed the case in a different light, although he did not from their manner dream of the hostility then rankling in their bosoms.

From appearances—the goings to and fro of the Ross boys before his office—and other billigerent indications on their part—led Bradstreet to arm himself. A F. M. Higbee was called to the chair and a little before tea time, a friend insisted that it would be unsafe for him to go out that evening. Bradstreet, in a pleasant, yet determined manner replied, "I'm bound to go to supper." His friend then insisted that he should go accompanied by him. "No," said the ed upon accompanying him. "No," said

He then started, and had not gone for, to bring the Editor to a sense of grati-when the elder of the Ross boys came Greg and three sub Editors laughing at to fight you," at the same time exhibiting the calamity they have brought upon their ing a six-barrelled revolving pistol. Brad- tool (T. Sharp.) No. 9 the Editor in a street said he did not wish to quarrel future state. No. 11 the brakes and rush- with him. Ross instantly lifted his cane

and began to strike B. with his left hand. while with his right he snapped and fired his pistol at least once, if not twice, before Bradstreet could return the fire. Bradstreet did, however, fire both his pistols, while Ross was firing his six barrels. This whole horrid transaction transpired in so short a space that any attempt at rescue was out of the question. The reports—eight, if not nine—were heard all over the city in rapid succession, and did not seem to occupy more than a quarter of a minute. We said eight, if not nine. There was one volunteer pistol aimed and snapped at Mr Bradstreet, if it did not go off, we fear it was for no want of intention the more thoroughly to despatch him. This act was done by a young man whose conduct must undergo a judicial investigation, and it is on that account that we forbear to mention his name or dwell more minutely on the circumstance. Both were carried from the place of encounter mortally wounded. Bradstreet received three balls, one in the head, one in the breast, which lodged in the spine, and the other in the loins. He was attended by Doct. Ransom. According to his own request the ministers of religion were by his side praying and affording all the consolation in their power. He prayed much himself. Expressed much regret that he could not have died in a better cause—repeated that he had nothing against those who had been the means of his death—gave directions how his personal property should be disposed of until the arrival of his brother Albert, to whom he requested a letter to be written—and after suffering much from the poignancy of his pain, he prayed that he might die; and, in a few moments after, at about 12 o'clock that night, his spirit took its flight to the regions of eternity.

The young man is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. While sympathy and public sentiment seem to be directed in another channel, we should not lose sight of any palliating circumstance that will enable us to scatter consolation in that quarter. The parents and relations of that young man feel the most acute anguish and intensest grief on account of his rashness, and regret the catastrophe much more than many are inclined to think. Any statements contrary to this are ill-founded. While the public are indignant in regard to this dreadful catastrophe, let them remember that that family has claims on the Christian sympathy of this community, which it would be the very acme of barbarity to overlook. A disregard to these claims show a wrong spirit, and should not for one moment be cherished. [The Hawk Eye.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the young man is dead.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the young men of this city, assembled at the house of Judge Higbee, on the evening of the 20th of April, 1842, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of entering into some arrangements respecting the manner in which the evening of the 7th of May next shall be spent (as it is already set apart by order of the Court Martial of the Nauvoo Legion as a great military day.)

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Marks, when on motion, Col. F. M. Higbee was called to the chair and Andrew Caboon appointed secretary. The President arose and in a brief and pertinent manner stated the object of the meeting.

Col. C. L. Higbee then addressed the meeting, and urged, in a very impressive manner, the propriety of, and the good resulting from, such socialities, when conducted in a proper manner.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That there be a committee of arrangements appointed consisting of seven members for the purpose of negotiating with some individual to prepare a supper and the necessary conveniences for the occasion.

On motion, Messrs. Henry Marks, F. M. Higbee, H. K. Whitney, Joel S. Miles, Dr. J. F. Weld, Darwin Chase and Israel Ivins, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That no spirituous liquors be introduced upon that occasion.

Resolved, That the committee of arrangements prepare twelve regular Washingtonian toasts, to be given upon that occasion.

Resolved, That the committee of arrangements report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be submitted to the editor of the Wasp for publication.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet again on Monday next at 6 o'clock P. M., at the house of Judge Higbee.

F. M. HIGBEE, Pres.

ANDREW CABOON, Sec.

Nauvoo, April 22nd 1842.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MACOMB PLAIN DEALER.

IN presenting to the citizens of Illinois the prospectus of a public Journal, intended to be located at Macomb, Macdonough county Ill.—THE PLAIN DEALER will be conducted on liberal principles, and free from all personal bias, having adopted for the basis of its political character the philosophical truths which emanated from Thos. Jefferson, and which have since been acted upon by Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, "of universal equality of right, and sovereignty of the peoples' will." It will advocate the rights and interests of the laboring and producing classes; industry constitutes the only true source of wealth, and oppose aristocracy and exclusive monopolies in all their various forms.

Having witnessed, with deep regret, the disastrous and ruined condition into which many of the States of this Union have fallen, both morally and physically, in all their financial matters, and knowing that the distressing calamities which have thus overtaken them, had their origin in the Banking and Internal Improvement systems of those states, together with the false and delusive credit with which those systems are inseparably connected, it will form one of the leading features of the Plain Dealer to warn the people of Illinois to be on their guard, and not suffer themselves to be again deluded by designing men.

The Plain Dealer will also contain in its columns the general news of the day.

A full and free examination of men and measures, and a fearless expression of our mind upon all matters of State or National policy.

Nothing of an immortal or licentious character shall find a place in the columns of the Plain Dealer.

Miscellaneous, Foreign, and Domestic Intelligence, Literary and Scientific notices, General, State, and National Politics, with Agricultural pursuits and improvements, will receive due attention.

TERMS.

THE PLAIN DEALER will be published weekly on a fine imperial sheet, good type, and every attention bestowed upon it to make it worthy of support, and will be mailed to subscribers at \$2.00 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

LONGSTAFF & WALKER.

Editors and Proprietors.

Macomb, March 8, 1842.

STRAY HORSE.

Strayed from the subscriber, living 12 miles North of Quincy, on the bottom road leading from Quincy to Warsaw, on the 1st day of April, a large grey or flea-bitten grey horse, shod all round but the shoe on the left hind foot was somewhat loose and the hoof considerably cracked, and the hair was worn off the root of his tail in consequence of having the lampers last winter, said horse is about 12 years old and quite thin in flesh. Also—a yearling Colt, dark brown, with a white strip in the face and both hind feet white. Said horse and colt have ran together all winter and were last seen together. The horses main and tail are both white. Also a dark bay horse with a chain around his neck, with a piece of wood attached to it. Letters of information may be addressed to the subscriber at Quincy.

A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery or for information where the subscriber may obtain said horse and colt.

G. G. GALLOWAY.

Quincy, April 9, 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

QUINCY ILLINOIS.

ARE prepared to attend to all applications for discharge under the Bankrupt Law.—Office on Hampshire Street, in the city of Quincy. One member of the firm will be at Carthage and Nauvoo on or about the 14th inst. to remain some three or four days on said business. RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT. Quincy, April 5th 1842. 1-2w.

POETRY.

From the Ohio Star. THE GRAND CONQUEST.

BY MISS ELIZA R. SNOW.

Time, in a tour of near six thousand years,
Has registered things of high note. He saw
The firm of light and darkness broken up;
And when heaven's arch was finished, he beheld
The great stupendous lamp; with thousands
more

Of smaller size, lighted, and with a chain
Of double power, fixed and suspended there.
He saw the great immersion of the world,
Washing the disobedient race away,
Which had extended over nature's face
Like clouds, and had eclipsed her loveliness.
He's seen huge empires creeping from the mass
Of non-existence, and assume the right
Of being, and for ever more to be;

Then by a lengthened glance of his stern brow
In terrible convulsions die away.
Nations, awakened by the noble charms
Of virtue, he has seen arise in pomp
And haughty grandure, and unconsciously,
By some soft syren, lull'd to dead repose.
He's seen the tallest, proudest monuments
Of human art, crumble to atom dust,
And scatter on the flying winds of heaven,
By the strange magic of his passing breath.

All this;—and he has not beheld a scene—
He never has recorded an event
So strong, so full of meaning—or so deep
With interest, and high in majesty,
As the great vict'ry of that mighty war,
Which had the fate of millions pending on!
When heaven's strong Champion met a monster,
which

Four thousand years of fearful slaughter, failed
To slake his burning thirst for human gore!
He'd eaten kings—demolished cities, and
Evacuated bolted citadels—
And slain ambition—blasted beauty—scorn'd
Affection's prayer, and mock'd the tears of love;
And fast empaled between his leaden jaws,
He held each victim of his horrid rage—
And even dared insultingly, to face
The royal favorite of the majesty
On high!

The conflict closely wag'd—and Oh!
The noble Champion fell! the monster laugh'd—
Heaven trembled—nature closed her tearless eye
In frantic agony!—But oh! the knight
Had only stooped beneath the lion's jaw,
Better to reach the centre of his heart;
And he arose, unharmed, and bore away
The quivering spirit of his vanquished foe!

Then from their seats cherubic hosts arose,
And they came to hail him; for all heav'n
Had sat in mute solicitude, to wait
The issue of the great momentous scene.

The Son of God came off victorious!
Honors awaited him—and he was borne
By a triumphal escort through the skies,
And seated high upon his Father's throne.
The mighty Gabriel, with his noble train,
Came there to worship him; and bowing down,
Laid off the ensigns of his dignity;
He touched a chord—ten thousand harps awoke.
Hark! Hark!—an echo from the upper heaven—

"Welcome, welcome, King of glory!
Thou hast conquered—thou hast won;
Exulting, we repeat the story
Of the deed which thou hast done—
Welcome to the highest throne.
"Thou art he that stooped to conquer—
Thou hast slain the ghastly foe,
Whose unhallowed rage and rancor
Ruled the tide of human woe—
Thou hast laid his spirit low.

"Power and dominion—all on earth, in heaven,
Are thine—and to thy name all praise be given;
We feel a holy pride, as we adore thee,
And spread our crowns and royalties before thee:

"Glory to thee! we will repeat,
And bend with reverence at thy feet,
For every honor is thy due;
We crown thee King and Conqueror too."

Bow down to him ye nations! shout, ye saints
In strains of pure intelligence, to Him
Who spoil'd your spoiler; now that you can look
So fearlessly, upon pale, conquer'd Death.

WINTER.—Some people like winter—other
people don't—and why don't they? Readers,
we'll tell you why they don't, as briefly as we
can. In the first place, generally speaking, ev-
ery thing is cold: wind and water are cold, shirts
are cold before they are aired, and sometimes
afterwards; plates are sure to be cold, gravy
likewise; your outside is cold, and so is your in,
especially if it is empty. Every thing is dark;

the clouds are dark, dress is dark, the mud is
remarkably dark, and the daylight very often
dark: the nights unusually dark, and in some
towns, so very dark that you cannot see the
gas light! Every thing is blue: the fog is blue,
noses are blue, in short every thing is blue, ex-
cept the sky, and that is a white brown. Ever-
y thing is short; business is short, cash is short,
clocks are short, answers very short, except fac-
es; and they are generally long. Every thing
is dull: the dogs are dull, cats are dull, streets
are duller than dull, the city is dull; debtors are
dull, dealers and dealings are dull; those that do
and that are done are dull; in short all dull ex-
cept the newspaper, and that's never dull. Is it
reader?—[Exchange paper.]

THE BETRAYER'S DREAM.

BY E. L. BULWER.

For weeks he knew nothing of this
earth, he was encompassed with the
spectress of a terrible dream. All was
confusion, darkness horror—a series and
a change of torture!—At one time he
was hurried through the heavens in the
midst of a fiery star, girt above, below,
and around with unextinguishable but
unconsuming flames. Wherever he trod,
as he wandered through his vast and
blazing prison, the molten fire was his
footing, and the breadth of fire was his
air. Flowers, trees, and hills were in
that world as in ours, but wrought from
one lurid and intolerable light; and, scat-
tered around, rose gigantic palaces and
domes of living flame, like the mansions
of the city of Hell. With every moment
there passed to and fro shadowy forms
on whose countenances was engraven
unutterable anguish, but not a shriek, not
a groan ran through the red air; for
the doomed, who fed and inhabited
the flames, were forbidden the consolation
of voice. Above there sat fixed and
black, a solid and impenetrable cloud—
Night frozen into substance! and from
the midst there hung a banner of a pale
and sickly flame, on which was written
"For ever." A river rushed rapidly be-
side him. He stooped to slake the agony
of his thirst—the waves were waves of
fire! and as he started from the burning
draught, he longed to shriek aloud, and
could not! Then he cast his despairing
eyes above for mercy, and saw on the
livid and motionless banner, "For ever."

"A change came o'er the spirit of his dream."
He was suddenly borne upon the winds
and storms to the oceans of eternal win-
ter. He fell stunned and unstruggling
upon the ebbless and sluggish waves.—
Slowly and heavily they rose over him as
he sank, then came the lengthened and
suffocating torture of that drowning death
—the impotent and convulsive contest

with the closing waters—the gurgie, the
choking, the hursting of the pent breath—
the flutter of the heart, its agony and its
stillness!—He recovered. He was a
thousand fathoms beneath the sea, chain-
ed in a rock round which the heavy wa-
ters rose as a wall. He felt his own
flesh rot and decay, perishing from his
limbs piece by piece; and he saw the cor-
al banks which it requires a thousand
ages to form, rise slowly from their
slimy bed, and spread, atom by atom,
till they became a shelter for the levi-
athan; their growth was his only record
of eternity; and ever and ever, around
and above him, came vast and misshapen
things—the wonders of the secret deeps;
and the sea serpent, the huge chimera
of the north, made its resting place by
his side, glaring upon him with a livid
& deathlike eye, was yet burning as an ex-
piring sun. But over all, in every change,
in every moment of that immortality, there
was present one pale and motionless coun-
tenance, never turning from his own.
The fiends of hell, the monsters of the
hidden ocean, had no horror so awful as
the human face of the dead whom he had
loved!

The word of his sentence had gone
forth. Alike through that delirium and
its more fearful awakening, through the
past, through the future, through the
vigils of the joyless day, and the broken
dreams of the night, there was a charm
upon his soul—a hell within himself, and
the curse of his sentence was—never to
forget!

Ten days later from England!—The Prince of
Whales, it is said, blubbers continually, and
sometimes sports.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING

THE WASP.

The undersigned will publish a paper entitled
"The Wasp," in the City of Nauvoo, Hancock
county, Ill.

This Periodical will be devoted to miscellane-
ous subjects, and he trusts that the matter which
will be found in its columns, will be subservient
to the cause of humanity, justice & truth. As this
is an age of strange events, and of much enquiry,
in both the religious and political world, the
editor has been influenced by the strong solici-
tations of many of his old and tried friends, to pub-
lish a periodical of this kind, and he hopes, to
have his path circumscribed with truth and not
error, and thus be enabled to meet the expecta-
tion of the high minded patriot, the philoso-
pher, the logician and man of reason. It is not
the design of the editor to condescend to the
low scurrility that so often characterize parti-
san editors; but will endeavor to draw around
him, as much as possible, the spirit of those
pure and sacred principles that give to all, of all
sects, parties and denominations, whether reli-
gious or political, the right to think, believe, or
worship according to the dictates of their own
conscience. He will contend for equal rights
and equal privileges, and also reserve to himself
the privilege of weighing in a balance the cor-
rectness and character of every principle that
may pass under his observation.

Jesus said, "doth our law judge any man be-
fore it hear him?" and again he said, "ev-
ery tree is known by its fruits," and since good
and bad men are known by their fruit, and oth-
ers have judged and spoken—so the editor will
also judge and speak, and answer them that do
speak and have judged without knowledge, tes-
timony, or law, according to their folly, least
they should be 'wise in their own conceit.' He
will endeavor to benefit his patrons and friends,
in general, by putting down every unlawful and
persecuting spirit that may show itself in the
midst of our free institutions, and he hopes that
the citizen and true hearted republican will as-
sist him in this laudable undertaking. He will
leave no stone unturned, as far as his ability
will admit, to pursue and advocate unwavering-
ly those holy and righteous principles of the
Constitution, which "warmed the hearts of the
patriots of seventy-six, and for the perpetuity
of which, they cheerfully fell martyrs in the
battle-field, and will, without respect to party,
award to every individual, of whom he may
have occasion to speak, the true reward of mer-
it, without prejudice or restraint. He will, al-
so, find place in his columns for scientific and
literary subjects: he will notice the march of
science here among us, the change of circum-
stances as well as the times and the seasons,
and contrast the former with our present situa-
tion, as a community of people.

In contemplating the many misfortunes and
adverse winds through which this people have
had to pass, and now beholding them in peace,
fast building up a noble city, and breathing once
more a free air, it fills my bosom with no little
degree of joy, and my heart with gratitude to
my God, that we still are remembered as his
covenant people. In witnessing the growth
and prosperity of the city for the three last years,
the editor looks forward with feelings of pride
emulating his bosom, and anticipates the day
not far distant, when, in point of population
and the magnificence of her edifices, she will
be, by far, the rival city of the West, and at-
tain to that high scale of exalted pre-eminence
which renders distinguishable the most popu-
lar cities in the East.

Under these circumstances, and as the public
weal imperiously demands the establishment of
a weekly periodicle, devoted (as The Wasp
will be) to the dissemination of useful knowl-
edge, of every description—the Arts, Science,
Literature, Agriculture, Manufacture, Trade,
Commerce, and the general news of the day, the
editor cheerfully engages in the commendable
enterprise.

It will be the editor's studious care, at all
times, to serve up a choice dish of poetry, for
the gratification and benefit of those who in-
dulge in the inspiration of the muse.

With a firm reliance upon the good sense and
intelligence of the citizens of this and the ad-
joining counties, and friends abroad, to bear
him out in his undertaking, he has been induc-
ed to publish the above named paper; and, be-
lieving that it will meet with their cordial ap-
probation and support, he hopes to render an
efficient auxiliary in promoting their best inter-
est—the improvement of the mind of the youth
and the instruction of the aged.

The Wasp will be published weekly, upon a
small sheet, at first, until success and prosper-
ity will enable us to enlarge our borders. It will
be printed at the office of the "Times and Sea-
sons," in the city of Nauvoo.

TERMS.—\$1.50, invariably in advance.
Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the
customary terms.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and for-
warding fifteen dollars, current money, shall
have one copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the editor must be
post paid, or they will receive no attention.

WM. SMITH.

"Pa, I want a new hat—no, not a hat, but a
cap." "You can't have any now; times are too
hard." "But ain't them good times come yet,
you told about, when you went to cut logs for
the cabin on State street, in Erie?"
"Go to bed, you rascal! What do you know
about politics?"

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Nauvoo,
April 1st 1842. If said letters are not call-
ed for, before the 1st of July next, they will be
sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
N. B. Persons calling for any of these letters,
will please say they have been advertised.

M. I. Angel	2 Samuel Kimball
Alben Allen	Archibald Kerr
Onel M. Allen	C W Lyon
Lewis Abbot	Lucretia Lindsay
H. M. Alexander	Jno Lindsay
J. A. W. Andrews	Samuel Lake
Jno. Alston	Mariah Lawrence
Jno. Anderson	James Lake
J. H. Aldridge	2 Jno Landers
David Able	Thomas Layton
Benj. Brown	David Lewis
Josiah Butterfield	Jno G Luce
Charity Butler	Geo Miller
Thos. Beotman	Charles McGary
C. Baldwin	Edward Melling
Saml. C. Brown	Margaret McLaughlin
Cyrus Boyd	Amos McBride
Geo. Beaman	James McMinds
N. B. Baldwin	Elizabeth Mangle
A. Bonney	L J Murdock
Lewis Boney	Wm Maahard
Rebu Brotherton	Ruben Middleton
Jno. M. Burk	James Moss
Benj. Bent'y	David Monroe
Morgan Badum	Olive Morton
Chas. Barnam	Geo More
Jno. Bailey	Samuel Merrila
A. M. Bonney	Austin Merrila
Jno. Brown	2 Wm Marks
Levi Bracken	Syrena Mezels
Ethen Forrows	Wm Millard
Saml. J. Black	Huldah Nickerson
Chas. Butler	Henry Niewanger
A. Bradford	Almon Newel
Dani. Brewit	Jane Neyman
Enoch Burns	Samuel W A Oliver
Jos. Brown	P W C Osbourn
Hezekiah Brady	Isaac Phippin
Jno. Devin	Jared Porter
Jno. Bezead	Deborah Potter
Nath. Core	Ornill Potter
L ann Corlile	E J Pearsons
Jos Caltron	Nathaniel W Parker
Father Conway	Charles Price
D Corter	Lydia Partridge
Harriet Colton	Wm Pool
Jno Comechael	Geo W Price
A. Cutler	M A Price
Jos W Cummings	2 Jane Pany
Jos Conall	Chester Phillips
Rev T Conway	3 Henry Parker
L Clark	Jno Parker
M Catridge	Jno M Pino
Constables of Nauvoo	Semer Page
Darwin Chase	Charles C Rich
Henry A Cleav'and	Jon W Roberts
Reynolds Calhoun	Thomas Rancliffe
James F Crawford	Hugh Riging
Sarah Downing	Jeremiah Roley
Isaac Decker	Calista Rowley
Hiram Dayton	Catharine Robison
Phillip Dennis	Josiah Richardson
Jul as Dudley	2 Luana Rockwell
Joseph Dolson	2 Westley Rose
Hannah Droilinger	David H Redfield
Asa Davis	Joseph Smith
J O Duke	Wm Smith
William Davis	Samuel H Smith
Chapman Duncan	Albert Smith
Peter Dustin	2 Asa Smith
Joel Drury	Hyrum Smith
George Pike	Geo W Swartout
John Davis	Juliah Stetfar
Mrs R Derby	Edward Stevenson
Horace Evans	Jno Snider
Olivia Evans	Mable Sharn
Sylvester Earl	Almon Shermon
Jacob H Enfried	Jno Shafer
S Emmans	Ransom Shepperd
Edmund Fisher	Catharine Stout
Emily J Flack	Ellis Seofield
Jno S Fulmer	Sylvester B Stodard
Ruben R Foot	Franklin Sawyer
Gideon G Galaway	3 Wm Stringham
Stephen H Goddard	Harrison Severe
Hannah Grinnel	James Standing
Isaac Gardner	Susanah Snivly
Henry Golden	Catharine Sheridan
David M Grant	2 Samuel Suffy Coal
William Green	Wm W Spencer
Mrs V Green	Julia Slaughter
Alphonso Green	Jno Taylor
Truman Gillet	Jhonathan Taylor
Isaac Galland	Burr Tomlinson
Isaac N Goodale	Abigail Tippetts
Edwin Guthrine	Nelson Turner
Mrs G over	Wm Thompson
Hiram Hoyt	Theopulos Tailor
James B Hambleton	Alanson Vanfleet
Stephen Hu chings	Daniel H Wells
Peter Haws	N K Whitney
Roger Hebard	W M Whitesides
John Haven	3 Lyman Whight
Henry Haegland	Benj Worthington
Sylvester Hulet	Benj S Wilber
Jeshaa Holeman	James Worthington
Wm C Huston	Edwin Webb
Wilberson Huit	Eli Weld
Jhonathan H Hale	Jno Winn
Joah Heleer	Phebe M Wheeler
Loran B Hastings	Solomon Wixom
Joseph Halford	Lucian Woodworth
J Hardmar	Charles Warner
Jno S Johnson	Samuel Watterman
Josiah James	Phares Wells
Nathan R Knight	2 Jane Wheaton
Thomas King	Brigham Young
Elizabeth Knight	Joseph Young
Easton Kelsey	Jno Zundel
Samuel Kelly	Samuel Zemer

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. III.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, April 30, 1842.

Whole Number III.

THE WASP,

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

From the Ladies' Companion.

THE ONLY DAUGHTER.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

"The thorns which I have reaped, are of the Tree I planted; they have torn me, and I bleed."
BYRON.

It was the sunset of a beautiful autumnal day, and the slant beams shed a golden glow upon the dark foliage of many a giant oak which spread its gnarled roots and broad branches across the velvet lawn of Dalesford; while the diamond paned casements of the fine old mansion glittered in the rays of the departing luminary. It was a scene truly English; the antique house, with its heavy doorways and deep set windows, its peaked roof and clustered chimneys—the park stretching its emerald green turf far around, and dotted with little copses where the antlered deer sported in fearless security—the village in the distance with its neat white cottages and verdant hedgerows—the tall spire of the little church relieved against the clear blue sky, and glittering in the latest beam of day—all combined to form a picture of comfort and quiet beauty rarely seen in other lands. Seated in a deep embrasure of a window which looked out upon this lovely prospect sat the master of the rich domain, and as the soft light touched his long grey locks, it almost seemed like a halo around his venerable head. But the feelings of Mr. Dale were strongly at variance with the tranquility of the scene. His eye dwelt upon the beauty which spread itself before him, but his mind was absorbed in other thoughts, and an expression of deep gloom rested on his fine features which told of recent discontent. He had been sitting with bent brow and folded arms for more than an hour, and the sunset glow had darkened into the grey of twilight when a light touch upon the shoulder aroused him from his reverie.

"You have been long in obeying my summons, Marian," said he, as he turned and beheld his daughter by his side. "You are not wont to be a laggard in your duty to your only parent."

The brow of the girl crimsoned as she replied "I was abroad father, and heard not your summons until this moment."

"Sit down Marian," said Mr. Dale, apparently not listening to her excuse. "I have that to say which requires your serious consideration. Your cousin—"

"What of him, sir?" interrupted Marian with a startled voice.

"Your cousin, Sir Thomas," pursued the father, "has again written to me on the subject of your union. He complains, and certainly with some reason, of the protracted delay to which he has been subjected. Since your childhood he has been your affianced husband, and surely the time has come now when he ought to expect you to act with the discretion befitting a woman."

"Sir Thomas would show his discretion by choosing a lady better suited to his years," said Marian, harshly.

"Tut, tut, girl; a hale, hearty man of 45 is a match for any one; he has borne to press his suit out of deference to your girlish timidity, and now he must be listened to."

"Father," said Marian, firmly, "you have spoken to me of this subject on former occasions, and my answer must be what it has ever been; my hand must be given only in obedience to the dictates of my heart, and if I understand my own feelings it will never be obtained by my cousin."

"Marian, I will not appear to you in the light of a tyrannical parent; listen to my motives for desiring this match and you will scarcely then attempt to oppose your feeble will to a resolution so irrevocable as mine. My grandfather had two sons, and the elder of course inherited the baronetcy, but the estates were unentailed, and on his death bed the old man bequeathed to his younger and favorite child the bulk of his fortune, leaving to the elder little more than a bare subsistence. This unjust distribution of property naturally produced discord and disunion between the brothers which lasted during life, and my father enjoyed his wealth at the cost of fraternal affection. The brothers, playmates in infancy, and bosom friends in youth, now dwelt within bow shot of each other, they met in the field and thoroughfare—they sat within the same sanctuary—kneled at the same altar and yet they never exchanged a word of kindness or even a look of recognition. At length the elder brother died, leaving an only son to inherit his title and poverty. Remorse was awakened in my father's heart when he looked upon the grave of his long estranged brother, he shed the unavailing tears of penitence over the obduracy which had severed those whom nature had united, and when he lay on his death bed, a few years later, he drew a solemn promise from me, who was his only child, that I would repair the injustice which had resulted from my grandfather's partial affection. In obedience to my dying parent, I gave the required pledge, but I blush to confess that I did not fulfil my word. I had then several children and I could not bear the idea of diminishing their heritage, by sharing it with the heir of my uncle; yet this was what my father desired, and what he would himself have done had his life been prolonged. Indeed an unexecuted will to that effect was found among his papers, and therefore I was not left in any doubt as to the course I ought to pursue. But I was governed by selfish interest, and contenting myself with making friendly advances to my cousin, the baronet, who was my junior by some ten or twelve years, I made no attempt to equalize our estates. But a promise given to the dead is never violated with impunity. My boys, my noble and stately boys, were one after another cut down by the stroke of death. The children for whose sake I hoarded my wealth were all consigned to the keeping of the grave, and at last, Marian, you only were left. Your mother too soon followed her little ones, and while standing beside her coffin, I vowed that if you were spared to me, I would make full the ample resolution to my cousin for my long delay in fulfilling my parent's command. Contrary to the expectation of every one you became a healthy and promising child, and as I watched your growth in beauty and in strength my heart again failed me, with whom she had kept up a clandestine correspondence during many months. 'It shrunk from the duty of reducing the heiress of Dalesford, and it was not until she had passed the age of thoughtless childhood that I conceived a plan which enabled me to perform my duty without

impoverishing you. Sir Thomas was the first to suggest the idea of a union between the heir of the honors and the heir of the estates of Dalesford. Attracted by your budding beauty, Marian, he offered to keep himself free until you should have attained the age of womanhood, if I would consent to overlook the disparity in years and allow him to consider you his future bride. His proposition removed a great weight from my mind, for it enabled me to accomplish the dearest object of my life, and I gladly consented to such an arrangement. Knowing how often that such an alliance produces disgust in the minds of the parties, we concluded to allow you to remain in ignorance of it until such time as Sir Thomas might have succeeded in winning your regard. Your unfortunate acquaintance with young Wharncliffe, Marian, was a hindrance to our plans because it awakened a foolish and transient attachment, which I trust is now entirely effaced from your recollection. His proposal for your hand, Marian, induced me to disclose to you my intentions respecting Sir Thomas, and I regret that it should have been found necessary to subject your cousin to so long a probation in consequence of your foolish partiality for this stranger. Wharncliffe is a man of mere birth, of fickle and unsteady character, and neither by fortune nor station warrented in his presumption. I cannot therefore but wonder at the strange infatuation which led you to listen for a moment to his suit, although I am willing to give you full credit for the implicit obedience which accorded in my prohibition of all further intercourse. A year has been allowed you to forget this passing folly, and Sir Thomas is now impatient to call you his bride, therefore be prepared to meet him next week on your affianced husband, and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made I shall have the happiness of seeing you wedded to a man who is deserving of your love and affections."

At this moment, a servant entering with lights, interrupted the conversation, and Mr. Dale discovered his daughter's face bathed in tears, while her whole frame shook with suppressed emotion. Surprised and displeased he bade her retire until she had banished all such traces of agitation from her countenance and remember that his will was now to be obeyed with cheerfulness as well as alacrity. Marian gladly accepted permission to retire, but no sooner had she reached her apartment, than, drying her tears, she drew from her bosom a folded paper and read as follows:

"Meet me to night in the little copse on the right hand of the park gate. I have hovered about for you three days without being able to see you; do not fail me now; I shall wait until the stroke of twelve. The ship which is to bear me for ever from my native land will sail in five days; I come to bid you a last farewell; dearest do not refuse to let me listen once more to the tones of your sweet voice ere I go to return no more."

There was no signature to the note, but Marian well knew the characters of her lover's writing. It was from Wharncliffe—from him whose suit her father had rejected, from him, whom her father had applauded for her forgetting, and in strength my heart again failed me, with whom she had kept up a clandestine correspondence during many months. 'It shrunk from the duty of reducing the heiress of Dalesford, and it was not until she had passed the age of thoughtless childhood that I conceived a plan which enabled me to perform my duty without

of splendor with that cold, selfish, heartless profligate to whom my father destined me. 'If I should stay and wed Sir Thomas my father's grey hairs would be brought down to the grave in sorrow, by the sight of my unhappiness. Let me then take my destiny in my own hands: he will then relent when he finds the step irrevocable—he will pardon my disobedience when he finds it has ensured my peace of mind,—any thing—any thing—rather than this hated marriage! And absorbed in such thoughts Marian sat unheeding the flight of time until the deep toned clock struck the eleventh hour, when she started from her reverie, and throwing a cloak around her to conceal her figure, stole softly out of a side door to meet her expected lover.

Marian Dale had been the petted and the spoiled plaything of the whole household of Dalesford from her parents down to the grey headed steward and gossiping nurse who had watched her infancy. Her mother had indulged her to excess, and when she lost that parent, her father transferring to her the affections which he had borne towards the fine fair children, who now lay buried in the family vault in the village church, fancied he was contributing to her happiness by allowing her to follow the impulses of her own inclination in all things. Her character therefore became imbued with wilfulness to a degree totally unsuspected by those who saw only the sunny tempered and happy girl. Gifted with fine mental powers, she had received an education superior to most of her sex, while her extreme beauty and graceful manners served to display to advantage really noble qualities of heart. Mr. Dale was like his ancestors; a man of stern and inflexible purpose. When he had once made a resolution nothing could shake it, and under a severe countenance and the most polished elegance of address he concealed the most determined obstinacy. He loved his daughter, he liked his somewhat elderly nephew; he valued his estate, and he was proud of his family name. He fancied he had fallen upon a plan which would combine all the advantages that he most valued, and perpetuate the name while it repaired the fortunes of the titled branch of his family. It was certainly a well arranged scheme and would have been a perfectly feasible one but for the objections which arose from the mature age of Sir Thomas and the prior attachment of his daughter to another. Still Mr. Dale did not dream of resistance. His will was law and he did not suspect that Marian would venture to cherish an affection which he had interdicted or to refuse her assent to a marriage which he had projected. But Marian possessed too much of her father's spirit to become the passive instrument of his despotism. The unlimited indulgence which had been extended to her in all trifling matters had rendered her incapable of implicit obedience in serious ones. She was so unused to control that it now seemed to her an undue exertion of personal authority to which her proud spirit could not submit. One week after the conversation just narrated Marian was on her way to America, the wife of Albert Wharncliffe. Absorbed in dreams of a first and passionate love, and fascinated by her husband's agreeable pictures of the new world which was now to be their abode, Marian had little time to regret her deserted home. If the image of that desolate mansion and its

of splendor with that cold, selfish, heartless profligate to whom my father destined me. 'If I should stay and wed Sir Thomas my father's grey hairs would be brought down to the grave in sorrow, by the sight of my unhappiness. Let me then take my destiny in my own hands: he will then relent when he finds the step irrevocable—he will pardon my disobedience when he finds it has ensured my peace of mind,—any thing—any thing—rather than this hated marriage! And absorbed in such thoughts Marian sat unheeding the flight of time until the deep toned clock struck the eleventh hour, when she started from her reverie, and throwing a cloak around her to conceal her figure, stole softly out of a side door to meet her expected lover.

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heart stricken master rose before her mental vision, the voice of him for whose sake she had sacrificed all, had power to chase these painful fancies and awakened cheerful anticipations of the future. For a brief interval Marian was happy—perfectly happy notwithstanding her disobedience and her willfulness. But such happiness, the dreams of a feverish excitement—last not long. Immediately upon her arrival in New York Marian addressed a letter to her father, not doubting that the affection which had so long been the measure of her days and years would silence the dictates of anger in his bosom. She wrote not as a supplicant, but as a tender and affectionate child who had been driven to extremity by his cruel determination. Her letter breathed the deepest tenderness, but no remorse, no supplication for forgiveness. She acknowledged her fault but spoke of it as rendered necessary by circumstances, and instead of throwing herself upon her father's mercy, seemed to extend the offer of mutual oblivion of injustice. Three months elapsed ere an answer was received. It was a large packet and Marian with tearful eyes greeted the handwriting of her father; but what were her feelings when she found only her own letter enclosed in a blank envelope. The letter had been opened; her father must have read it, yet it had not softened his obdurate feelings, and Marian knew that she was now an outcast from her father's heart and home. She wept such tears as she had never before shed; even her husband's tenderness was powerless to soothe her remorseful agony, and, for the first time, she was made sensible of the magnitude of her sin by the extent of its punishment.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

WOMAN—AT HOME.

The proper sphere of woman is home. Her great office in the social system is to make that home a happy one to her husband, that his affections may centre there—that he may have no temptation to wander, and may always hasten to return to it. Let her train her children so that they may be the pride of their father, so that he may love to own them, and be not ashamed to show them as the jewels of his country. Let her always stand ready to receive him with complacency after his conflicts with the world, when his brow is knit with care, when his heart has been rudely convulsed by contact with treachery, dishonesty, or abuse, and his passions are striving for mastery; then from her still and quiet retreat, from her communion with the innocent spirits of her nursery, from her closet of prayer, which opens to heaven, let her meet him like a ministering angel, and he will lie at her feet like a lion tamed; he will imbibe from her something of her own spirit, and his spirit will be chastened under such a ministry.

Here lies the great strength of the wife. Here is her high, honorable, and honored sphere of action where men are made, moulded, controlled—not where they contend, and cherish the angry passions. Does she seek for honor? It lies in the honor she renders to her husband, "calling him lord," in her children, educated, and lead to paths of usefulness and heaven; in her domestic arrangements the admiration of all. Does she seek for happiness? Where can she find it but in a peaceful home? The wife was appointed to make a home for man, to form the centre of his affections, and bind them there; to act constantly as oil upon the troubled waters of life. If a man quarrels with me, I let him go home before I press the issue. If he has a home, and honored wife, a family, I am sure to see him in the morning with a subdued spirit, and more ready to render justice. I honor above all the wife who does her office, who administers from the sanctuary of home to the troubled spirits of men, to soothe the sorrows and allay their passions—to subdue them by gentleness and truth, and to send them all out every morning with the law of kindness imprinted on their hearts by a new lesson of love. I lately saw a scene for a painter, exem-

plifying most clearly the position of the wife. Two men had become violently enraged, and sought each other with deadly weapons. I trembled for the issue. But as they came near, their arms fell powerless, and their voices of anger softened. I pressed through the crowd, and saw a female figure, like the presence angel, between them. She was the wife of the one and the sister of the other. She spake not—but she had power. She led her husband home, and in the morning he went with a brother's heart and sought a reconciliation.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

WE WERE NOT THE AGGRESSORS.

The Church made a settlement in Caldwell county under the brightest auspices. Having passed through scenes of persecution, distress, misery and deep affliction, in Jackson county—having felt the heavy hand of oppression and the relentless and fell spirit of mobocracy—having been forced from their homes across the waters of the Missouri, with no shelter to shield their heads from the fierce peltings of the pitiless storm—they viewed Caldwell as a place of temporary rest—hailed it as a place of refuge, an abode of comfort, a residence of safety and an asylum of repose; where they might, for a time, shun the turbulence of oppression's tide, and enjoy the blessings of Freedom and the privileges of American Liberty. For a time, all was peace, harmony and contentment—industry prevailed, homes of comfort were created, prosperity shed its enlivening radiance around, and the aspect of comfort, happiness and domestic enjoyment, soon reared its consoling ensign to gladden the heart and cheer the low depression of spirit, that reigned in the bosom of each afflicted saint. A county, embracing a considerable extent of territory, was soon densely populated. Farms began to be opened in all directions, dwellings to spring up as if by magic, and where once the solitude of the forest reigned supreme, and nought was heard but the appalling scream of beasts of rage or fear, or the gentle cooing of the timid dove and merry chant of birds of song, now resounded the pleasing echo of the forester's axe. The rude tones of nature began to recede before the swelling tide of emigration and give way to the more cheering tones of civilization. They settled in peace, purchased lands of the Government, and began to exercise all those political rights so dear to Americans—guaranteed to them by every endearing tie of patriotism, of philanthropy and by the Constitution of our country. They began to exercise the right of their political franchise—found access to the ballot box and the polls, and elected their several necessary officers, both of county and State. The political Zodiac, for a time, was cloudless and serene; but soon, alas, the long smothered tempest, that lowered in the envious breasts of some, broke forth with infuriated rancour, and mobocracy, with its hydra-head, began to sow the seeds of discord and internal strife. This fell and damnable spirit—like some pent up torrent, whose restless tide can no longer flow within the limits of restricted bounds—burst the bands of humanity and patriotism, and a blow was made at the liberty of citizens, which is unparalleled by any thing recorded upon history's page, or traced upon the retentive memory of man. Gallatin, the county seat of the county of Davis, is the disgraced theatre of a transaction, which proved to be nought but the prelude of that bloody contest which resulted in our expulsion from that State.

The time for electing representatives to the Legislature from that county had arrived; the polls were opened, and the Latter-Day Saints as freemen and citizens of America, began to give their votes for the candidate of their choice. The several candidates had electioneered among them, solicited them to visit the polls; and none were more assiduous in their endeavors to procure what they were pleased to call 'Mormon votes,' than was a certain individual by the name of Peniston, the Whig candidate for representative. He had traversed the county from one extremity to another, and exerted all his faculties to secure their votes; but when he found that they were not the ignorant dupes of his hypocritical ambition, his very patriotic and benevolent bosom was fanned into a flame of in-

controllable passion and anger; and he began to pour his maledictions upon the heads of those whose votes he had previously solicited. The noise of the rabble soon became boisterous and intense, and men, reeling under the influence of Bacchus, declared the 'Mormons' should not vote. An attempt was made to force them from the polls; a general collision ensued, and the contest became bloody and severe. Clubs, stones, and every weapon within reach was resorted to; but the spirit of patriotism that dwelt in their bosoms, fired their souls with a spirit of emulation; they nerved their arms for the conflict, and bravely met the attack of their assailants.

Every patriot and lover of country must commend the Latter-Day Saints for pursuing this course. Fellow countrymen! can you witness such an attack upon the institutions of your country and say in your hearts it is right and should be tolerated? Allow mobs to rise up with impunity and prevent legal voters from exercising their franchise, what will ultimately become of our republic? Through the medium of the ballot-box we hope to perpetuate the free institutions of our country, correct misrule and check the assiduity of oppression's hand. Then let it be the constant determination of every American citizen to preserve it inviolate that it shall not be contaminated by the pestilential breath of mobocracy!

(SUBJECT CONTINUED.)

NOSE-LOGY.

Just returned from the Promontory of Noses, Thom-ASS C. Sharp, the redoubtable Editor of the "Warsaw Signal," having made some very important discoveries in relation to the bumps on his far-famed proboscis. The length of his snout is said to be in the exact proportion of seven to one compared with his intellectual faculties, having upon its convex surface fourteen well developed bumps, and, upon its concave, Snortitiveness on the "big note." Well, we will take the bumps on the superficies in order.

1st. *Anti-Mormonitiveness*. This first, and important bump, has been growing out of all proportion for the last year, and now seriously threatens the demolition of his remaining organs. It can be seen just eighteen miles with the naked eye, and four thousand by the help of ordinary glasses, and is reputed to be the most beautiful legal bump the ass possesses, with, perhaps, the single exception of *Polecatitiveness*, which is very prominent.

2nd. *Rooseveltiveness*. This organ is located exactly on the point of his proboscis, and is decidedly his leading bump. The faculty, however, has neither object nor aim excepting as a political warner-cock, according to Snooks.

3rd. *Greggiveness*. The location of this organ is immediately behind *Rooseveltiveness*, and forcibly reminds us of the way they fatten hogs in Ireland. It will be recollected, however, that corn goes much further in Warsaw than on the Emerald Isle.

4th. *Calinitiveness*. This is quite an important little organ, in the small potato line of the Anti-Mormon dynasty. Political preferment sticks out about six feet near the north east corner of this bump, but is quite *spindling*.

5th. *Whitneyiveness*. This bump has a strong smell in the cow line of trover and conversion, has a crumpled horn, sore head, and white legs,—and the spirit of mobocracy, and the sheriffalty, stick out precisely eight feet, five inches by Gunter's scale.

6th. *Harperiveness*. This is quite a soft organ, and is of small consequence—it is badly diseased with the *big-head*, and never will set the world on fire.

7th. *Polecativeness*. This is a newly discovered organ, recently developed by the sting of the WASP: it has, however, grown exceedingly rapid, having already attained to the length of fourteen feet, eight inches, and a quarter, and exhales the most odoriferous effluvia ever smelled by pure Anti-Mormon noses. It is a very leaky organ, extends to both surfaces, & *Snortitiveness* has already thrown it to the four cardinal points of the universe. Run, all ye Anti-Mormons, run and snuff the sweet smelling savor.

The seven remaining organs will not be given at this time, but will be held in

reserve until after the GREAT MASS ANTI-MORMON JACKASS CONVENTION.

STEAM BOAT SUNK.

The Steam Boat Illinois, on her trip up the Mississippi, struck Mechanic Rock & sunk immediately, in 8 feet water, nearly opposite this place. She had on board 250 soldiers for one of the Western Forts, and a quantity of store goods. It is thought that the boat will prove a total loss; the freight was seriously injured, but it is not known to what extent.

Our apology and the second sermon from the prairie preacher is laid over for want of room; but will receive prompt attention in due time.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THINGS AS THEY ARE IN THE LAST DAYS.

Mr. Editor:—

From a notice in the Warsaw Signal, Tom-ass is about to loose cast: he has determined, it appears, that he will not be classified with the Pole Cat race any longer. His manner of disposing of his cast is after Sir R. Peel's system of corn laws, on the sliding principle, he has not told us to what race of animals he will attach himself: perhaps to a long eared race, that fills a wide chasmin nature; or it may be, that, after the slide, Zoologists will favor us with a new species of animals, in the Zoological histories. Tom-ass may perhaps make another slide, after this, away from Tom altogether, and leave nothing but a-s-s. Should this be the case, I will try to give the public notice of it, that they may always know where to find him.

ZOOLOGIST.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The Anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated by Nauvoo Lodge, U. D., on the 24th of June, *proximo*, at the City of Nauvoo. The brethren of Bodley Lodge, No. 1, Quincy, and Columbus Lodge, No. 6, Columbus, and all resident and transient brethren in the vicinity, in good standing, are respectfully invited to participate.—A commemorative address, suitable to the occasion, will be delivered by one of the craft. By order of the W. M.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Secretary.
May 2d, A. L. 5842, A. D. 1842.

Head Quarters, Nauvoo Legion.

City of Nauvoo, Ill., April 28, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant General directs that a PROGRAMMA Militaire issue from the office of his commanding general, for the 7th of May, *proximo*, which I now proceed to consummate.

1st. The Adjutants will form the lines of their respective regiments, and the Colonels of the line assume command, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

2nd. The Adjutant General will form the line of the Legion, and the Brigadier Generals assume the command of their respective Cohorts, at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

3rd. The Major General will assume the command of the Legion at 10 o'clock, A. M.

4th. At a quarter past 10 o'clock, A. M., the Lieutenant General will be escorted to the field, at the review station.

5th. General Review, and Inspection, will follow, accompanied by such evolutions, and exercises as the time will admit of.

6th. At half past 12 o'clock, P. M., the forces will be dismissed, until a quarter before 2 o'clock, P. M.

7th. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Major General will resume the command, and perform such military movements, and field exercises, as the Lieutenant General may direct.

8th. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Cohorts will separate, and form the line of battle—the Brigadiers assume their respective commands, and General Law's command will make a descent upon that of General Rich—in order of sham battle.

9th. At half past 3 o'clock, P. M., the Cohorts will resume their position in the line of the Legion; and a sham battle will be fought between the mounted Riflemen under the immediate command of Lieutenant General Smith, and the Invincibles under the immediate command of Major General Bennett.

10th. At half past 4 o'clock, P. M., the forces will be dismissed for the day.

11th. Every officer, musician, and private, will be required to be at their respective posts, at the hours specified, throughout the day, under the most severe penalties of the law.

JOHN C. BENNETT,
Major-General.

An ordinance in relation to stores and groceries.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, no person shall be permitted to keep a store or grocery within the City of Nauvoo, without a license for that purpose, which license shall be granted for the same amount, and under the same regulations, as that for Taverns and ordinaries contemplated in the 2nd Section of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to regulate Taverns and ordinaries, in the City of Nauvoo;" and any person who shall, without such license, sell, or offer for sale, any goods, wares, merchandise, or groceries, shall, upon conviction thereof, incur a penalty of ten dollars for every month's delay.

Sec. 2. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the violation of "An ordinance in relation to Temperance."

Passage, April 22nd, A. D. 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That the FREEDOM OF THE CITY be, and the same hereby is, conferred on Gen. James Arlington Bennett, of Arlington House; James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Editor of the New York Herald; and Col. John Wetworth, Editor of the Chicago Democrat; and they are hereby declared free citizens of the City of Nauvoo.

Passage, April 22nd, A. D. 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An ordinance altering the names of certain streets therein named.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That the names of certain streets in the City of Nauvoo be, and the same hereby are, changed as follows; to wit: Carlin to Hyde; Bluff to Woodruff; Back to Page; Warsaw to Mulholland; Bennett to Cahoon; Wilcox to Green; Mulholland to Bennett; Lumber to Rich; Water to Hills; Hill to Water; Barlow to Arlington; Green to James; Rich to Gordon; and Wilson to Barlow: and that the square or block north of Bennett and west of Arlington street, be called Park Place.

Passage, April 22nd, A. D. 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to regulate Taverns and ordinaries, in the City of Nauvoo."

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That every Tavern or Ordinary Keeper, within the City of Nauvoo, who may neglect to take out a license according to the provisions of the ordinance to which this is an amendment, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of twenty dollars for every month so neglected or refused.

Passed, April 22nd, A. D. 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An ordinance fixing the size of brick moulds, in the City of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all bricks made in the City of Nauvoo, for sale, shall be made in moulds of the

following size and denominations, that is to say: nine inches and one quarter long in the clear, four inches and a half wide in the clear, and two inches and a half deep in the clear; but stock bricks shall be made in moulds, two inches and five-eighths deep in the clear.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons shall sell, or expose to sale, within the City of Nauvoo, bricks hereafter made in moulds of any other dimensions than those given and described in the first section of this ordinance, arch bricks, cornice bricks, and water table bricks, excepted, or in moulds not tested and stamped as correct, with the letter N, by the Sealers of Weights and Measures, (by which letter all articles passed upon by him shall hereafter be stamped, who shall receive as a compensation therefor, from the owner of such moulds, the sum of twelve and a half cents for each mould for three bricks so stamped, they shall forfeit and pay, upon conviction thereof, from one to twenty dollars for each and every offence as aforesaid, at the discretion of the Mayor, or Municipal Court.

Passed, April 22nd, A. D. 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

James Arlington Bennett, of Arlington House, is hereby appointed Inspector General of the Nauvoo Legion, with the rank and title of Major-General: his place to be supplied, when absent, by the Major-General of the Legion.

JOSEPH SMITH, Lieutenant-General.
JOHN C. BENNETT, Major-General.

HONORARY DEGREE.

Ordered by the Chancellor and Regents of the University of the City of Nauvoo, That the honorary degree of L. L. D. be, and the same hereby is, conferred on Gen. James Arlington Bennett, of Arlington House, N. Y.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Chancellor.
WM. LAW, Registrar.

7TH OF MAY DINNER.

General Joseph Smith, and Lady present their compliments to the Officers (and their respective Ladies) of the Consolidated General Staff of the Nauvoo Legion;—that is to say, his personal Staff, Major General Bennett's Staff, including the Band, Brigadier General Law's Staff, and Brigadier General Rich's Staff;—and respectfully solicit their company at a *repast Militaire*, at his quarters, on the 7th day of May, *proximo*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

General Bennett has been ordered to issue a *programme* of the operations, and field exercises, of the day, which will appear in ample form, and in due season.

April 23th, A. D. 1842.

Mayor's Office, City of Nauvoo, }

To the Officers of Police;

Greeting:—

I have been informed by unquestionable authority that there is a band of marauders (strangers) in our city, prowling our streets by night and by day. Look well to your duty before some serious mischief is done. Watch well their secret paths, and be prepared for the issue.

Fellow-Citizens:—

Secure your property well of nights, least depredations of no small magnitude be committed—committed by strangers and charged upon *Mormons*—remember I have warned you. Look well, therefore, to your interests, and save your effects from the ruthless hand of the spoiler.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment.

The house being called to order, the committee of arrangements reported that negotiations had been entered into with Mr. A. Mills, to furnish a supper and other necessities, for the convenience of those who might assemble at his house on the 7th of May *proximo*.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Gen. J. C. Bennett, and solicit him to deliver an address upon that occasion.

Col. F. M. Higbee, Dr. J. F. Weld, and Capt. D. Chase, were then chosen said committee.

On motion the meeting then adjourned sine die.

F. M. HIGBEE, President.
ANDREW CAHOON, Secretary.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

The Marriage Vow.

Speak it not lightly—'tis a holy thing.
A bond enduring through long distant years.

When joy o'er thine abode is hovering,
Or when thine eyes is wet with bitterest tears,

Recorded by an angel's pen on high,
And must be questioned in eternity,

Speak it not lightly—though the young and gay
Thronging round thee now with tones of mirth,

Let not the holy promise of to-day
Fade like the clouds that with the moon have birth,

But ever bright and sacred may it be,
Stored in the treasure-cell of memory.

Life may not prove all sunshine—there will come
Dark hours for all. O will ye when the night

Of sorrow gathers thickly round your home,
Love as ye did, in time when calm and bright

Seemed the sure path ye trod untouch'd by care,
And deemed the future, like the present, fair?

Eyes that now beam with health may yet grow dim,
And cheeks of rose forget their early glow,

And cheeks of rose forget their early glow,
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I then pricked my breast to make bleed; the blood ran a little, when instead of deviating a whit from her purpose instead of dogging me to spare a life she held most dear—instead of fainting or shrieking, she gently laid hold of my arm, and requested me to walk to the fire place before I stabbed myself, for blood was the worst thing to stain a floor in the world, and her's was newly washed: in an instant I felt as if ten thousand mosquitoes had laid violent hands on my flesh—and my sword fell out of my hands, and I ran home determined to remain till the day of my death an old bachelor.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 27th instant by Elder James Carroll, Mr. Wm. Warren, to Mrs. Catharine Fuller, both of this city.

"Till Hymen brought his love delighted hour.
There dwelt no peace in Eden's rosy bower."

DIED—At Ambrosia, Lee county, Iowa Territory, April 9th 1842, Josiah Richardson, a member of the church of Latter Day Saints, in the 55th year of his age.

Br. Richardson was an Elder of the church, and was one of the many that were driven from the State of Missouri, by the order of the Notorious Boggs, in 1839. His death was occasioned by a cancer on his right thigh. The cancer made its appearance several years before he left Missouri but was not disabled from performing his daily labor. In consequence of the fatigue he had to go through in leaving the State, and in defending his family and brethren against the mobbers of Missouri, his cancer was much inflamed. On his arrival in the State of Illinois he applied to several physicians in hopes of being cured of that painful disease. At length Doc. G. O. Pond, of Columbus, Adams county, undertook the job of cutting out the cancer. He succeeded in taking out about one pound and a quarter of the cancer and warranted a perfect cure. It soon healed up and his leg appeared as sound as ever; but in about six months after the performance it broke out a fresh and much worse than it had ever been before. He was frequently relieved by the laying on of hands; but no permanent cure effected. It continued to grow larger and more painful in spite of medical skill until the time of his death. Although his pain was extreme, for the most part of his time, he bore it with christian fortitude, and resignation to the will of God. At times he expressed great desire to live; exhorted his brethren to more faithfulness and to preach the gospel to those who sit in darkness. I was with him much of the time after his removal to this place, which was only about five weeks previous to his death, and I can truly say I never saw a person endure more pain than he appeared to endure. For a few of the last days of his sickness, his desires and prayer to God was that he might be delivered from this body of sin and death, and died rejoicing that the hour of his desolation had come. On Monday following he was interred at Montrose burying ground (according to his wish to be buried with the Saints.) A. B. CHILD.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS,

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years, practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus

J. Salbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike

L. R. Cliffin, Lahar Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.

Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.
IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.

Elias Smith, Nashville.
PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.

John Winchester, Philadelphia.
NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.

W. I. Appleby, Reels Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Erastus Snow, Salem.

Feeman Nickerson, Boston.
MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.
OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.
NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city New York.

POETRY.

From the Ohio Star. TO A STRANGER.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Far, from the land that gave thee birth!
O! canst thou find a spot on earth,
So fondly dear to thee,
As the heart-woven land thou hast left far be-
hind;
In the earliest wreath of young memory entwined,
With the friends of thy childhood that charm'd
thou so long,
With the soft melow tones of their juvenile song.
In the trains of affectionate glee?
Thou seest no more that limpid rill,
Which purled beneath thy favorite hill:
Ah! wilt thou love to stray,
In thy reckless now, by a strange streamlet's
side?
Wilt thou feel in thy bosom that innocent pride
Which stole on thee so oft, when the light of its
spell
Gave new charms to the dew-drops which lus-
ciously fell
On thy own, thy loved path far away?
Thou'st left behind thy social train:
Will thy fond spirit rest again,
And feel security,
In the bosom of strangers thou ne'er hast tried
By the ebb and the flow of prosperity's tide?
Or will it retreat, on the wings of regret,
To that frequented bower, where so lovingly
met
All, by friendship made sacred to thee?

Believe me—here are friends as kind,
As those whom thou hast left behind;—
Green walks, and streams that flow
With a current as clear and a murmur as soft.
As that which has filled thy rich musings so
oft:
O! then sever thyself from the chains of the
past,
With which thy affections are fettered so fast,
Since the present has gifts to bestow.
But canst thou not, the fairy chase
That binds thee to thy native place—
Rather than feel unblest,
To the friends of thy childhood—thy country—
thy home,
Go, go and be happy—'tis folly to roam:
Return to the shade of thy fair dropping vine,
Where the pulses of nature are wedded to thine;
Go, and lull thy lone spirit to rest.

THE HEIRESS.

A sprightly, rosy-checked, flaxen-haired little
girl, used to sit, on the pleasant evenings of
June, on the marble steps opposite my lodgings
when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a
tales in a sweet voice, and with an air of de-
lightful simplicity, that charmed me many a
time. She was then an orphan child, and com-
monly reported to be rich. Often and often, I
sat after a day of toil and vexation, and listened
to her innocent voice, breathing forth the notes
of peace and happiness which flowed cheerfully
from a light heart, and felt a portion of that
tranquility steal over my bosom. Such was Eli-
za Huntly, when I first knew her.
Seven years had elapsed, during which time I
was absent from the city, when, walking along
one of the most fashionable squares I saw an
elegant female figure step into a carriage, fol-
lowed by a gentleman and two pretty children.
I did not immediately recognize her face, but
my friend, who was by my side, pulled my el-
bow; do you not remember little Eliza, who
used to sing for us, when we lived together in
Walnut street? I did remember, it was herself.
She used to be fond, said he, of treating her
little circle of friends with romances—and at
last she acted out a neat romance herself. She
came out into the gay circle of life, under the
auspices of her guardian. It was said by some,
she was rich—very rich: but the amount of
wealth did not appear to be a matter of publicity
—however the current, and as we generally
believed, well founded report, was sufficient to
draw around her many admirers, and among the
number not a few serious courtiers.
She did not wait long, before a young gentle-
man, on whom she had looked with a somewhat
partial eye, because he was the gayest and
handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by her
partiality, made an offer. Probably she blushed,
and her heart fluttered a little, but they were
sitting in the moonlight parlor, and as her em-
barrassment was more than half-concealed, she
soon recovered; and as a waggish humor hap-
pened to have the ascendant, she put on a seri-
ous face, told him she was honored by his pref-
erence, but that there was one matter which
should be understood before, by giving him a
reply, she bound him to his promise. "Per-
haps you may think me wealthy: I would not
for the world have you labor under a mistake
upon that point. I am worth eighteen hundred
dollars."

She was proceeding, but the gentleman star-
ted as if electrified. "Eighteen hundred dol-
lars!" he repeated in a manner that betrayed the
utmost surprise: "yes ma'am," said he awk-
wardly, "I did understand you were worth a
great deal more—but—"
"No sir," she replied, "no excuse or apolo-
gies: think about what I have told you—you
are embarrassed now: answer me another time,"
and rising, she bade him good night.
She just escaped a trap—he went next day to
her guardian to enquire more particularly into her
affairs, and receiving the same answer, he drop-
ped his suit at once.
The next serious proposals followed soon af-
ter, and this too came from one who succeeded
to a large portion of her esteem, but applying the
same crucible to the love he offered her, she
found a like result. He, too, left her, and she
rejoiced in another fortunate escape.
She sometime after became acquainted with a
young gentleman of splendid fortune, in whose
approaches she thought she discovered more of
the timid diffidence of love, than she had wit-
nessed before. She did not check his hopes,
and in process of time, he too made her an offer.
But when she spoke of her fortune, he begged
her to be silent. "It is to virtue, worth and
beauty," said he, "I pay my court, not to
fortune. In you I shall obtain what is worth
more than gold. She was most agreeably dis-
appointed. They were married, and the union
was solemnized: she made him master of her
for one with herself. I am indeed worth eight-
teen hundred dollars," said she to him, but I never
said how much more—and I hope never to
enjoy more pleasure than I feel this moment
when I tell you my fortune is one hundred and
eighty thousand.
It is actually so, but still her husband often
tells her that in her he possesses a far nobler
fortune.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

MACOMB PLAIN DEALER.

IN presenting to the citizens of Illinois the
prospectus of a public Journal, intended to be
located at Macomb, Macdonough county Ill—
The PLAIN DEALER will be conducted on liberal
principles, and free from all personal bias, hav-
ing adopted for the basis of its political charac-
ter the philosophical truths which emanated
from Thos. Jefferson, and which have since
been acted upon by Andrew Jackson and Mar-
tin Van Buren. "Of universal equality of right,
and sovereignty of the people's will." It will
advocate the rights and interests of the laboring
and producing classes, industry constitutes the
only true source of wealth, and oppose aristocra-
cy and exclusive monopolies in all their various
forms.

Having witnessed, with deep regret, the dis-
astrous and ruined condition into which many
of the States of this Union have fallen, both
morally and physically, in all their financial
matters, and knowing that the distressing cala-
mities which have thus overtaken them, had
their origin in the Banking and Internal Im-
provement systems of those states, together
with the false and delusive credit with which
those systems are inseparably connected, it will
form one of the leading features of the Plain
Dealer to warn the people of Illinois to be on
their guard, and not suffer themselves to be a
victim of the delusion.

The Plain Dealer will also contain in its col-
umns the general news of the day.

A full and free examination of men and mea-
sures, and a fearless expression of our mind upon
all matters of State or National policy.

Nothing of an immortal or licentious charac-
ter shall find a place in the columns of the
Plain Dealer.

Miscellaneous, Foreign, and Domestic Intel-
ligence, Literary and Scientific notices, Gen-
eral, State, and National Politics, with Agricul-
tural pursuits and improvements, will receive
due attention.

TERMS.

THE PLAIN DEALER will be published week-
ly on a fine imperial sheet, good type, and every
attention bestowed upon it to make it worthy
of support, and will be mailed to subscribers at
\$2 00 per annum, payable in all cases in ad-
vance.

LONGSTAFF & WALKER.

Editors and Proprietors.

Macomb, March 8, 1842.

STRAY HORSE.

Strayed from the subscriber, living 12 miles
North of Quincy, on the bottom road leading
from Quincy to Warsaw, on the 1st day of
April, a large grey or flea-bitten grey horse
shod all round but the shoe on the left hind foot
was somewhat loose and the hoof considerably
cracked, and the hair was worn off the root of
his tail in consequence of having the lampers
last winter, said horse is about 12 years old and
quite thin in flesh. Also—a yearling Colt, dark
brown, with a white strip in the face and both
hind feet white. Said horse and colt have ran
together all winter and were last seen together
The horses main and tail are both white. Also
a dark bay horse with a chain around his neck
with a piece of wood attached to it. Letters of
information may be addressed to the subscriber
at Quincy.

A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery
or for information where the subscriber may
obtain said horse and colt.

G. G. GALLOWAY.

Quincy, April 9, 1842.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING

THE WASP.

The undersigned will publish a paper entitled
"The Wasp," in the City of Nauvoo, Hancock
county, Ill.
This Periodical will be devoted to miscellane-
ous subjects, and he trusts that the matter which
will be found in its columns, will be subservient
to the cause of humanity, justice & truth. As this
is an age of strange events, and of much enqui-
ry, in both the religious and political world, the
ed. for has been influenced by the strong solici-
tations of many of his old and tried friends, to pub-
lish a periodical of this kind, and he hopes to
have his path circumscribed with truth and not
error, and thus be enabled to meet the expecta-
tion of the high minded patriot, the philoso-
pher, the logician and man of reason. It is not
the design of the editor to condescend to the
low scurrility that so often characterize parti-
san editors: but will endeavor to draw around
him, as much as possible, the spirit of those
pure and sacred principles that give to all, of all
sects, parties and denominations, whether reli-
gious or political, the right to think, believe, or
two ship according to the dictates of their own
conscience. He will contend for equal rights
and equal privileges, and also reserve to himself
the privilege of weighing in a balance the cor-
rectness and character of every principle that
may pass under his observation.

Jesus said, "doth our law judge any man be-
fore it hear him?" and again he said, "ev-
ery tree is known by its fruits," and since good
and bad men are known by their fruit, and oth-
ers have judged and spoken—so the editor will
also judge and speak, and answer them that do
speak and have judged without knowledge, tes-
timony, or law, according to their folly, least
they should be "wise in their own conceit." He
will endeavor to benefit his patrons and friends,
in general, by putting down every unlawful and
persecuting spirit that may show itself in the
midst of our free institutions, and he hopes that
the citizen and true hearted republican will as-
sist him in this laudable undertaking. He will
leave no stone unturned, as far as his ability
will admit, to pursue and advocate unwavering-
ly those holy and righteous principles of the
Constitution, which "warned the hearts of the
patriots of seventy-six, and for the perpetuity
of which, they cheerfully fell martyrs in the
battle-field, and will, without respect to party,
award to every individual, of whom he may
have occasion to speak, the true reward of mer-
it, without prejudice or restraint. He will, al-
so, find place in his columns for scientific and
literary subjects: he will notice the march of
science here among us, the change of circum-
stances as well as the times and the seasons,
and contrast the former with our present situa-
tion, as a community of people.

In contemplating the many misfortunes and
adverse winds through which this people have
had to pass, and now beholding them in peace,
fast building up a noble city, and breathing once
more a free air, it fills my bosom with no little
degree of joy, and my heart with gratitude to
my God, that we still are remembered as his
covenant people. In witnessing the growth
and prosperity of the city for the three last years,
the editor looks forward with feelings of pride
emulating his bosom, and anticipates the day,
not far distant, when, in point of population
and the grandeur of its edifices, she will
be, by far, the rival city of the West, and at-
tain to that high scale of exalted pre eminence
which renders distinguishable the most popu-
lous cities in the East.

Under these circumstances, and as the public
weal imperiously demands the establishment of
a weekly periodical, devoted (as The Wasp
will be) to the dissemination of useful knowl-
edge, of every description—the Arts, Science,
Literature, Agriculture, Manufacture, Trade, and
Commerce, and the general news of the day, the
editor cheerfully engages in the commendable
enterprise.

It will be the editor's studious care, at all
times, to serve up a choice dish of poetry, for
the gratification and benefit of those who in-
dulge in the inspiration of the muse.

With a firm reliance upon the good sense and
intelligence of the citizens of this and the ad-
joining counties, and friends abroad, to bear
him out in his undertaking, he has been induc-
ed to publish the above named paper: and, be-
lieving that it will meet with their cordial ap-
probation and support, he hopes to render it an
efficient auxiliary in promoting their best inter-
est—the improvement of the mind of the youth
and the instruction of the aged.

The Wasp will be published weekly, upon a
small sheet, at first, until success and prosperi-
ty will enable us to enlarge our borders. It will
be printed at the office of the "Times and Sea-
sons," in the city of Nauvoo.

TERMS.—\$1.50, invariably in advance.
Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the
customary terms.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and for-
warding fifteen dollars, current money, shall
have one copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the editor must be
post paid, or they will receive no attention.

WM. SMITH.

"Honest industry has bro't that man to the
scaffold," said a wag as he observed a carpenter
upon a staging. Speaking of wags—what is
more wagish than a dog's tail when he is plea-
sed?—N. Y. Atlas.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Nauvoo,
April 1st 1842. If said letters are not call-
ed for, before the 1st of July next, they will be
sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
N. B. Persons calling for any of these letters,
will please say they have been advertised.

M. I. Angel	2 Samuel Kimball
Alben A. len	Archibald Kerr
Onel M. Allen	C. W. Lyon
Lewis Abbot	Lucretia Lindsay
H. M. Alexander	Jno Lindsay
J. A. W. Andrews	Samuel Lake
Jno. Alston	Mariah Lawrence
Jno. Anderson	James Lake
J. H. Aldridge	2 Jno Landers
David Able	Thomas Layton
Benj Brown	David Lewis
Josiah Butterfield	Jno G Luce
Charity Butler	Geo Miller
Thos. Beotman	Charles McGary
C. Baldwin	Edward Melling
Saml. C. Brown	Margaret McLaughlin
Cyrus Boyl	Amos McBride
Geo. Beauman	James McMind
N. B. Baldwin	Elizabeth Mangle
A. Bonney	L J Mu dock
Lewis Boney	Wm Maulhard
Rebu Brotherton	Ruben Middleton
Jno. M. Buck	James Moss
Beni. Bentley	David Monroe
M rgan Budlum	Olive Morton
Ch a. E. E. E. E.	Geo More
Jno. Bailey	Sam el Merri's
A. M. Bonney	Austin Merrills
Jno. Brown	2 Wm Marks
Levi Bracken	Syrena Merrels
Ethen Forrows	Win Millard
Saml. J. Black	Hu'ah Nickerson
Chas. Butler	Henry Nisewanger
A. Bradford	Almon Newel
Dani. Brewit	Jane Neyman
Enoch Burns	Samuel W A Oliver
Jos. Brown	P W C Osborn
Hezekiah Bradly	Isaac Phippin
Jno. Bevin	Jared Porter
Jno. Bezead	Deborah Potter
Nath. Core	Ornil Potter
L ann Corille	E J Pearsons
Jon Calt'on	Nathan W Parker
Father Conway	Charles Price
D Corter	Lydia Partridge
Harriet C. lton	Wm Pool
Jno. C. Comechal	Geo W Price
A Cutler	M A Price
Jos W Cummings	2 Jane Pany
Jos Connal	Chester Phillips
R. v T Conway	3 Henry Parker
L Clark	Jno Parker
I M Catridge	Jno M Pino
C. net b es of Nauvoo	Semer Page
Darwin Chase	Charles C Rich
Henry A Cleav'and	Jon W Roberts
Reynolds Calboon	Thomas Rauchliffe
James F. Crawford	Hugh Riging
Sarah Downing	Jeremiah Roley
Isaac Decker	Cath. a Rowley
Hiram Dayton	Cath. r. Kobison
Pat. ip Dennis	Josiah Richardson
Julias Dudley	2 Luana Rockwell
Joseph Dolson	2 Westley Rose
Hannah Dr. ilinger	David H Redfield
Asa Davis	Joseph Smith
J O Duke	Wm Smith
Wl iam Davis	Samuel H Smith
Chapman Duncan	Albert Smith
Peter Dustin	Josh Smith
Joe Drury	Hyum Smith
John Davis	John Stetout
Mrs R Derby	Edward Stevenson
George Evans	Jno Snider
Ozria Evans	Mable Sh-rp
S. vester Earl	Almon Sherman
Jacob H Enfield	Jno Shater
S Emmans	Ransom Shepperd
Edmund Fisher	Catharine Stout
Emily J Flack	Ellis Seo eld
Literature, Manufacture, Trade, Jno S Fulmer	Sylvester B Stodard
Commerce, and the general news of the day, the	Franklin Sawyer
editor cheerfully engages in the commendable	3 Wm String! am
enterprise.	Harrison Severe
It will be the editor's studious care, at all	James Standing
times, to serve up a choice dish of poetry, for	Susanah Snivly
the gratification and benefit of those who in-	Catharine Sheridan
dulge in the inspiration of the muse.	2 Samuel Suffy Coal
With a firm reliance upon the good sense and	Wm W Spencer
intelligence of the citizens of this and the ad-	Jul a Slaughter
joining counties, and friends abroad, to bear	Jno Taylor
him out in his undertaking, he has been induc-	Jhonathan Taylor
ed to publish the above named paper: and, be-	Burr Tomlinson
lieving that it will meet with their cordial ap-	Abigail Tippets
probation and support, he hopes to render it an	Nelson Turner
efficient auxiliary in promoting their best inter-	Wm Th mp on
est—the improvement of the mind of the youth	Theopulos Tailor
and the instruction of the aged.	Alanson Van'cet
The Wasp will be published weekly, upon a	Daniel H Wells
small sheet, at first, until success and prosperi-	N K Whitney
ty will enable us to enlarge our borders. It will	Wm White ides
be printed at the office of the "Times and Sea-	31 yman Wright
sons," in the city of Nauvoo.	Benj Worthington
TERMS.—\$1.50, invariably in advance.	Benj S Wilber
Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the	James Worthigton
customary terms.	Edwin Webb
Any person procuring ten subscribers and for-	Eh We'd
warding fifteen dollars, current money, shall	Jno Winn
have one copy gratis.	Phoebe M Whe'er
All letters addressed to the editor must be	Solomon Wixom
post paid, or they will receive no attention.	Lucian Woodworth
WM. SMITH.	Charles Warner
"Honest industry has bro't that man to the	Samuel Waterman
scaffold," said a wag as he observed a carpenter	Phares Wells
upon a staging. Speaking of wags—what is	2 Jane Whenton
more wagish than a dog's tail when he is plea-	Brighan Young
sed?—N. Y. Atlas.	Joseph Young
	Jno Zundel
	Samuel Zomer

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. IV.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, May 7, 1842.

Whole Number IV.

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
WM. SMITH.
At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

From the Ladies' Companion. THE ONLY DAUGHTER.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

"The thorns which I have reaped, are of the
Tree I planted; they have torn me, and I bleed."
BYRON.

(CONCLUDED.)

Albert Wharnccliffe was one of those good tempered, thoughtless beings who are known in society as 'good hearted fellows,' and who are invariably attended by ill success in life. Without high mental gifts or strong moral principles, without prudence and sometimes without integrity, without disinterestedness and real generosity, the 'good-hearted man' is usually a reckless prodigal whose plentiful flow of animal spirits is mistaken for genuine good temper, whose kindness to others is usually the result of an acute and morbid sensitiveness to his own comfort. Such are the men on whom society bestows the unmeaning epithets;—such are the men on whom misfortunes pursue like a shadow—and such an one was Albert Wharnccliffe. His fine person and agreeable address made him a general favorite and he had that kind of good taste in small matters which passed current for talent with some people. He sketched caricatures with great drollery, played gracefully if not scientifically on the flute, was extremely skillful in manufacturing charades, quoted Romeo and Juliet to the extreme delight of young ladies, and recited love verses with marked emphasis if not discretion. He had the art (and it is no despicable one, gentle reader) of displaying all his knowledge in the best possible light, and he was thus enabled to throw into the shade many a wiser and better man. As a skillful disposition of goods in a shop window will tempt many an unwary customer to the purchase of inferior articles of merchandise, so the judicious arrangement of his small ware enabled him to retail them at about double their value.

Marian Dale met him when he first emerged from the seclusion in which she had passed her early years. He was the charm of the somewhat limited circle of society to which she was confined at Dalesford, and it is not surprising to the young and unexperienced girl, he should have seemed the noblest of men. This favorable impression was increased by the suavity of his manners and his devotion to herself; and when this prepossession had grown into a passion, her father's determined rejection of his suit, had awakened all the latent wilfulness of her nature. Probably had she continued to meet him in society, her mature mind would have judged more accurately of his merits, and this early folly might soon have faded like the rainbow tinted dreams which charm the fancy of every romantic girl in early life. But her father's prohibition of his presence, and the restraint in which she was kept during the period of Wharnccliffe's sojourn in the neighborhood, aroused that kind of martyr like pride which we all feel when the shadow of persecution falls upon our path. Marian loved her husband with all the fervor of her ardent nature, but she could not be blind to his errors. The familiar

intercourse of wedded life is but little favorable to the delusions of fancy. The really noble qualities of character seem developed in greater perfection when viewed by the light which glows on the domestic hearth, but the minute defects also are apt to stand out in bold relief unless thrown into the shade by virtues veiled by the hand of Love. The vacillating temper and fickleness of purpose which were Wharnccliffe's most serious faults could not escape the penetration of his wife. She saw him wasting day after day in idle projects, consuming their very limited means in luxurious living, and deferring from week to week the search after some regular employment which alone could ensure them future comforts. His sanguine temper had led him to believe that his superior knowledge of business would readily ensure him employment in the mercantile community. But to his great surprise he found that even the head of the bankrupt firm of Wharnccliffe, Higg and Co. was not likely to obtain employment by means of his own braggart recommendations only. Winter came on and he was still unemployed while other means were rapidly diminishing. It became necessary to reduce their expenses. Their costly lodgings at the city hotel were changed for private apartments in a boarding-house, and, when, after the birth of Mrs. Wharnccliffe's eldest child, they ventured to look into their little fund, they found it expedient to remove to still humbler lodgings in a cheaper part of the city.

Mr. Wharnccliffe became moody and discontented and Marian saw with alarm that he resorted to the wine-cup as a stimulus to his sinking spirits. The pride of her nature was subdued by present suffering and painful anticipations. The newly awakened feelings of maternal affection too had softened her whole character, and she resolved again to address her father. But month after month passed away and no answer arrived to cheer the heart of the penitent daughter. At last as a resource from the horrors of actual want, she determined to turn to account the talents which had once been only the adornment of her affluence and station. She sought employment as daily governess, and some kindly disposed persons, who had noticed her regular attendance at church, her lady like manners, and her delicate beauty, readily came forward to favor her views. She obtained engagements with several families, and by exact appropriation of her time was enabled to devote her whole day to her pupils.

What a contrast was this to her former life! How often as she toiled through the wet and dirty streets at early morning, or sat with heated brow and flushed cheek patiently instilling the rudiments of knowledge into the mind of some dull little student, or dragged her weary limbs and still more wearied brain to her humble home at twilight, how often did the old mansion of Dalesford rise before her troubled fancy! She saw the cheerful sitting room, with the bright fire glaring on the rich pictures which graced the walls; she beheld once more the massive old chair in which reclined her grey-haired father; the cumbrous table on which lay the newspapers it had been her evening task to read to him,—her own low seat at the old man's knee,—every thing which had been so familiar, so almost unregarded when she was at home, but which were so dear to her now, seem-

ed to come vividly before her. Yet Marian murmured not at her condition. She loved her husband too well to embitter her life with repinings, and though she felt that an effort of resolution on his part might save her from hardship and privation, she uttered no complaint. At length the sympathy which was awakened in the minds of those who had employed the wife led to some interest in the fate of the husband, and a clerkship, with a very moderate salary was offered to Mr. Wharnccliffe. But the emoluments of this office were not sufficient to support the family without the aid of Mrs. Wharnccliffe's talents and she therefore continued her laborious avocation as daily governess.

Thus passed five years, during which two other children were born to share their parent's poverty. Never until she looked upon her own children had Mrs. Wharnccliffe realized the full extent of her guilt towards her father. However difficult we may be in our childhood, and in later life, to those who give us birth, yet never do we fully understand how much we owe them—never do we feel the full weight of the obligation to honor our parents, until we clasp to our hearts the child of our own bosom, the little being who in awaking maternal affection has redoubled filial love. Again and again did Mrs. Wharnccliffe appeal to her offended father, but her letters were returned unopened and the remorse which was eating into her very heart became more keen with every new impulse which her penitence received. She was destined however to drink still more deeply of the cup of bitterness. Her daily duties towards her young pupils compelled her to entrust the care of her little ones to a domestic, who proved totally unworthy of the charge. The infant received a serious injury from her carelessness, a painful disease of the spine was the result, and for six months Mrs. Wharnccliffe was

compelled to witness the sufferings of her cherished babe. The trial was rendered more severe by the necessity which still existed for daily exertion on her part in order to secure the mere comforts of life to her little family. She could sit hour after hour beside her dying child, listening to his faintest cry, watching his every look, smoothing with gentle hand his uneasy pillow, and ministering the thousand offices of affection which afforded so much solace in memory. Her monotonous and weary tasks were still to be performed, her pupils were still to be visited, and with a heart almost bursting she turned from the pale face of her little sufferer, often doubting whether he would still be living to greet her return at evening. At length the child died, and as she bent to impress a last kiss upon his brow ere the little shrunken form was hidden forever beneath the coffin lid, she murmured in the words of the devoted missionary mother on a similar occasion: 'God grant the sacrifice may not be made in vain!' She felt that the child had gone to bear her offering of penitence to her offended Maker whose commandments she had broken when she turned from her father's heart and home.

From that time Mrs. Wharnccliffe altered rapidly. After the lapse of a few days spent in mournful seclusion, she resumed her duties, but her pupils who had learned to love her tenderly, saw with pain the pallid cheek and sunken eye of their young protector. A short cough often interrupted her reading, and she was soon obliged to relinquish the attempt

to continue her lessons in vocal music. 'It was only a slight cold,' she said when she was advised to practice the prudence so necessary to our changeful climate and she still persevered through all seasons and even in the most inclement weather to fulfil her daily engagements. But the short dry cough became still more distressing, her breathing was painful and labored, and she was obliged to limit her walks to short distances. By degrees her strength failed; one after another of her pupils were given up and at length the pale face and fragile form of the daily governess was no longer seen in her daily walks. Confinement to the house was speedily followed by a total prostration of strength, which stretched her upon the couch of sickness from whence she was never again to rise. Consumption had long been making its insidious ravages upon her frame and little now was left for the destroyer to accomplish.

Mr. Wharnccliffe had been strangely blind to the gradual change of his wife's health. His patient endurance had rendered him unsuspecting of the extent of her sufferings, and it was not until the fiat had gone forth and the voice of medical science had interpreted the decree, that he was awakened to a sense of the trial which awaited him. Wharnccliffe was fickle and thoughtless, and selfish but he was not hard hearted. He wept like an infant as he watched beside his dying wife and thought of the ruin which his hand had wrought. His heart now told him that the indulgence of his wayward passions had been productive of little happiness to him and certainly of great misery to others. His conscience reproached him with many an act of thoughtless unkindness, many a cold and careless word; and the remembrance of her uncomplaining patience and devoted tenderness was now as a dagger to his bosom. But repentance came too late and the love which might have saved, was now destined to look with 'late remorse' upon his victim!

Death hovered long beside the pillow of the gentle sufferer, ere his dart sped on its final errand. There was little pain in her disease towards the last of her life; excessive weakness and lassitude were its principal symptoms and she lay hour after hour with closed eyes and quiet smile, as if asleep. But at such times her mind was wandering to the scenes of her childhood. The beauties of the natural scenery at Dalesford, the images which were connected with her infancy, the old familiar faces of her father's household were pictured in vivid colors before her failing sight. She would murmur of the rill and the greenwood, of the summer flowers and the joyous birds; then she would fancy herself sitting at her father's knee while his hand smoothed her flowing tresses; sometimes she would seem to be uttering some merry jest with her old nurse or bantering the formal old steward who had loved her so well in her childhood; again melancholy fancies would mingle with her dreams, the remembrance of her dying mother and the mournful array of the stately burial would seem to be blended with more recent recollections, of her lost infant—then she would weep piteously beg the funeral train to wait a little while, only a little while, and bear her with them to a place of rest. There were other periods however; when her intellect was as clear

and unclouded as if disease had never touched her frame, and it was then that her wishes were conveyed to her sorrowing husband, and her latest appeal was made to her obdurate father, ere the long suspended stroke at length fell and the purified spirit of her who had been sacrificed by sorrow was released from its earthly tabernacle.

One evening, about six months after the event just recorded, Mr. Dale was seated, absorbed in thought, in the cheerful apartment which we have already described. The light of a blazing fire fell upon the rich carpet, the velvet cushioned chairs and the luxurious decorations of the abode of wealth, while a decanter of fine old port and a half filled glass which stood upon the table sparkled in the cheerful flame like melted rubies. Every thing spoke of affluence and comfort, but the countenance of him who seemed left to the lonely enjoyment of these appliances was moody and melancholy. His locks were thinner and of a more snowy whiteness, his brow was ploughed with deepened furrows, and the lines of his handsome mouth were marked with a firmer and more determined expression, yet there was a degree of sadness in his eye which seemed scarcely in keeping with the stern cold fixedness of his fine features. The old man was evidently the prey to some hidden sorrow, and the frequent sigh which alone broke the stillness of the apartment told a tale of long suppressed regret. It was at this time that a letter was put into his hands. He hesitated a moment—it was unscaled and the direction was in a strange handwriting. A presentiment of coming ill sent a shudder through his frame as he unclosed the paper and read as follows:

"My Father, my dear father!—the voice which now utters that sacred name will be hushed for ever ere your eye rests upon this sacred word; the heart that now pours forth its gushing tenderness will have ceased to beat with life and love ere you can receive this latest record of my oft rejected penitence. Father, I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight,—I have broken the command of promise—I have not honored my father—therefore my days are not long in the land—therefore in my youth am I cut down as a cumber of the ground.—You will forgive me now, dear father, the blessed sounds of pardon cannot pierce the sod which will lie more lightly upon my breast than your curse has done upon my heart—yet you will forgive me. I have repented in bitterness of spirit and now I go down to my early grave mourning over my offence and with none to comfort me. Yet I have one treasure to bequeath—a treasure which poverty and want have made more precious to me: my children!—will you not be a father to them? I ask not your wealth for the heirs of my sorrow, but by the love you bore to the mother who now awaits you in Heaven, I pray you to protect my little ones. Preserve them, my Father from the snares of the world, from the temptations which await the poor and unfriended. I have known hardship and privation—I have shrunk from the winter's cold, and panted beneath the summer's heat for my children's sake, and I have learned how terrible are the dangers which beset the child of poverty and pride. For my husband I ask your forgiveness and forbearance; he will bring you his children to atone for his early error—let them be to you even as I was in the days of my childhood, and if the wilfulness of their mother's nature ever springs up within their innocent bosoms, tell them of their mother's sin, and of her punishment. God bless you my father! it is the last prayer, save one, of your dying MARIAN."

The heart that had refused to melt at the voice of a penitent child, was touched at last. The agony of a contrite spirit was too terrible for human eye to witness, and Mr. Dale lay for hours, like a crushed worm, upon the earth, ere he was sufficiently calm to meet his innocent grandchildren. A vain hope of silencing the voice of conscience, led him to lavish

kindness on all whom Marian had loved. Her husband returned to America, where a liberal annuity from Mr. Dale, enabled him to live in his own way, while a few unpleasant reminiscences of former sorrow were allowed to sadden the countenance, or depress the spirits of the thoughtless good-hearted man. A second marriage soon severed the slender ties which bound his heart to the object of his youthful passion, and to the mind of him for whom Marian had sacrificed the happiness of a father, and to whom she had devoted her brief existence. Her memory soon became but as the self traced image of a painful dream. Mr. Dale still lives, to find in the budding virtues of his two grandchildren, some alleviation of his sorrow; but in the little churchyard of Dalesford, arises a slender marble shaft, on which is inscribed the single word 'Marian,' and when the eye turns to that vain memorial of one whose ashes sleep, beyond the Atlantic wave, the remembrance of the obduracy which doomed her to an early tomb, pierces like an arrow to the heart which still bewails an only daughter, while to the gentle children of an erring mother, that monument seems to say that the only commandment which bears with it a promise is one which even in this world is never violated with impunity.

Brooklyn, L. I.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842.

APOLOGY.

We promised an apology to our readers for having condescended to notice, in our columns, so unprincipled a man as Tom Sharp, the editor of the Warsaw Signal. It is a wonder in the minds of some why we have thus descended upon the matter, and fully understand the relation in which the editor stands toward this community, we deem it necessary to make a few remarks upon the subject. It is well known that there is arrayed against us, in this county, a party styling themselves 'Anti-Mormons,' who are opposed to our dearest and best interests; and it is equally as well known that the Signal is the main vehicle through which they convey all their concocted falsehoods and base vituperations to the world. The editor has become the pliant tool and cat-paw of that faction, and when their ingenuity fails to propagate a superabundant stock of calumny, he engages all his very productive faculties to fill up the vacuum of their defect, and lends all his puny and insignificant efforts at slander and detraction.

Then, when we allude to Sharp, we consider that we are replying to the whole Anti-Mormon rabble—he being no more nor less than the mouth-piece made choice of to speak their sentiments. This, in short, is the station he occupies and the affinity he holds with the Anti-Mormon party. Anti-Mormon indeed! what cause have we ever given the citizens of Hancock, or any portion of them, to array themselves under a banner like this? We have given none, and their hostility to us must have resulted from their repugnance to the principles of religion, or from the very patriotic sentiment they entertain when wishing to wrest from our political franchise. We have never attempted to deprive the citizens of this or any other county from exercising any right belonging to them as Americans, whether that right be political or religious. We have merely acted as freemen of this Republic have the undeniable right to act—have always voted for the candidate of our choice, as we ever will do, while our names are enrolled upon the records of the living. We have not even claimed our rightful proportion of public office; we seek not a place in the political world—we care nothing for these matters, further than our desire to see men at the head of affairs who will be impartial in the administration of justice. Whether an officer be a Latter-Day Saint, Methodist, Baptist, or a member of any other sect or denomination, it matters not to us, so that he is an honest and capable man. We are all members of one common confederacy, pupils of the great political school of the Union, and equally interested in the prosperity of the whole. It is not a principle with us, as a community, to let our religion govern us in matters of politics; but when we are forced into measures, when a party or fac-

tion sees fit to oppose us, politically, upon the broad ground of our religious faith, we are not so cowardly as to shrink from the contest. We have never urged upon the people of Hancock the election of candidates merely because they were of our religion—if ever we have nominated or put candidates into the field, or if we shall hereafter do so, it will be from the strong and honest conviction that they will be the choice of the citizens and the best qualified to discharge the duties of office. We claim no further privileges than what the laws and the Constitution of our country grant us; we merely wish to be placed upon a level with other citizens, to enjoy the same privileges and abide the same laws; but these privileges fair would be denied us by some. The very instant that a Latter-Day Saint is heard to express his views upon political matters and manifest a preference for men and measures, the whole motley crew of the Anti-Mormon dynasty, both

Black spirits and white,

Blue spirits and gray,

are thrown into a wonderful fermentation; their very liberal and patriotic minds become singularly panic struck, and the cry of 'Mormon dictation' and 'prophetic proscription,' is heard to reverberate from hill to hill, and from valley to valley, until the whole universe resounds with its monotonous and protracted echo. Their 'mouth-piece' begins to heap his vile calumnies and ungrounded epithets upon us, and every indignity and abuse which his debased and malicious intellect is found competent to originate, is heralded forth to the public, for the purpose of sowing their minds and turning the tide of public sentiment against us. This is, in short, the course that has been pursued, and these the circumstances that have elicited the remarks that we have previously made relative to the editor of the Signal. We hope the editor will be satisfied without any further apology!

SECOND PART IN ANSWER TO THE CRY OF THE POLECAT FROM WARSAW.

Ha, Ha, Tomy; you did really come out on us; well that's what we expected. The coat fitted rather close—pinched you a little—now didn't it Tomy? Come tell the truth once and shame the devil: you see the wasp stung the ass and the ass kicked up like thunder; but, as it happened, you see he did not hurt any body but himself; he then felt still worse and began to belch forth his aspersions like a whirlwind and expose his ignorance like a hurricane, & finally the whole scene ended in a general explosion—in a flash of lightning—and the last sound that was heard to reverberate was the braying of the dying ass in Warsaw. Now Tomy we will be plain with you on this impor-

tant subject and we do not wish you to have any hard feelings towards us in telling you the truth, and if you should not know how you will help yourself, without you call on us again—say next fourth of July—and get some more good fat roasted turkey, and if that does not heal the breach, why, call a convention of your Anti-Mormon friends, and perhaps your feelings, by the aid of good council, might be "done up with a rag." But, however, be this as it may, we must not prolong our story; we only wish to stir up your pure mind by way of remembrance, and administer to you the oil of consolation; and now, let us tell you what your productions remind us of, and the very excellent opinion we have formed of yourself. Certainly, nothing could be more appropriate, in this case, than the fable of the fox and the bell. A fox, who, for a long time, had visited a neighbouring farm and lived upon the choice chickens of the roost, had aroused the indignation of the farmer, who, at length, fixed upon a plan to drive or frighten him away. So he hung a bell in the hen-roost; on the fox's coming again he found that something strange had happened, and thus began to examine and by taking a closer observation he found that it neither bit, moved, or hurt him, consequently he pronounced upon it this doleful sentence: "Fly said the fox, it is a great hollow-headed nothing!" That's it exactly Tomy. Now "don't you thank us for this suggestion!"

Now, we have nothing further to say upon this subject only that we hear the Signal is on its dying bed, badly diseased.

and with the Bank fever, and that the old grannies of the Anti-Mormon fraternity are making their best jumps to deliver and to save the illegitimate brat from an untimely grave. Dear reader, how the thing will terminate we are not prepared to say; the case must be a desperate one, as the editor himself says that nothing short of 2,000 can save his sinking cause. Much depends upon the treatment of this case in its first stages, and the old grannies, that have the case in charge, should assemble a council as soon as possible to adopt measures and prescribe medicines before it is too late; and we greatly fear, although we have all confidence in the attendants physicians that the case will prove an abortion, or like the travel of the mountain, produce nothing but a mouse or a "pole cat." The latter, we presume, will be the result, according to Hunks. Every animal produces its kind unless it should be on the transmigration order. In that case we are surely correct—say from Tom-ass to Polecat, or from Polecat to Tom-ass, as laid down by the notorious Mathias. When the result of all these painful necessities, trials, travels, groanings, and brayings from the low quagmire of iniquity, ceases to send forth their vile vituperated cry, and the sting of the Wasp can no more effectually be felt by a dead Polecat, we will give due notice accordingly, that the Anti-Mormon dynasty may put on the badge of mourning and in dust and ashes lament the loss of their long nosed Jack—Tom-ass C. Sharp!

Again a press of matter forbids the insertion of the 2nd sermon from the prairie preacher; it will not appear until circumstances will admit.

From the Times and Seasons. THE MORMONS—A LEAF FROM JOE SMITH.

We give in this day's paper, a very curious chapter from the "Book of Abraham," which we find published in the last number of a weekly journal, called the "Times and Seasons," conducted by Joseph Smith the great Mormon Prophet, in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois.

The prophet says that it was found in the catacombs of Egypt, but he is mistaken in this idea. The article was discovered, we presume by Joseph Smith, the grandfather, near one of the propylons of Medinet Abu, in the "City of the Sun," in upper Egypt—the same city which Homer says had one hundred gates. Champollion, Young, Rosellini, and various other antiquarians give notices of the magnificent ruins, in red granite, that are strewn over the banks of the Nile. Be all this as it may, the Prophet of Nauvoo has given the chapter, and it is set down as a revelation among the Mormons.

This Joe Smith is undoubtedly one of the greatest characters of the age. He indicates as much talent, originality, and moral courage as Mahomet, Odin, or any of the great spirits that have hitherto produced the revolutions of past ages. In the present infidel, irreligious, ideal, geological, animal-magnetic age of the world, some such singular prophet as Joe Smith is required to preserve the principle of faith, and to plant some new germs of civilization that may come to maturity in a thousand years. While modern philosophy, which believes in nothing but what you can touch, is overspreading the Atlantic States, Joe Smith is creating a spiritual system, combined also with morals and industry, that may change the destiny of the race. Joe believes himself divinely inspired and worker of miracles. He cures the sick of diseases—so it is said—and although Joe is not aware of the fact, we have been informed by a medical man that his influence over nervous disorders, arises from a powerful magnetic influence—that Joe is a magnet in a large way, which he calls a power or spirit from heaven. In other respects Joe is a mighty man of God—possessing large stores of human nature—great shrewdness, and as he has taken the management of the Mormon newspaper organ, the "Times and Seasons" into his hand, we look for many

revelations, and some curious ones too, pretty soon.

We certainly want some such prophet to start up, take a big hold of the public mind—and stop the torrent of materialism that is hurrying the world into infidelity, immorality, licentiousness, and crime.—Professor Lyel, Richard Adams Locke, Dr. Brisbane, Master Emmerson, Prophet Brownson, Horace Greeley, and all the materialists of the age, ought to take a leaf of common sense out of Joe's book.

MORE PROPHECY.—Joe Smith, in his last "Times and Seasons," gives us another slice of the "Book of Abraham," embracing a synopsis of his geology and astronomy, illustrated with a curious map of the Mormon Solar System. Joe also gives his readers a bit of his autobiography—quite rich it is, too.

THE MORMON MOVEMENT.—Nearly two hundred more Mormons, very respectable looking saints, arrived at New Orleans recently, on their way to Nauvoo, the headquarters of Joe Smith and the Mormons. The prophet is adding to his religious empire every day—and who can set bounds to it? He is president, priest, and prophet, and whenever he is in a difficulty, he says that he has a direct revelation from heaven, that settles the point at once.—[N. Y. Weekly Herald.]

Mr. JAMES G. BENNETT, is a little too fast about the finding of the records; it will be seen by the following that "Joe Smith," knew what he was doing.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

These Mummies, with seven others, were taken from the Catacombs of Egypt, near where the ancient, and we may say, almost unparalleled city of Thebes once stood, by the celebrated French traveller Antonio Lebolo; at a great expense, under the protection of the French Consul, by consent of Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. It is to be noticed that several hundred Mummies, differently embalmed, were found in the same catacomb, but only the eleven in a state to be removed. The seven have been sold to gentlemen for private museums, and in consequence are kept from the eye of the public.—They have been exhibited in Philadelphia and Baltimore, to crowded audiences; in the latter place, although only engaged for two weeks, the exhibition was prolonged to five weeks, with attraction. Of all the relics of the ancient world that time has left, the Mummy is the most interesting. It is a well known fact, recorded in both sacred and profane history that men were embalmed, which science has attracted the learned for ages. All other antiquities are but the work of man but Mummies present us with the men themselves—they are the personages preserved in human form, for the gaze and attraction of people who are occupying down the stream of time centuries from those—they have certainly been conspicuous actors in those mighty scenes of which the history of Egypt is full. An hundred generations have passed away, and new empires have begun since this flesh was animated—since these eyes were bright, and this tongue was eloquent, and the heart beat within this breast. These strangers illustrious from their antiquity, may have lived in the days of Jacob, Moses, or David, and of course some thousand years have elapsed, since these bodies were animated with the breath of life! History records the fact, that the higher class concealed their knowledge from the lower, in figures and hieroglyphic characters.—A few of those, upon papyrus, used by the Egyptians for writing, will be exhibited with the Mummies.

Having examined with considerable attention and deep interest, a number of Mummies from the catacombs, near Thebes, in Egypt, and now exhibited in the Arcade, we beg leave to recommend them to the observation of the curious inquirer on subjects of a period so long elapsed; probably not less than three thousand year ago. The features of some of these Mummies are in perfect expression.—The papyrus, covered with black or red ink, or paint, in excellent preservation, are very interesting. The undersigned, unsolicited by any person connected by in-

terest with this exhibition, have voluntarily set their names hereunto, for the simple purpose of calling the attention of the public to an interesting collection, not sufficiently known in this city.

JOHN REDMAN COXE, M. D.
RICHARD BARLAN, M. D.
J. PANCOAST, M. D.
WILLIAM P. C. BARTON, M. D.
E. F. RIVINUS, M. D.
SAMUEL G. MORGAN, M. D.

I concur in the above sentiments, concerning the collection of Mummies in the Philadelphia Arcade, and consider them highly deserving the attention of the curious. W. E. HORNER, M. D.

We have in our possession the four mummies referred to. They together with the records, were purchased of a Mr. Chandler who exhibited them in different parts of the Union, and sold them to us in Kirtland Ohio. The above is a copy of the original placards published by Mr. Chandler, whilst they were yet in his possession.

We believe that Mr Bennett is neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, or he would have known that wherever, or whenever God had a prophet, and he spoke the word of the Lord, or "got a revelation that has ended the matter"—we perceive that he has a notion of feeling a little funny at our expense, but notwithstanding those peculiar freaks and little witticisms of Mr Bennett, we must say that he acts with more candor and honesty, and is more of a gentleman and philanthropist than most of the editors of the present day; he publishes our own statements to the world in their native simplicity, unguarished, without misrepresentation, coloring or fiction, and leaves it as all honest men will do, for a discerning public to judge of the correctness, or incorrectness of the principles thus laid before them. The very pious and holy editors of the "Baptist Advocate,"—The "New York Evangelist," and the "Christian Advocate and Journal," and many other of the holy order that we might mention, would do well to pattern after the moral honesty and righteousness of Mr Bennett. We say this because we have generally found that those gentlemen of the black cloth are more ready to listen to reports, misrepresentation and falsehood than to matters of fact, and that if they are not at all times the authors of the foul columnies that so frequently disgrace their pages; yet their columns are always open for slander, and falsehood, whenever it suits their purpose.

The would be great Mr. O. Bachelor of New York or elsewhere, has lately published a long tirade about Mormonism in the "Baptist Ad-

ocate" without saying a single word about the Mummies. We would merely state, that he would have done well to have published at the same time in account of his ungentlemanly proceeding in a discussion with Elder P. P. Pratt; when one of his brother infidels who was chairman told him that he would not acknowledge so dishonorable a man as one of their fraternity—of a subsequent defeat by Elder Adams of New York, (soon after he had joined the church) and of his late discomfiture by a boy in New Jersey. Surely so mighty a champion as Mr Bachelor, aided with such powerful truths (alias falsehoods,) as those published in the Baptist Advocate, ought to have been able to have vanquished those puerile defendants of Mormonism, and swept so awful a delusion into everlasting oblivion: or is it the case that he is more powerful in writing than oratory? or has the pious editor of the "Baptist Advocate" assisted him to compile his foul slander?—E. TIMES AND SEASONS.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Elias Higbee, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Elias Higbee, of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the petition of Arthur Morrison, of Hancock co., to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Arthur Morrison, of Hancock co., has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of George Morey of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that George Morey of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of John P. Green of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Green of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the petition of Joseph Smith, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Smith, of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Samuel H. Smith, of Hancock County, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel H. Smith of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of

Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.
J. F. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.
Attest: James H. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Hyrum Smith, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Hyrum Smith of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Jared Carter, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Jared Carter, of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.
J. R. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Vinson Knight, of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Vinson Knight of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

POETRY.

SEVENTY-SIX.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

What heroes from the woodland sprung
When through the fresh-awakened land,
The thrilling cry of freedom rung,
And to the work of warfare strung,
The yeoman's iron hand!

Hills flung the cry to hills around,
And ocean mart replied to mart,
And streams whose springs were yet unfound,
Peal'd far away the startling sound
In the deep forest's heart.

Then marched the brave from rocky steep,
From mountain river swift and cold,
The borders of the stormy deep,
The valves where gathered waters sleep,
Sent up the strong and bold.

As if the very earth again
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And, from the sods of grove and glen,
Rose ranks of lion-hearted men
To battle and to death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,
The fair fond bride of yester-even,
And aged sire and matron gray,
Saw the loved warriors haste away,
And deepened it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,
Already blood on Concord's plain
Along the springing grass had run,
And blood had flowed at Lexington,
Like brooks of April rain.

The death stain of the verbal sword
Hallowed to freedom all the shore;
In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—
The footsteps of a foreign lord
Profaned the soil no more.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

THE GHOST—A True Story.

There lived some sixty or seventy years ago, in one of the inland towns in Ireland, a gentleman by the name of Hopkins, who was the proprietor of the land on which the town was built; and, as the place was favorably located for business, it increased rapidly in population and wealth. Deriving a revenue from the land commensurate with the prosperity and increase of the inhabitants, the proprietor indulged in all that display of wealth and grandeur, for which the aristocracy of the British Isles have long been remarkable. It is saying but little to say that he kept his carriage and horses, his hunters and his hounds, his livery servants and attendants, his plate in profusion, and every thing else that could contribute to engender pride or gratify his senses. His style of living was equal to his income—he was clothed in fine cloth, and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day; but like another, whose history is given in Scripture, in a few words—he died. Nor would all his

—prolong his fleeting breath
Nor rescue from the jaws of death
Their supercilious Lord.

Scarcely was the breath out of the body, when his greedy and expectant heirs began to make preparations for his burial. Nor was it necessary to dig a grave, for already was there a vault in the main aisle of the Church prepared to their hands, in which the earthly remains of his progenitors were, from time to time deposited. As soon, therefore, as a coffin could be procured, he was placed in it; nor did they take time to remove the rings from his fingers with which they were decorated, and which, in his life-time, he had so pompously and proudly displayed. Whether it was owing to the circumstance of hurry, the difficulty of removing them after he was dead, or to a desire that some mark of his distinction and wealth should accompany him into the other world, as the American Indian directs that he may be buried with his bow and arrow by his side, I will not undertake to decide. But so it was, he was buried with all the rings on his fingers which he had worn when he was alive.

The Church of which I speak, and in which he was buried, was an old Gothic building, standing at the termination of a short street or alley, say two or three hundred yards in length, which branched off from the main street on which the town was principally built. It was surrounded by a brick wall some six or seven feet high, and was shaded by trees of a great age, and an enormous size. The entrance into the yard was guarded by a huge iron gate, which played upon hinges supported by brick pillars corresponding with the height and weight of the gate. Nor was there from the main street to the Church, a single house in the alley, save the one which was occupied by the parson, who was at this time a cripple, and had been one for years. The entrance into the vault was covered by a flag stone, in which were inserted two iron rings, for the purpose of removing it when ever it became necessary. In this vault were the remains of Mr. Hopkins decently and formally deposited, to await, as the survivors thought, the resurrection of the dead.

It was soon noised abroad that old Hopkins was buried with all his rings on his fingers; and this report coming to the ears of two young men in the town, who were not overbarren with honesty, and who, at this time, were "out of funds," they talked the matter over between themselves, and concluded that they might as well ship Hopkins of his rings, as let them remain on a dead man's finger. Besides, it was holiday-eve, and they had no money wherewith to buy themselves some apples and nuts, and a little drop of whiskey. Now the reader must know, that holiday-eve is a season of great mirth and merriment with the Irish peasantry, and a time too, when according to their legends, ghost and fairies are most apt to be roving this earth abroad. These two young men, whom we shall call Peter and John, having made all necessary preparations, and having furnished themselves with suitable instruments and a lantern, went to the Church, entered the building, removed the flag stone, descended into the vault, and uncovered the coffin, and here, before their greedy eyes, was the treasure they sought. They found it, never, upon examination, that they would be obliged to saw off the fingers, and this being a work that one could do as well as two, it was mutually agreed that Peter should remain and saw off the fingers, while John should go to a neighboring pasture and steal a sheep.

It was Saturday night, and the parson thought it was high time for him to begin to make some preparations for the coming Sabbath; he accordingly called his servant man, whose name was John, and told him to go down to the Church and bring him up the big Bible. John stood mute and motionless for a few moments, thunderstruck as it were, at the orders of his master. But at last, plucking up courage enough to do so, he told his master he could not go; he was afraid.

"Afraid of what?" said the parson.

"Afraid of Hopkins' ghost, sir. You know he was buried yesterday, and to-night is holiday-eve, and if I go for the Bible, he will be sure to catch me."

"Catch you indeed! you foolish fellow," said the parson; "I wonder you have not more sense. You ought to know there is no such thing as a ghost. I only wish I was able to go myself."

The parson's reasoning could not, however, allay the servant's fears, nor could John be prevailed upon to go for the Bible, until his master's threats produced obedience.

John at last started, and, with a snail's pace and a thumping heart, arrived at the Church-gate. This he found open, which greatly increased his fear, for he supposed that all the ghosts belonging to the yard were collected together in a body, and had gone out into the country to frolic and dance, and play, as it was holiday-eve; or else had gone into the vault to chat a while with Hopkins. Finding himself still safe, he ventured to approach the Church-door to peep in, when he saw the light of a candle in the vault, and old Hopkins sitting up, as he thought, eating apples and cracking nuts.

"Poh! you fool!" was the reply. "Is not Hopkins dead? was he not buried yesterday? how then could he be sitting up?"

"Well then," said John, "if it is not he, it is his ghost!"

At this, the parson, with some warmth, "that there is no such thing as a ghost."

But John could not be convinced by all that his master could say; and in order that the parson should be convinced that it was old Hopkins' ghost, he proposed that he would take him on his back and carry him to the Church, that he might see for himself. The parson agreed, and straddling John's back rode off, scolding him severely for his folly, as he went along. At length they arrived at the Church, which they found open, as John had represented it. This somewhat surprised the parson, and excited his fears. He proposed to John to stop, and go no farther; but John said they were not far enough, yet. A few steps more, and John had his rider at the Church-door, and just as they were about to enter, the parson saw the light in the vault.

"Stop, John," said the parson, putting out one foot against the door, bracing himself against it, "we are far enough."

"No we ain't," said John.

"Yes we are," said the parson, upon which a struggle ensued.

Peter, who all along had been quietly and silently engaged in cutting off old Hopkins' fingers, heard the noise above, and supposing it was his comrade John, that was coming with the sheep, cried out, "Is he 'at, John?" upon which, John supposing that it was Hopkins that asked if the parson was fat, replied with an oath, "Fat or lean, see, you shall have him," and throwing his rider down, took to his heels and ran for his life. The parson half-seared to death, and believing that Hopkins' ghost was just about to seize him, jumped up and ran too, and was ever afterwards a firm believer in the doctrine of ghosts.

An old man was remarkable for his lack of knowledge, and his irreligious habits. His sheep had wandered from home: Sunday was to him a leisure day, he devoted it to hunting them. His march conducted him to the Meeting House, just as the congregation was about going in. He entered with them, he sat down with

his back to the preacher, and near to his brother-in-law. The text was "I shall smote the Shepherd and the sheep of the flock shall be scattered abroad." In the course of the sermon, much was said about the wandering sheep. At last G. could stand it no longer,—"Ade," said he punching his brother-in-law, "I reckon they are my sheep, if they have bob tails, I'll be darned if they ain't!"

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
MACOMB PLAIN DEALER.

IN presenting to the citizens of Illinois the prospectus of a public Journal, intended to be located at Macomb, Macdonough county Ill.—THE PLAIN DEALER will be conducted on liberal principles, and free from all personal bias, having adopted for the basis of its political character the philosophical truths which emanated from Thos. Jefferson, and which have since been acted upon by Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. "Of universal equality of rights, and sovereignty of the people's will." It will advocate the rights and interests of the laboring and producing classes, industry constitutes the only true source of wealth, and oppose aristocracy and exclusive monopolies in all their various forms.

Having witnessed, with deep regret, the disastrous and ruined condition into which many of the States of this Union have fallen, both morally and physically, in all their financial matters, and knowing that the distressing calamities which have thus overtaken them, had their origin in the Banking and Internal Improvement systems of those states, together with the false and delusive credit with which those systems are inseparably connected, it will form one of the leading features of the Plain Dealer to warn the people of Illinois to be on their guard, and not suffer themselves to be again deluded by designing men.

The Plain Dealer will also contain in its columns the general news of the day.

A full and free examination of men and measures, and a fearless expression of our mind upon all matters of State or National policy.

Nothing of an immortal or licentious character shall find a place in the columns of the Plain Dealer.

Miscellaneous, Foreign, and Domestic Intelligence, Literary and Scientific notices, General, State, and National Politics, with Agricultural pursuits and improvements, will receive due attention.

TERMS.

THE PLAIN DEALER will be published weekly on a fine imperial sheet, good type, and every attention bestowed upon it to make it worthy of support, and will be mailed to subscribers at advance.

LONGSTAFF & WALKER.

Editors and Proprietors.

Macomb, March 8, 1842.

STRAY HORSE.

Strayed from the subscriber, living 12 miles North of Quincy, on the bottom road leading from Quincy to Warsaw, on the 1st day of April, a large grey or flea-bitten grey horse, shod all round but the shoe on the left hind foot was somewhat loose and the hoof considerably cracked, and the hair was worn off of the tail in consequence of having the lampers last winter, said horse is about 12 years old and quite thin in flesh. Also—a yearling Colt, dark brown, with a white strip in the face and both hind feet white. Said horse and colt have ran together all winter and were last seen together. The horses main and tail are both white. Also a dark bay horse with a chain around his neck, with a piece of wood attached to it. Letters of information may be addressed to the subscriber at Quincy.

A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of information where the subscriber may obtain said horse and colt.

G. G. GALLOWAY.

Quincy, April 9, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jani's Curtis, Horners Town.
W. L. Appleby, Recless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Eustas Snow, Salem.
Feeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

HIO.

John Johnson, Kirt and.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city New York.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING

THE WASP.

The undersigned will publish a paper entitled "The Wasp," in the City of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

This Periodical will be devoted to miscellaneous subjects, and he trusts that the matter which will be found in its columns, will be subservient to the cause of humanity, justice & truth. As this is an age of strange events, and of much enquiry, in both the religious and political world, the editor has been influenced by the strong solicitations of many of his old and tried friends, to publish a periodical of this kind, and he hopes to have his path circumscribed with truth and not error, and thus be enabled to meet the expectation of the high minded patriot, the philosopher, the logician and man of reason. It is not the design of the editor to condescend to the low scurrility that so often characterize partisan editors; but will endeavor to draw around him, as much as possible, the spirit of those pure and sacred principles that give to all, its sects, parties and denominations, whether religious or political, the right to think, believe, or worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. He will contend for equal rights and equal privileges, and also reserve to himself the privilege of weighing in a balance the correctness and character of every principle that may pass under his observation.

Jesus said, "doth our law judge any man before, it hear him?" and again he said, "every tree is known by its fruits," and since good and bad men are known by their fruit, and others have judged and spoken—so the editor will also judge and speak, and answer them that do speak and have judged without knowledge, testimony, or law, according to their folly, lest they should be "wise in their own conceit." He will endeavor to benefit his patrons and friends, in general, by putting down every unlawful and persecuting spirit that may show itself in the midst of our free institutions, and he hopes that the citizen and true hearted republican will assist him in this laudable undertaking. He will leave no stone unturned, as far as his ability will admit, to pursue and advocate unwaveringly those holy and righteous principles of the Constitution, which "warmed the hearts of the patriots of seventy-six, and for the perpetuity of which, they cheerfully fell martyrs in the battle-field, and will, without respect to party, award to every individual, of whom he may have occasion to speak, the true reward of merit, without prejudice or restraint. He will, also, find place in his columns for scientific and literary subjects; he will notice the march of science here among us, the change of circumstances as well as the times and the seasons, and contrast the former with our present situation, as a community of people.

In contemplating the many misfortunes and adverse winds through which this people have had to pass, and now beholding them in peace, fast building up a noble city, and breathing once more a free air, it fills my bosom with no little degree of joy, and my heart with gratitude to my God, that we still are remembered as his covenant people. In witnessing the growth and prosperity of the city for the three last years, the editor looks forward with feelings of pride emulating his bosom, and anticipates the day, not far distant, when, in point of population and the magnificence of her edifices, she will be, by far, the rival city of the West, and attain to that high, scale of exalted pre-eminence which renders distinguishable the most populous cities in the East.

Under these circumstances, and as the public weal imperiously demands the establishment of a weekly periodical, devoted (as The Wasp will be) to the dissemination of useful knowledge, of every description—the Arts, Science, Literature, Agriculture, Manufacture, Trade, Commerce, and the general news of the day, the editor cheerfully engages in the commendable enterprise.

It will be the editor's studious care, at all times, to serve up a choice dish of poetry, for the gratification and benefit of those who indulge in the inspiration of the muse.

With a firm reliance upon the good sense and intelligence of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, and friends abroad, to bear him out in his undertaking, he has been induced to publish the above named paper; and, believing that it will meet with their cordial approbation and support, he hopes to render it an efficient auxiliary in promoting their best interest—the improvement of the mind of the youth and the instruction of the aged.

The Wasp will be published weekly, upon a small sheet, at first, until success and prosperity will enable us to enlarge our borders. It will be printed at the office of the "Times and Seasons," in the city of Nauvoo.

TERMS.—\$1.50, invariably in advance.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the customary terms.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding fifteen dollars, current money, shall have one copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, or they will receive no attention.

WM. SMITH.

The Bay State Democrat says it is capital punishment, for a school boy to be condemned to sit among the girls.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. V.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, May 31, 1842.

Whole Number V.

THE WASP.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

POETRY.

For the Wasp.

DEATH OF AARON.

(A Fragment.)

BY GUSTAVUS HILLS.

'Twas evening, and the lengthening shade of
Hor
Eastward had spread o'er Elam's grassy plains:
The camp of God, enshrouded in the gloom.
Had lit their watch fires, and their centres plac-

ed.
When the loud trumpet of the herald burst
Its pealing notes upon the busy ears
Of Israel's hosts, now to their several tents
Hastening; and echoed back by sable Hor.
The sound, borne on the evening's gentle breeze,
Sailed o'er the wide and tented plain, and in
The distance died. The summons understood.
The chiefs of tribes are seen to rally forth.
And bend their footsteps to the sacred court.
Assembled in the sacred pale they wait
The presence of the man of God, who oft,
In the waste howling wilderness, had led
And cheered them on toward a land of rest,
With milk and honey flowing; and who oft,
When dark distress had gathered round them, and
The sword of vengeance from its scabbard leaped
Imminent, ready to scathe their rebel souls,
Had boldly stood 'twixt them and threatened
death.—

Mortality's days-man with life, and God's
Vicegerent 'mong the erring sons of men—
Nor long they wait; with sad and solemn pace
He comes; in his right hand he firmly grasps
The wand mysterious, which by God's com-

mand
He once a serpent cast at Pharaoh's feet.
Shook o'er the Egyptian sea, parting its waves,
And smote the rock, and made the waters flow;
Close by his side, and on him gently leaned
His aged brother, clad in robes pontifical,
His beard luxuriant, and his silver locks
Waved in the evening breeze; his first-born son
Walked by his side to aid his faltering step.
Oft had they walked, and talked, and counsel-

led off.
Of promised rest, inheritance of Uliss,
While hope with smiles lit up his cheerful lamp.
But now a sadness on their spirits rests
Heavily. All hearts with anxious wonder beat:
But more when o'er the tabernacle porch
The Holy Symbol of the Holy One
Rested, and shone mysterious, lighting up
The sacred court, reflecting brightly on
The golden diadem, and blazing on
The Urim and the Thummin gems, and in
The studded breastplate sparkling, of the great
High Priest of God. Each wondering stood,
when thus

Moses addressed the assembled chieftain throng.
"Aged associates, who have bravely stood
The labors of this hopeful pilgrimage,
Full well you call to mind the dreadful drought
That threatened death to all our numerous hosts,
And our impatient and irreverent wrath,
When heaven interposed, the rock was smit,
And waters plentiful gushed out to slake
Your thirst, and check your murmurings.
For this our error, heaven has decreed
That, (I ere long,) my aged brother now
Must bid a sad and sorrowful adieu.—
While thus he spoke, an awful gloom had spread
Around the mountain's base, the earth did quake,
And thunders muttered, and a distant sound

Like pealing trumpets, filled their souls with
dread.
And there were some who once before had heard
That trumpet sound, when angry lightnings
flashed.
And thunders roared, and Sinai's mountain
shook.—
"My brother, we must hence; and Eleazar, thou
Must with us to the mount."—The chieftains all
Ruch'd forth, embraced the sire, and groaned,
and went.—
And now the advancing lamp divine invites,
The trio wave a sorrowful adieu,
And to the mountain take their solitary way—
Now toiling up the steep ascent, and now arrived
Upon the mountain top, a brilliant cloud
Of glory circles them, each bending low

Meekly adores; and now a voice is heard,
"Strip Aaron of his sacerdotal robes,
And upon Eleazar place them: yea
Rise, and obey, for Aaron now must die."—
This done upon his youthful head they place
The Holy Priesthood.—Aaron now entreats,
"Moses, my brother! leave me not in this
Mystifying hour—Ah me! is this thy hand?
Thou seemest now so distant!—and a light,
A heavenly brilliancy enwraps me!—Hark!
Heard you those sounds seraphic! Yes I come—
Adieu! adieu!"—And now a chant of calm
And heavenly music lingers on their ear,
And dies.—Into their arms the expiring priest
Falls—and upon the consecrated ground
They lay him down, silent in death!

From the Cincinnati Post.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Governor King's proclamation.—Letter of

the President of the United States.

This morning, the mail brought us the

Providence Evening Chronicle, of the

14th.

The People's Constitution party receive
the tidings from Washington with not so
much apparent excitement as might be
expected. Their leaders held a caucus
this morning, and we cannot hear that
they resolved upon slackening their ef-

forts a particle in carrying out the elec-

tion of the ticket which they have nomi-

nated.

The Suffrage People in Providence,

are resolved to go ahead, and the country

will follow. At last accounts, the Dem-

ocrats intended to rally on the Suffrage

ticket.

By his Excellency SAMUEL WARD

KING, Governor, Captain, General,

and Commander-in-Chief of the State

of Rhode-Island and Providence Plan-

tations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have, this day, received

from his Excellency, JOHN TYLER,

President of the United States, a commu-

nication touching the political affairs of

this State, a copy whereof is hereunto

annexed: I do, therefore, issue this my

Proclamation, to make known the same
to the good people of this State, that they
may take heed thereof, and govern them-
selves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the

seal of said State to be affixed to these

present, and have signed the same

with my hand. Given at the City of

Providence, on the fourteenth day of

April, in the year of our Lord one

thousand eight hundred and forty-two,

and of the Independence of the United

States of America the sixty-sixth.

SAMUEL WARD KING.

By his Excellency's command:

HENRY BOWEN, Secretary of State.

To his Excellency,

The Governor of Rhode Island:

Sir.—Your letter dated the 4th inst.

was handed me on Friday by Mr. Whip-

ple, who in company with Mr. Francis,

and Mr. Potter, called upon me on Satur-

day, and placed me, both verbally and

by writing, in possession of the promi-

nent facts which have led to the present

unhappy condition of things in Rhode Is-

land;—a state of things which every lov-

er of peace and good order must deplore.

I shall not adventure the expression of

an opinion upon those questions of do-

mestic policy, which seem to have given

rise to the unfortunate controversies be-

twixt a portion of the citizens and the
existing Government of the State. They
are questions of Municipal regulation, the
adjustment of which belongs exclusively
to the people of Rhode Island, and with
which this Government can have nothing
to do. For the regulation of my conduct,
in any interposition which I may be call-
ed upon to make, between the Govern-
ment of the State and any portion of its
citizens who may assail it with domestic
violence, or may be in actual insurrec-
tion against it, I can only look to the
Constitution and Laws of the United
States, which plainly declare the obliga-
tions of the Executive Department, and
leave it no alternative as to the course it
shall pursue.

By the 4th Section of the 4th Article
of the Constitution of the United States
it is provided that the United States shall
guaranty to every State in the Union a
Republican form of Government, and shall
protect each of them against invasion;
and to the application of the Legislature
or Executive, (when the Legislature can-
not be convened) against domestic vio-
lence. And by the Act of Congress ap-
proved on the 28th February, 1795, it is
declared—that in case of an insurrection
in any State against the Government
thereof, it shall be lawful for the President
of the United States, upon application of
the Legislature of such State, or of the
Executive, (when the Legislature cannot
be convened,) to call forth such number
of the militia of any other State or States
as may be applied for, as he may judge
sufficient, to suppress such insurrection.
By the 3d section of the same act, it is
provided that whenever it may be neces-
sary in the judgment of the President,
to use the military force hereby directed
to be called forth, the President shall forth-
with by proclamation, command such in-
surgents to disperse and retire peaceably
to their respective abodes within a rea-
sonable time.

By the act of March 2, 1807, it is pro-
vided, "that in all cases of insurrection or
obstruction to the laws either of the Uni-
ted States or any individual State or Ter-
ritory, where it is lawful for the President
of the United States to call forth the mili-
tia for the purpose of suppressing such
insurrection or of causing the laws to be
duly executed, it shall be lawful for him
to employ for the same purpose, such
part of the land or naval force of the Uni-
ted States as shall be judged necessary,
having first observed all the prerequisites
of the law in that respect."
This is the first occasion so far as the
government of a State and its people are
concerned, on which it has become neces-
sary to consider of the propriety of exer-
cising these high and most important con-
stitutional and legal functions. By a
careful consideration of the above recited
acts of Congress, your Excellency will
not fail to see, that no power is vested in
the Executive of the United States to an-
ticipate insurrectionary movements a-
gainst the Government of Rhode Island,
so as to sanction the interposition of the
military authority, but that there must be
an actual insurrection manifested by
lawless assemblage of the people or oth-
erwise to whom a proclamation may be
addressed, and who may be required to
betake themselves to their respective
abodes. I have, however, to assure
your Excellency that should the time ar-
rive, and my fervent prayer is that it
may never come, when an insurrection
shall exist against the Government of
Rhode Island, and a requisition shall be
made upon the Executive of the United
States to furnish that protection which is
guaranteed to each State by the Constitu-
tion and laws, I shall not be found to
shrink from the performance of a duty,
which, while it would be the most pain-
ful is at the same time the most impera-
tive.

I have also to say that in such a con-
tingency, the Executive could not look
into real or supposed defects of the exist-
ing government proposed for adoption
was better suited to the wants and more
in accordance with the wishes of any por-
tion of her citizens. To throw the Exec-
utive power of this Government into any
such controversy, would be to make the
President the armed arbitrator between the
people of the different States and their
constituted authorities, and might lead to
an usurped power, dangerous alike to the
stability of the State Government and the
liberties of the people.

It will be my duty on the contrary, to
respect the requisitions of that govern-
ment which has been recognized as the
existing Government of the State through
all times past, until I shall be advised in
regular manner, that it has been altered
and abolished, and other substituted in its
place, by legal and peaceable proceed-
ings, adopted and pursued by the author-
ities and people of the State. Nor can I
readily bring myself to believe that any
such contingency will arise, as shall ren-
der the interposition of this Government
at all necessary. The people of the State
of Rhode Island have been too long dis-
tinguished for their love of order and of
regular government, to rush into revolu-
tion in order to obtain a redress of
grievances, real or supposed, which a
government under which their fathers liv-
ed in peace would not in due season re-
dress. No portion of her people will be
willing to drench her fair fields with the
blood of their own brethren, in order to
obtain a redress of grievances which their
constituted authorities cannot, for any
length of time resist, if properly appeal-
ed to by the popular voice. None of
them will be willing to set an example, in
the bosom of this Union, of such fright-
ful disorder, such needless convulsions of
society, such danger to life, liberty and
property, and likely to bring so much dis-
credit on the character of popular govern-
ments. My reliance on the virtue, intel-
ligence and patriotism of her citizens, is
great and abiding, and I will not doubt
but that a spirit of conciliation will pre-
vail over rash councils, that all actual
grievances will be promptly redressed by
the existing Government, and that another
bright example will be added to the
many already prevailing among the
North American Republics, of change
without revolution, and a redress of griev-
ances without force or violence.

I tender to your Excellency assurances
of my high respect and consideration.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 11th, 1842.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

WE WERE NOT THE AGGRESSORS.

After the election in Davis, the citizens became very much exasperated and enraged at the idea that their attempt to deprive the Latter Day Saints of voting had been so effectually baffled. Public meetings and private caucuses were immediately held in every part of the county to devise some plan to rid it of the 'Mormon' portion of its population. At length, it was resolved that the church should leave by foul means if they would not go by fair. It was in the fall of the year and crops were just ready to be harvested; ten days were allowed them to gather their grain and make preparations for a removal—at the expiration of which time, if they would not comply with the terms proposed, they were threatened with mobs to force them from their homes. In the mean time, a plan was concocted to strip them of their effects, under a pretence of bargain and sale. They proposed either to sell or buy possessions; the proposition, apparently fair, was readily acceded to by us. We agreed to purchase their possessions provided they would leave us in the peaceable possession of our homes. They agreed to do so. A committee was appointed to attend to the purchases; cattle of all description, teams, wagons, &c., &c., were given in exchange. While these exchanges were being effected, they were busily engaged in removing their women and children into the adjoining counties pretending the exchange of residences; but the ultimate result proved that it was for the more effectual accomplishment of their nefarious designs. After these transactions were accomplished, and the church began to entertain hopes that peace and harmony would immediately ensue, the complaint was made and spread with incredible rapidity through the surrounding country, that 'Mormons' had 'rebelled against the laws,' had threatened them with violence; and their families, being in imminent danger of their lives, had thought it advisable to their security to remove where protection could be obtained. They then declared that the 'Mormons' should not have their property, that they were a set of 'dam'd rascals,' and leave the county they must at the peril of their lives. Nor did they offer to replace the property they had received of us; but on the contrary, they utterly refused so to do, and would not agree to any terms of reconciliation whatever. Under these circumstances, what was to be done? Our property was gone; we were threatened with mobs; had been peremptorily commanded to remove from our homes, and many of our families were reduced to a condition of suffering. We appealed to the magistrates of justice; we invoked the aid of a strong arm of legal power; but in vain. We applied to the Governor for protection, but without success; he declared he had no right to interfere, and left us to protect ourselves as best we might. Ah! how woefully was this declaration of neutrality violated by the Executive, when, a short time after,

'The Gov'nor's order to 'EXTERMINATE'

Received the insignia and the seal of State!

Regardless of his former avowal that he would not interfere with the difficulty and aid in restoring peace and a unanimity of feeling, between us and the Davis county people; deaf to the cry of the oppressed, the widow and the orphan; insensible to every feeling of humanity, patriotism, philanthropy and the oath of his gubernatorial office, which bound him by every tie of humanity and benevolence, to see that the laws of the State, over which he held the reins of government, were preserved inviolate and uncontaminated by the hand of mobocratic usurpation and cruelty; the fat, stamp with the seal of his high office, went forth, giving license to the merciless horde of barbarian savages, professing the refinements of civilization; but more cruel, ravenous, and eager in their thirst for blood, than the most heathenish portion of the globe;—shed the blood of innocence, to make desolate the consecrated circle of domestic enjoyment, and force citizens from the quiet shelter of their peaceful abodes, into the rude and dreary wilderness, with nought to shelter them but the over shadowing wing of Jehovah's love and mercy. What magnanimity of soul, what high and lofty principles of uprightness, what ennobling sentiments and refined considerations must have dwelt in the mind of this important functionary at that particular crisis!

Surely they must have sprung from the blessed germ our Fathers planted amid the din of the Revolution, and lit their torch at the glowing flame of patriotism that so effectually burned in his philanthropic bosom! But the purity of his motives are registered upon the annals of eternity, and will fix the sentence of his certain doom!

THE SEVENTH OF MAY.

This was a proud day for Nauvoo. The weather was fair; the Nauvoo Legion performed the evolutions of the day with admirable order which reflects great credit upon the commanding officers. There were present a large number of visitors from abroad—men of intelligence and high standing in society—who expressed their surprise at witnessing the perfect order and unanimity of feeling that pervaded the vast multitude and characterized every movement. No unnecessary noise was heard, no riots or signs of intoxication were to be seen, but all was harmony, quietude and good order. Indeed, we may say that no where else in the western country can the same number of people be collected together upon a like occasion, where the same friendship, peace, quietude and uprightness of conduct will prevail, as was manifested upon this occasion. Surely, our city is the very seat of temperance, where the Washingtonian principles are inculcated in every mind and kept inviolate from principle—not by the obligatory features of the abstinence pledge.

At 1 o'clock P. M., the Legion was dismissed for one hour, during which time the consolidated Staff of the Legion together with several conspicuous strangers who were visiting our city, repaired to a 'great Jubilee' given at the dwelling of General Joseph Smith.

At 7 o'clock P. M., the Legion was again formed and every thing for the remainder part of the day, went on satisfactorily. In a few brief and pertinent remarks, the commanding officers express their satisfaction at the proceedings of the day, when the Legion was dismissed and the citizens retired to their several abodes.

At 5 o'clock in the evening, we repaired to the dwelling of Mr. A. M. L., where we had been invited by that gentleman. A scene of beauty, joy, animation and contentment, was there. A large company of ladies and gentlemen had assembled for the amusement of the evening, joy sparkled in every eye, and satisfaction was visible in every countenance. When the luxuries which had been prepared were spread upon the festive board—which was soon surrounded by forty-two well dressed and beautiful ladies—we felt ourself almost captivated with the scene, and was ready to challenge any other city in the Union to produce its equal. The supper was served up in perfect order by our hostess, and the numberless delicious, well served, well cooked dainties under which her ponderous table groaned, would well have gladdened the heart of the epicure. The party was conducted upon the most genteel, refined and moral principles. No dancing was indulged in, no doors were admittable, and the company retired at an early hour. While these innocent amusements were going on, and we were contemplating the harmony and union that prevailed among these friendly associates, this passage in Byron stole involuntarily upon our mind:

'Bliss are the early hearts and hands
That mingle there in well accorded bands:
It is a sight the careful brow might smooth,
And make age smile and dream itself to youth
And youth forget such hour was passed on earth,
So springs the exulting bosom to that mirth.'

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

We have received the first number of a small weekly newspaper entitled The Wasp, published at the office of the Times and Seasons, the Mormon paper at Nauvoo. In the prospectus the editor says:

"It is not the design of the editor to condescend to the low scurrility that so often characterizes partisan editors; but will endeavor to draw around him, as much as possible, the spirit of those pure and sacred principles." &c.

Yet the number before us has in its editorial columns the following paragraph:

"We have a small compliment for Tom Sharp, the editor of the Warsaw Signal, in our next. We shall keep our eye on the Signal of war until its exhausted editor, like any other dirty culprit, hides himself amidst the rubbish of his own corrupt doings—and cries, give me more TURKEY or I die."

Doubtless the editor sees nothing scurrilous in this, though were he to read it of himself in any other paper, his vision might probably be somewhat altered.—*Peoria Register.*

Why did not the editor of the 'Register and Gazette' quote the whole sentence referring to the subject before us, instead of taking a small scrap with a '&c.' to the end, just enough to answer his own foolish purpose, and prove to all who shall read his paper that he is guilty himself of detraction, amounting to falsehood.

The sentence in our paper is as follows.

"It is not the design of the editor to condescend to the low scurrility that so often characterizes partisan editors; but will endeavor to draw around him, as much as possible, the spirit of those pure and sacred principles that give to all, of all sects, parties and denominations, whether religious or political, the right to think, believe, or worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. He will contend for equal rights and equal privileges, and also reserve to himself the privilege of weighing in a balance the correctness and character of every principle that may pass under his observation."

"Jesus said, 'doth our law judge any man before it hear him?' and again he said, 'every tree is known by its fruits,' and since good and bad men are known by their fruit, and others have judged and spoken—so the editor will also judge and speak, and answer them that do speak, and have judged without knowledge, testimony, or law, according to their folly, lest they should be wise in their own conceit."

Now we ask you Mr. Editor, if there is nothing scurrilous, mean, or contemptible, in the eye of every gentleman and lover of truth, in quoting one half of an idea, and leaving the remainder, for the purpose of conveying a falsehood to the minds of your readers? If you do not we hope you will live long enough to see it, and repent of it: and when you have repented, confess your sin and do so no more. It would have spoiled all your sport to have quoted the whole sentence for you and your readers would have seen, even with half an eye, that although we do not design to condescend to low scurrility, we have reserved to ourself the privilege of weighing all things in the scales of truth and justice, and of answering fools according to their folly, and so we shall continue to do, until the 'Signal,' 'Register and Gazette' shall cease their detraction and falsehood.

"The present number of the WARSAW SIGNAL closes the second volume, and it may possibly, entirely close its publication. We have now had the editorial charge of this paper for a period of eighteen months, during which time our situation has been far from pleasurable. Under any circumstances, the life of an editor is one of toil and perplexity, and every encouragement is needed to enable him to perform with ardor and alacrity the various duties which devolve upon him. In our own case, these encouragements have been wanting—we have labored con-

tinually under pecuniary embarrassments—our course has displeased some, and we have brought on our head the vengeance of others. Our path, therefore, has not been strewn with flowers; but we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that our labors have been appreciated by the moderate of both political parties. Doubtless we have committed many errors. Young and inexperienced as we were, it would have been surprising if we had not; but we appeal to God for the purity and honesty of the motives which have dictated our course.

We for the present, must take leave of our patrons—premising that in a few weeks we may again greet them with renewed spirit and energy. Of this however, we are uncertain—as it is yet a matter of doubt whether the paper will receive that encouragement necessary to ensure its continuance."—*Warsaw Signal.*

The above is the doleful lamentation of the editor of the Warsaw Signal, upon his repenting stool with feelings indescribable, and with groanings which cannot be uttered! He expects to be obliged to discontinue his beloved business. What a pity it is, that a man who has followed publishing falsehood and slander so long for a living, should not be sustained in the good work by his Anti-Mormon friends. Let us give you a word of advice, Tom. Just lay your case before the great 'Mass Convention,' and perhaps something may be done for you. You say you have labored eighteen months, during which time your 'path' has been far from 'pleasurable.' No doubt, Mr.

Tommy, you have felt a great many compunctions of feelings, many a bitter pang of sorrow, brought on by the stings and goadings of a guilty conscience; but would you once try the experiment you would learn that wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, just the reverse the path you've trod. You say, encouragement has been wanting. This no doubt, is true. The citizens of this county and of the circumjacent country, have not felt themselves justified in patronizing a paper that advocated so strongly the principles of mobocracy. The editor appeals to God, for the purity and honesty of his course. We would just remind the gentleman that he is calling on strangers; that God knows no such man or work, only as an abomination; and, if we are not mistaken, when he is called to an account, he will hear the sentence. "Depart, ye cursed, for I know you not." He feels highly gratified to think he has pleased the moderate of both parties; that is, as we suppose, by being one day a Whig and the next a Loco Foco; but he has brought down upon his head the indignation of some; was not quite weather-cock enough for all, though he did the best he could. Well, we have no objection to that, for we always thought him a fit tool for every body, and a ready dog for the Antimasonic party, to jump and bark at their word, *stubby*. Now, as for this "good Lord," and "good Devil" man, it will be a great loss to the Anti-Mormon mobocrat party, and why not try to save him while it is called, "to day." Soon you will have no dog to bark, and no ass to bray for you. Hear it all ye *anties*, and tremble ye sinners! rush to the rescue of your sinking brother!!

The following is the concluding paragraph of the prospectus for the continuation of the Warsaw Signal:

"As regards the course which the paper will pursue, the subscriber pledges himself, that in place it is continued, he will conduct it free from all party in view, making it strictly an independent journal—believing, as he does, that such only can, under existing circumstances, be sustained, or be of any public utility."

Very hard, Thomas, after having betrayed one party and deserted the other, that you should be compelled to come out and take a bold stand across the fence; it reminds us of the poor fellow, who, when he went to pray, cried "good Lord, good Devil, good Devil, good Lord," and when he was asked why he prayed in such a manner, replied, "O I don't know whose hands I shall fall into next."

Thus Tommy stands across the fence,
Devoid of wisdom, truth or sense;
Crying for help—to whom?—don't know—
I've long abused my best friends so."

Don't be discouraged, Thomas; if the editor is one particle of repentance (as among with you and you will come out and advocate the principles of truth, justice, of equal rights and privileges—leave the fence, set both feet on the ground, stand upright like a man, and fight for the God of Israel—not against Him—you may yet, possibly, get forgiveness at His hands; and he will raise you up, and you will prosper; but if you will not do this, prosper you never can. You have our best wishes, Thomas!

"THE HARP.—This is the title of an able, useful, and independent paper published at Nauvoo, Hancock co., by Wm. Smith Esq. This is the second paper published at the 'Jerusalem' built up of the Mormons. Who can tell what is to be the future grandeur of this rising city!—[Chicago Democrat.]

Colonel Wentworth is a genuine democrat of the old school: bold, noble, ingenious, independent, and unshackled by the cords of aitarianism, he pursues an unwavering, steady course, and sheds a halo of glory around his path. As the champion of equal rights and privileges, he stands foremost in the battle, and as he wields his sword, so does he his pen fearlessly and proudly. We are obliged to Mr. Wentworth for the favorable notice he has taken of our humble enterprise in the publication of the Wasp, (not the 'Harp' as he has it inserted) and we shall be glad, at all times, to fight side by side with him until the flag of universal freedom shall float triumphant throughout the length and breadth of this vast Republic.

"THE WASP." is the title of a neat little paper lately established at Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill. It is devoted to literature and the dissemination of general news, and is edited by Wm Smith. We suppose Mr Smith is neither a prophet or the son of a prophet; but we believe he is a kinsman of the famous "Jo." Success attend his enterprise."—[Columbus Advertiser.]

Thank you, Mr. Ferry: for the above compliment you are entitled to our best wishes for your success, as conductor of the 'Advocate.' Right; we are neither a 'prophet' or the 'son of a prophet'; but as you say we are the 'kinsman' of a Prophet, we hope to render ourself at

least profitable in the cause of true Democracy liberty and equal rights. May the clouds of adversity, which so often beset the life of an editor be dissipated from your path by the piercing rays of the genial sun of prosperity, and your able pen continue to be wielded in the cause of humanity, justice and benevolence.

The spirit of President Houston, in entering into war with Mexico, may be best seen by the following extract from a long communication addressed by his Honor to his Excellency, Antonio Lopez De Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico. It speaks rather disparagingly to the accomplishment of the threat of Santa Anna to plant the Mexican flag upon the banks of the Sabine:

"You continue aggression. You will not accord us peace. We will have it. You threaten to conquer Texas—we will war with Mexico. Your pretensions with ours you have referred to the social world and to the God of battles—we refer our cause to the same tribunals. The issue involves the fate of nations—destiny must determine—its course is only known to the tribunal of Heaven. If experience of the past will authorize speculations of the future, the attitude of Mexico is more 'problematical' than that of Texas.

"In the war which will be conducted by Texas against Mexico, our incentives will not be a love of conquest—it will be to disarm tyranny of its power. We will make no war upon Mexicans or their religion—our efforts shall be made in behalf of the liberties of the people, and directed against the authorities of the country, and against your principles Sir. We will exalt the condition of the people to representative freedom—they shall choose their own rulers—they shall possess their property in peace, and it shall not be taken from them to support an armed soldiery for the purposes of oppression.—With these principles we will march across the Rio Grande; and Sir, believe me, ere the banner of Mexico shall triumphantly float on the banks of the Sabine, the Texian Standard of the Lone Star, borne by the Anglo-Saxon race, shall display its bright folds in liberty's triumph on the Isthmus of Darien.

With the most appropriate consideration, I have the honor to present you my salutations,
SAM HOUSTON.

We welcome the poetical effusion, "Death of Aaron," to our columns. It is well written, and betrays a poet's skill in every line. We hope friend Hills will continue to enrich our columns with the productions of his fruitful pen.

TO THE WRITERS OF FICTION. A practical production, by Miss F. H. R. Snow, will appear in our next. We cheerfully enter the name of this chaste, amiable, and talented writer, upon our list of contributors. May her favors continue.

FROM THE SANGAMON JOURNAL IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE!

By the Great Western and Britannia steam ships, we have London and Liverpool dates to the 5th April.

There is no longer any doubt that the British forces have received a signal overthrow near Cabool, in Afghanistan—the whole British army, consisting of from 6 to 10,000 men having been entirely destroyed.

Our readers will probably recollect that the country of the Afghans lies in the north part of East Persia, and includes a portion of the Altain chain of mountains—a good part of it, especially in the neighborhood of the Capital, Cabool, being mountainous and subject to the extremes of cold. The climate is healthy on the mountains, while it is pestilential in the plains below. The inhabitants are hardy, ferocious, and belong to the Tartar family. Cabool is said to contain 110,000 inhabitants.

The British government in order to secure the control of the Afghans, in a dispute on the right of succession between two aspirants for the throne, took part with one of them, and by means of their troops, placed him in power.

The main body of the nation were dissatisfied with this measure, and made war

upon the reigning prince and his British allies. Such was their success that they forced the British troops into the citadel in Cabool, and a fortified camp within six miles of that city. The enemy pressing upon them, they treated for peace, and while Mr. McNaghten, the British envoy, was engaged in this duty, he was treacherously assassinated by the aspirant to the throne. The British troops being beset by some 40,000 of the enemy, without provisions, and ammunition growing short, left their positions with the design of retreating to the British settlements below. One account says that they left in a body of 10,000, and another, of 6,400 men. Of these statements of their numbers, nothing seems to be known certain: but the lamentable truth is evident that they were attacked, and finally all cut to pieces. Before this was done, however, it is said, that the ladies of the officers were sent back to the care of the enemy.

The London Times thus comments upon these facts:

"And so ends the first act of this most disastrous war. Few of our readers can remember so heavy, none, probably, so terrible, a reverse to English arms. And for all we have to thank ourselves. We might have these proud and independent tribes as friends—we preferred to have them for slaves. We might have allied ourselves with the ruler whom they have chosen—we preferred to set over them a debauched and sanguinary tyrant of our own. We might have compelled our creature to rule them with equity and leniency—we chose to tyrannize over and insult them."

The disasters in Afghanistan have necessarily induced great activity in forwarding troops to India. The reserve companies of the 25th regiment, stationed in Wales, and the service companies of the same regiment, now at the Cape, have been ordered to the East: the 85th augmented to 1,000, has also been ordered to India; the Foot Guards, 56th, 67th, and 70th regiments are to be sent from Canada; and in all, it is stated, 10,000 men are to be forwarded to the East with the least possible delay.

Other news by these arrivals is not very important. The House of Lords appeared determined to pass Mr. Peel's Corn Bill. It was not supposed, however, that it would at all relieve the distresses of the country. Mr. Peel had introduced a bill for a new tax, called the "income tax," which was likely to become a law, although it was strenuously opposed by those who were to be affected by it.

Lord Stanley proposed a resolution to inquire into the state of the West India colonies—with the view of establishing a large emigration from Africa to the West Indies.

The India Mail of February 1st brought intelligence of military disasters, which were quite affecting to the English people. The following comments of the Times embody the news:

"Our contemporaries give a still more disastrous account than we can ourselves yet credit of the fate of our troops at Cabool. Of the assassination of Sir W. McNaghten, in an interview with Akbar Khan, the leader of the insurgents, and by the hand of that Chief, there is, unfortunately no doubt. It is further said, that the remainder of our 6,400 men set out in despair from Cabool, in the desperate hope of fighting their way 20 miles through a country, in itself almost impassable under the attacks of an enemy computed at about 40,000. The last authentic European intelligence announced this intended departure; and the native reports, which are said always to precede, by some days, the arrival of our own despatches, went on to say, that the departure had taken place, with the result to which, probably, the men themselves had made up their minds—their total destruction. To those reports our own correspondent, whose letter our readers will peruse with much interest, refers incredulously, mentioning their circulation, but adding that 'they met with little credit.' Two papers, however, profess to give the intelligence on the authority of a survivor, who saw, with his own eyes, seven of his brother officers fall.

Another letter describes the 44th and Queen's when 'last seen,' as reduced to 150, but struggling through the snow, still in a body. The hopelessness of such effort would seem only less than the hopelessness of remaining where they were, or than that of preserving their lives by any capitulation. The fate of the Envoy, coupled with the bitter demand that they should lay down their arms, leave their women, and so march out, would show them that they had little choice except between dying with or without arms in their hands. They chose, it seems, the latter, a choice becoming British soldiers, whose duty to their country calls upon them, so to fall, if fall they must, or to show their enemies what manner of men they had to deal with, as victims now, as avengers, perhaps, hereafter. Even more melancholly than the fate of our countrymen, however, would be that of the faithful native troops, who would have been involved in their defeat and destruction. The Englishman knows he is sacrificing himself for his country—he is supporting the honor and advancing the power of a name in which he shares; the Sepoy is falling at the bidding of this master in a quarrel in which he has no interest, and from which he and his will, reap no national honor. Yet have these men, certainly, shown themselves not less firmly faithful, even to the last extremity of hopelessness, than our own brave fellows.

We cannot, however, yet believe the account which is put forward. It is too terrible. It seems not an event of the English empire in the 19th century, but a hideous dream, a horrible tale, when we read of 6000 men massacred almost in cold blood, a British Envoy treacherously murdered, and sixteen of our country women (as it is asserted) carried off by an army of savage enemies, with sickening details, which we could scarcely bear to write; feeling as we do, that there are those in England to whom such particulars are not, as to ourselves, mere frightful barbarities, a fearful page of history brought nearer, but piercing appeals to their own personal recollections and affections.

From the Times of Thursday.

The worst can no longer be doubted of the fate of the troops at Cabool. Accounts have been received in town which can be implicitly relied upon, and from which the following is an extract:

"On the 18th of January, Dr. Brydon staggered into Jellalabad wounded and mangled from suffering and fatigue. He relates that our people quitted Cabool under the convention agreed on by Major Pottinger on the 5th inst. The cantonment was immediately occupied by the Afghans, and the English were almost instantly attacked. The march became continued a constant fight.

At the Khoord Cabool Pass, about ten miles from Cabool, the ladies were sent back, under an escort of some of Akbar Khan's people, who promised to protect them.

At Tezeen, General Elphinstone and Col. Shelton were made prisoners. The native troops became disorganized and scattered. At Jagdaluk four hundred of her Majesty's 44th, who had before kept well together, became disorganized, broken and scattered.

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At Tezeen, General Elphinstone and Col. Shelton were made prisoners. The native troops became disorganized and scattered. At Jagdaluk four hundred of her Majesty's 44th, who had before kept well together, became disorganized, broken and scattered.

An Ordinance concerning brothels and disorderly characters.

Sec. 184. B. It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that all brothels or houses of ill fame, erected or being in the City of Nauvoo, be and the same hereby are henceforth prohibited and by law declared public nuisances and that the owners or keepers of such houses, be fined in a sum of not less than five hundred nor more than fifty thousand dollars and imprisoned for six months for each offence of one day's continuance of such establishment; and that any person frequenting such establishment, (except on lawful business) shall be fined in the sum of five hundred dollars, and six months imprisonment for each offence; and further, that for every act of adultery, or fornication, which can be proved, the parties shall be imprisoned six months, and fined, each, in the sum of from five hundred to fifty thousand dollars, and that the individual's own acknowledgment shall be considered sufficient evidence in the case.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.
Approved May 14th 1842.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

A RARE CHANCE, AND THE ONLY VACANCY ON THE TEMPLE BLOCK.

The subscriber wishing to close his business in the city, offers for sale his house and lot, a pleasant situation, with a good garden, adjoining the Temple Block on the north side; also, an improvement of a house and lot, pleasantly situated on the bluff a few hundred yards from the Temple.

He will receive as part pay for the above mentioned property a good horse, harness, and carriage, a certain amount in dry goods, or other good property, and the balance in cash, or he will exchange for a suitable lot of land in some adjoining town.

F. G. BISHOP.

Nauvoo, May 4th, 1842.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated 5 miles south west of Carthage, 12 miles from War-wau, and 16 miles from the city of Nauvoo, containing 900 acres; half timber and the balance farming land, with about 100 acres under fence. A comfortable dwelling house, good stabling and other out buildings, also a thriving young apple orchard, &c. &c.

The said tract may advantageously be divided into two or more smaller farms with never failing water running through each tract.

Price low, and terms accommodative. Apply to J. B. BACKENSTOS.

Carthage Hancock co. Ill. May 6th, 1842.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Amos Davis, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Amos Davis of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

In the matter of the Petition of GEORGE BACKSTER, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of George Backster a bankrupt to appear before the District Court of the United States on the 8th day of July A. D. 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause if any they have why the aforesaid George Backster should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 4th day of April A. D. 1842.

Strong & Doremus, solicitors for petitioner.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Charles Warner, of Hancock co., to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner, of Hancock co., has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May, A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Windsor P. Lyon, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Arthur Morrison, of Hancock co., to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Arthur Morrison, of Hancock co., has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of George More of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that George More of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of John P. Green of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that John P. Green of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Joseph Smith, of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Smith, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Vinson Knight, of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Vinson Knight of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

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Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Samuel H. Smith of Hancock County, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel H. Smith of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Hyrum Smith of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Hyrum Smith of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Jared Carter of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Jared Carter, of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Elias Higbee, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Elias Higbee, of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PHYSICIAN IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

STRAY HORSE.

Strayed from the subscriber, living 12 miles North of Quincy, on the bottom road leading from Quincy to Warsaw, on the 1st day of April, a large grey or flea bitten grey horse shod all round but the shoe on the left hind foot was somewhat loose and the hoof considerably lacerated, and the hair was worn off the root of his tail in consequence of having the lampers last winter, said horse is about 12 years old and quite thin in flesh. Also a yearling Colt, dark brown, with a white strip in the face and both hind feet white. Said horse and colt have ran together all winter and were last seen together. The horses' man and tail are both white. Also a dark bay horse with a chain around his neck with a piece of wood attached to it. Loss of information may be addressed to the subscriber at Quincy.

A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of or for information where the subscriber may obtain said horse and colts.

G. G. GALLOWAY.

Quincy, April 9, 1842.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MACOMB PLAIN DEALER.

IN presenting to the citizens of Illinois the prospectus of a public Journal intended to be located at Macomb, Macdonough county Ill.—The PLAIN DEALER, will be conducted on liberal principles, and free from all personal bias, having adopted for the basis of its political character the philosophical truths which emanated from the minds of the great sages of antiquity.

It has been acted upon by Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, "of universal equality of rights, and sovereignty of the peoples' will." It will advocate the rights and interests of the laboring and producing classes. Industry constitutes the only true source of wealth, and oppose aristocracy and exclusive monopolies in all their various forms.

Having witnessed, with deep regret, the disastrous and ruined condition into which many of the States of this Union have fallen, both morally and physically, in all their financial matters, and knowing that the distressing calamities which have overtaken them, had their origin in the Banking and Internal Improvement systems of these states, together with the false and delusive credit with which those systems are inseparably connected, it will form one of the leading features of the PLAIN DEALER to warn the people of Illinois to be on their guard, and not suffer themselves to be again deluded by designing men.

The PLAIN DEALER will also contain in its columns the general news of the day.

A full and free examination of men and measures, and a fearless expression of our mind upon all matters of State or National policy.

Nothing of an immoral or licentious character shall find a place in the columns of the PLAIN DEALER.

Miscellaneous, Foreign, and Domestic Intelligence, Literary and Scientific notices, General, State, and National Politics, with Agricultural pursuits and improvements, will receive due attention.

TERMS.

THE PLAIN DEALER will be published weekly on a fine imperial sheet, good type, and every attention bestowed upon it to make it worthy of support, and it will be mailed to subscribers at \$2.00 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

LONGSTAFF & WALKER.

Editors and Proprietors.

Macomb, March, 1842.

We heard a new superstition yesterday—that when a cow bellows in a neighborhood, it signifies a death will soon occur. It is our firm conviction that it signifies there is a call somewhere.

—N. O. Cress.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PUBLISHING
THE WASP.

The undersigned will publish a paper entitled "The Wasp," in the City of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

This Periodical will be devoted to miscellaneous subjects, and he trusts that the matter which will be found in its columns, will be subservient to the cause of humanity, justice & truth. As this is an age of strange events, and of much enquiry, in both the religious and political world, the editor has been influenced by the strong solicitations of many of his old and tried friends, to publish a periodical of this kind, and he hopes to have his path circumscribed with truth and not error, and thus be enabled to meet the expectation of the high minded patriot, the philosopher, the logician and man of reason. It is not the design of the editor to condescend to the low levity that so often characterize party san editors; but will endeavor to draw around him, as much as possible, the spirit of those pure and sacred principles that give to all of all sects, parties and denominations, whether religious or political, the right to think, believe, or worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. He will contend for equal rights and equal privileges, and also reserve to himself the privilege of weighing in a balance the correctness and character of every principle that may pass under his observation.

Jesus said, "doth our law judge any man before it hear him?" and again he said, "every tree is known by its fruits," and since good and bad men are known by their fruit, and others have judged and spoken—so the editor will also judge and speak, and answer them that do speak and have judged without knowledge, testimony, or law, according to their folly, least they should be "wise in their own conceit." He will endeavor to benefit his patrons and friends, in general, by putting down every unlawful and persecuting spirit that may show itself in the midst of our free institutions, and he hopes that the citizen and true hearted republican will assist him in this laudable undertaking. He will leave no stone unturned, as far as his ability will admit, to pursue and advocate unwaveringly those holy and righteous principles of the Constitution, which warmed the hearts of the patriots of seventy-six, and for the perpetuity of which, they cheerfully fell martyrs in the battle-field, and will, without respect to party, award to every individual, of whom he may have occasion to speak, the true reward of merit, without prejudice or restraint. He will, also, find place in his columns for scientific and literary subjects; he will notice the march of science here among us, the change of circumstances as well as the times and the seasons, and contrast the former with our present situation, as a community of people.

In contemplating the many misfortunes and adverse winds through which this people have had to pass, and now beholding them in peace, fast building up a noble city, and breathing once more a free air, it fills my bosom with no little degree of joy and my heart with gratitude to my God, that we still are remembered as his covenant people. In witnessing the growth and prosperity of the city for the three last years, the editor looks forward with feelings of pride emulating his bosom, and anticipates the day, not far distant, when, in point of population and the magnificence of her edifices, she will rival the great cities of the East.

Under these circumstances, and as the public weal imperiously demands the establishment of a weekly periodical, devoted (as The Wasp will be) to the dissemination of useful knowledge, of every description—the Arts, Science, Literature, Agriculture, Manufacture, Trade, Commerce, and the general news of the day, the editor cheerfully engages in the commendable enterprise.

It will be the editor's studious care, at all times, to serve up a choice dish of poetry, for the gratification and benefit of those who indulge in the inspiration of the muse.

With a firm reliance upon the good sense and intelligence of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, and friends abroad, to bear him out in his undertaking, he has been induced to publish the above named paper; and, believing that it will meet with their cordial approbation and support, he hopes to render it an efficient auxiliary in promoting their best interests—the improvement of the mind of the youth and the instruction of the aged.

The Wasp will be published weekly, upon a small sheet, at first, until success and prosperity will enable us to enlarge our borders. It will be printed at the office of the "Times and Seasons," in the city of Nauvoo.

TERMS.—\$1.50, invariably in advance.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the customary terms.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding fifteen dollars, current money, shall have one copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, or they will receive no attention.

WM. SMITH.

PLEASANT.—To go home at eleven o'clock at night—to find the door bolted—to creep in through the cellar window—to bark your shins over an old barrel—your wife absconded—a cold room—no wood—and the tooth ache—yes! very!

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. VI.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, May 21, 1842.

Whole Number 6.

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

From the Natchez Free Trader.

ROMANTIC STORY.

The Boston Times says "that some one lately attempted to murder a sleeping woman by pouring hot lead into her ear, and that so shocking a circumstance was never heard of before." This is a mistake. A more remarkable instance occurred some years ago, in Virginia. We personally knew all the parties intimately. Col. F*, a gentleman of high respectability, and frequently a representative from his county, died, leaving a wife, some sons, and a very beautiful daughter, about 15 years of age. The widow, finding herself destitute, opened a boarding house at the county seat, and among her boarders was Mr. W., a wealthy merchant, in the meridian of life, and a very fine looking man. This gentleman was the prop and stay of the family, gave employment to the sons, furnished means to educate the daughter in the most fashionable manner, and conceived for her a violent passion. On her return from school, he addressed her, but she resisted alike his appeals and the importunities of her mother and friends. She had indeed, formed an attachment for a very nice young man in the same town, but he was not to be put in competition with the rich merchant in the estimation of the family. The young lady, perhaps, thought the otherwise. Finally, however, after two years of assiduity and delicate gallantry on the part of Mr. W., and the combined tears, entreaties, threats and persecution of the family, the fair girl stood before the altar and became his wife. The next evening a large party was given there, and in the midst of the dance Mr. W., being suddenly attacked with a vertigo and sick headache, was compelled to withdraw. His young wife hung over him in the silent watches of the night, apparently in deep distress, and insisted on giving him a potion. She poured out a wine glass full of laudanum, and he swallowed it without knowing its nature. From some cause it immediately acted as an emetic; but left him stupid and wandering. His senses reeled. One moment he would lay motionless and comatose as if on the borders of the spirit world, and then he would shriek and leap up convulsively, like a strong man in his agony. Mrs. W. denied all admission into the chamber. At length he fell into a gentle slumber. She then stooped for a moment over the smouldering embers—approached the bed, gazed at her sleeping husband, and holding a heated ladle in her hand, calmly prepared to pour a stream of melted lead into his ear. At that instant he moved, and the hissing fluid intended to penetrate to, and scald out, his brain, and thus cause death without a trace, fell upon his cheek. He shouted in excruciating pain, and the revellers, mother, brother, and friends, rushed in. There writhed the still stupid husband, the lead riveted deep into his cheek, and there stood the fiend wife, her formed, and direction given to the current of our thoughts and habits, but the instrument of death in her hand, and an empty vial labelled 'Laudanum' lying on the floor. The fearful realities of the

case flashed on every one, and in the confusion of the moment she disappeared, and was hurried forthwith out of the common wealth to a distant State; on searching the room an old French magazine was found containing the death-bed confession of a woman, who had murdered nine husbands by pouring lead into their ears.—The laudanum and the lead, it was ascertained, she had procured from the store of Mr. W. a few days before the marriage, and the ladle used was part of a bridal present. The Grand Jury next morning found a bill against the fugitive, and the Legislature being in session, immediately decreed a final and absolute divorce. What renders this case the more singular is, that Miss T. was proverbial for the blandness of her manner and the universal softness of her temper. She was a blonde. The rose leaf tinted her lily cheeks as a sunbeam glows on snow. Her blue eyes were indescribably sweet, and her golden hair floated like drapery of gossamer, around a form more perfect and voluptuous, than ever Raphael dreamed of or Petrarch sung.—Often have we gazed, as she stood the cynosure of every circle, and wondered if angels could be so fair.

But the sequel of this romance is more singular still. Years rolled by and Mr. W. continued a wretched and solitary man. But the spell of the enchantress was still upon his soul. He closed his stores—sold out his estates—collected his ample means and followed her to her distant abode to make a new offer of his hand! She had just married a man of high standing, aware of all the circumstances, but incapable of resisting her charms. Poor W! Then indeed, did the iron enter his soul. "The deadly arrow quivered in his side." His early love—his fluctuating courtship—his triumph and the tragedy it occasioned—the flight—the birth of his passion, and now its disappointment, final and forever—come rushing over him, like an avalanche, in the tide of bitter memories, and he prayed for death! Whether this prayer was answered we know not. He may yet wander broken-hearted over the earth; but one thing we do know: If he be dead, a more wretched, yet a purer and nobler spirit never winged its flight to Heaven.

MEMORY.

Whatever has once given us pain or pleasure is remembered long, and recurs to often, as we pass down the journey of life to the gray hairs and solitudes of our last years. Love has been to every one the source of both. Every one has treasured away on the sacred pages of memory a thousand little incidents never to be revealed in time, to which as to some fascinating fiction, it returns, whenever a gloomy or an idle, unsocial hour, calls up the musing spirit—and turns the mind upon the past. Life, reviewed through the mist of by-gone years, seems rather a curious wrought fiction or a feverish dream than a stern reality.—We are surrounded by mementos of the affection of friends, but those friends, themselves are gone—we remember the counsels of wisdom, the sage instructions in their manners, by which our minds are than that of their person; that modesty and meekness are the true and lasting ornaments; for she that has these is long qualified as she ought to be for the management of a family, for the education of children, for an affection to her husband,

and submitting to a prudent way of living. These only are the charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to our respect.

A SLEEPLESS WOMAN.—The Salem Observer states that there is a female in that city suffering from a general muscular contraction and distortion, resembling a universal tetanus, which has lasted from twelve to fifteen years. The patient who suffers it has not slept a wink for ten years past and is subject to occasional fits of extreme agony. Her mind is bright and clear, and she is patient and resigned to her hopeless situation.

THE MIND.

How awfully mysterious is the influence over us of the power which they call 'mind'! It is born, and cherished and nourished from a thousand invisible fountains; and as we increase its flow, its richness, its energy, its depth, so we enrich the vast shores and plains that surround it. The mind neither acknowledges or holds converse with birth, rank, or fortune, and by increasing its richness we increase our own. Beyond the reach of human power, even the most despotic, it can neither be given or taken away by man. Such is that beautiful and wonderful creation—the mind. Formed for the reception and culture of thought, fancy, feeling and imagination, it brings before us gifts of the spirit which makes kings and conquerors in the shadowy land of dreams. It is ours from birth to death, and it is our seraph guide from the dark-end valleys of earth to the sunny hills of eternity.

HOME AFFECTIONS.—How sweet are affections of social kindness? How balmy the influence of that regard which dwells around our fireside!—Distrust and doubt darken not the brightest of its purity—the harpings of interest and jealousy mark not the harmony of that scene.—Parental kindness and filial affection bloom there in all the freshness of an eternal spring. It matters not if the world is cold if the selfishness and injustice of mankind return our warm sympathies barren, if we turn to our dear circle, and ask and receive all that our heart claims. The exchange of kindly affections in confidence and trust, is the purest enjoyment of our nature."

The shortest way to murder character.—Profess your friendship for a man—tell him how much you love him—proclaim how many excellent qualities he possesses, and then, with a very sanctified look, and impressive sigh, express your fear that all is not as it should be. Whisper suspicion, and let conjecture, with giant strength, work out the ruin! He who understands human nature in its deeper workings of damnable cruelty, and selfish artifice, says a certain shrewd writer, will mark the man who steals another under the cloak of pretended affection. The pretence has a lie, adds he, on the face of it. True affection would never whisper a suspicion, save in the ear of the one beloved, and whom that suspicion concerned.—Never trust that man who comes to you whining over his regard for another, while his tongue is a drawn sword to wound and kill—meet him promptly with the charge of his hypocrisy, and he will sink with meanness before you.

WIVES.

Woman should be acquainted that no beauty hath any charms but the inward one of the mind; and that a gracefulness in their manners is much more engaging than that of their person; that modesty and meekness are the true and lasting ornaments; for she that has these is long qualified as she ought to be for the management of a family, for the education of children, for an affection to her husband,

and submitting to a prudent way of living. These only are the charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to our respect.

A SLEEPLESS WOMAN.—The Salem Observer states that there is a female in that city suffering from a general muscular contraction and distortion, resembling a universal tetanus, which has lasted from twelve to fifteen years. The patient who suffers it has not slept a wink for ten years past and is subject to occasional fits of extreme agony. Her mind is bright and clear, and she is patient and resigned to her hopeless situation.

"Ah, you tarnal Sewke, I loves you, I doz."
"La, Jonathan."
"Wal, you needn't kinde' haul off that way. Come here, Sewke."
"I shan't." (She comes up, though.)
"Oh Sewke, I wish I was that pin."
"La, Jonathan, how you does talk poetix."
"Wal, I knows it; my mother rit varves—"
If, Sewke, if I was only that pin.
"Now Jonathan do tell me what ye mean."
O dear, Sewke, if I was only that pin, I should be so happy, koz you see then I'd rest my head on that fond and lovin' boozum of yours.
"Why Jonathan!"

The Texas squadron sweeps the Gulf like a new broom. They captured one Mexican vessel within eye shot of the harbor and castle of Vera Cruz. The Texian Navy is well maintained without a dollar's expence to Texas.

A man took off his coat to show a terrible wound he had received on his arm. Not being able to find it, said he recollected—'twas brother Bill's arm.

An Irishman cautions the public against harboring or trusting his wife Peggy, on his account, as he is not married to her.

Snuff-takers differ from all the rest of the world, for they turn up their noses at what they most admire.

The following are the estimates of the English army, and their present distribution:

The number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file which it was proposed to maintain for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, (exclusive of the troops employed in the East Indies,) for the ensuing year, was 95,628. The number employed in the East Indies, and paid by the East India Company, was 26,940; so that the total amount of force for the ensuing year would be 122,568 men. This number was composed of 108,086 rank and file, 5,808 officers, and 8,674 non-commissioned officers. There was therefore, an addition to the force for this year, as compared with last year, of 1,447 men. This increase was accounted for in the following manner: The Royal Canadian Regiment amounted to 1,100 men, the St. Helena corps to 430, and there had also been an augmentation of the 3d West India Regiment, amounting to 230, making a total of 1,760 men in addition to the estimate of last year; but, after deducting about 600 men, which decrease would arise from the working of the depots, as explained in the second page of the votes, the real increase appeared to be about 1,100 men. The pressure on the troops for the last four years had been such, that he thought it necessary that means should be devised for relieving them. There were 50 battalions

of infantry abroad, in addition to 28 in New South Wales, in India, and in China. The total number was 103, leaving only 25 at home. It was impossible that the 25 at home could carry on the relief of the 78 abroad, 42 of which were serving in tropical climates. When the revolution in Canada broke out in 1837, there were only 9 battalions, 4,500 men strong, in North America, and now 19 were there, exclusive of two battalions of Guards, and the Royal Canadian Regiment, 1,000 men strong. In India, New South Wales, and China, there were now 28 battalions instead of 25. This was an increase of 14 battalions more than existed four years ago. Looking therefore to the state of affairs, the committee would, doubtless, be of opinion that it was necessary by some expedient to remedy this state of things. He therefore proposed to the Government that six of the depots should be increased to six companies of 100 men each, and that they should be sent abroad to six healthy stations; for instance, to Gibraltar, Bermuda, Halifax, or Quebec, or the Mediterranean, and that there they should take the garrison duty, the same as the service companies.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The British Government has at length relinquished the long contested right of searching American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, on any pretence whatever. This announcement is made in a note from Lord Ashburton, Special Minister from England to this Government, to Mr. Stenson, our late Minister to the Court of St. James. "The right of search," says Lord Ashburton in his note, "except when specially conceded by treaty, is a purely belligerent right, and can have no existence on the high seas in time of peace. British cruisers are not instructed to detain American vessels under any pretence whatever; on the contrary, they are ordered to abstain from all interference with them, be they Slavers or otherwise." The English Government, however, contends that where reasonable suspicion exists that the American flag has been abused for the purpose of covering the vessels of other Nations engaged in the Slave Trade, that in such a case she has a right to direct her cruisers, on the coast of Africa, to enter on board any suspicious vessels, for the purpose of ascertaining their true character; and if on examination, it should turn out that they are American vessels, and even engaged in the Slave Trade, the British Government claims no right to interfere. The right of searching suspected vessels carrying the American flag should be conceded by our Government to that of Great Britain.

Our Government has abolished the Slave Trade, and declared it piracy; and surely it will place her in a most inconsistent position should she suffer her flag, no difference by what Nation carried, to protect the piratical trade in human beings. The American flag, if in all cases it is to be the unequivocal evidence of Nationality, will be hoisted on board of every slaver on the high seas, and the Stars and the Stripes will thus be made to screen the most nefarious traffic ever engaged in by man.

THE WIFE.

It needs not guilt to break a husband's heart; the absence of content; the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidden scowl, and deserted hearth; these and other nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the core of many a man, and planted there beyond the reach of cure the gloom of dark despair. Oh! may woman before that sad sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and awake and keep alive the promises she then so kindly gave, and though she may be injured, not the injuring one—the forgotten, not the forgetful wife—a happy allusion to that hour of peace and love—a kindly welcome to that comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the

hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years, in matchless bliss—loved, loving and content—the souther in the sorrowing hour, the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842.

WE WERE NOT THE AGGRESSORS.

After our property had been wrested from us and the declaration gone forth that we were forthwith to leave the county, we were anxious as far as possible, to recover what we had lost, and been by treachery and fraud so unexpectedly deprived of. Accordingly, we went peacefully into the settlements to recover our property; but no sooner did we make known our business, than we were insulted, derided and calumniated by every epithet and indignity that their degenerated intellects were able to invent. Some were whipped, tarred, feathered and tortured with every cruelty possible. Daily aggressions were now made upon our homes, our firesides; property was clandestinely taken from us in the silent watches of the night, and at the noon-day hour; our families insulted, our hearths desecrated, and our lives periled. This state of things existing, we were again compelled to petition for assistance. We applied to General Atchison, who immediately came to our assistance with a strong military force. He marched to Gallatin, where his troops were stationed several days. At their appearance in the county the mob immediately dispersed, avowing their intention to be peaceable and orderly. But this determination proved to be remarkably short lived. No sooner had General Atchison returned to Clay and disbanded his troops than plunder, rapine pillage, and the work of devastation was resumed with renewed vigor, and determination. He was again applied to for assistance. At his re-appearance in the county the mob dispersed as before, and again declared their intentions to keep the peace. Gen. Atchison saw their treachery and how futile and vain were his efforts to restore peace; he knew that were he to interfere too strenuously in the affair, that it would plunge the whole state into difficulty, and commotion, and with these considerations he withdrew his troops and left us to defend ourselves against our assailants. Again the mob renewed their aggressions; their force became more formidable and oppressive; daily aggressions were made to their numbers and the work of barbarity commenced with redoubled energy. A certain individual by the name of Gilliam, then a representative from the Platte country in the Legislature, of his State, backed by his whole party, came

Black spirits and white,

Blue spirits and gray.

now made his appearance upon the stage of action. To follow him through all his acts of plunder, barbarity and cruelty, would be a task too arduous and intricate to be undertaken. They are traced indelibly, with an impress that defies the revolutions of time to efface, upon the tablet of many a widowed heart, and upon the memory of many a helpless and unprotected orphan, and it sufficeth us to know that justice, stern and inflexible, will sooner or later overtake him. He was indeed an able competitor for the very amiable, patriotic and pious Methodist priest Bogard, who is another demon from the dark and benighted regions of Hades sent to figure upon the earth in human shape and carry on the work of desolation among the children of men. The midnight slumbers of the saints were repeatedly broken by the hostile and appalling yells of these lawless rabbles, and from the quietude of their peaceful homes, they were forced to fly to arms that they might protect their families from death, their homes from plunder, and their hearths from desecration.

SPRING—POETRY.

Spring, with all her variety of charms and beauties, has enlivened inert nature and aroused the flowers and surrounding vegetation to life and beauty. She brings in her fragrant lap the emblems of peace, enjoyment, happiness, contentment and beauty. The grass springs up invitingly to the grazing herds; the playful lamb disports in security upon the downy plain; the shrill lowings of the ox echo from the grass-clad hills; gentle warblers send their mellow music from the cloud-capt pinnacle of the fragrant

mountain—and all nature is replete with the unison of ten thousand commingling voices that pour their mellow music into the ear of the delighted listener, and throws a bright, etherealizing charm over the contemplative sensibilities of the mind. Poetry, we may say, is the production of Spring—it throws over the mind a wild, romantic contemplation—gives zest and animation to the drooping spirit, and expansion to the intellect. It draws out the finest feelings of the secret soul—charms the senses—makes the imagination clear and vivid; and, indeed, there is no qualification requisite for writing poetry that spring does not bestow. Spring! there is poetry in the very word—it is nought but the poetry of nature!

AMISTAD AFRICANS AT SIERRA LEONE.

By the British brig James Hay, Price, master, which arrived this morning in 45 days from Sierra Leone, the committee have received letters from the missionaries as late as Feb. 19th. They arrived out Jan. 15th, 50 days from New York, all well. The particulars of the passage have not come to hand as the first four letters have not arrived. Rev. James Steele writes Jan. 20th, and Feb. 1st, and Rev. William Raymond as late as Feb. 19th. The British authorities and missionaries and inhabitants received the party very kindly. All their stores, tools, books, the printing press, &c., were admitted without duty or even examination.

Difficulties seemed to prevent the Mendians and missionaries from going directly to Mendi. The dangers of war in the interior, and of being captured and sold into slavery, deterred them. There was some danger that it would be difficult if not impracticable for them to plant themselves down in the interior, and that they would be obliged to establish themselves near the coast and work back into the interior. The Mendians want to go as near their own country as possible, where their relations can have easy access to them. They prefer some place in the vicinity of the Gallinas. Mr. Steele had therefore determined on an exploring tour. The Amistad Africans and from 200 to 600 Kossos (Mendi people) whom they found at Sierra Leone were ready to go and settle with the missionaries wherever they should fix themselves. Dr. Ferguson, the Lieut. Governor, said that if the successors to the late governor, Sir John Jay, was not daily expected from England, he would at once appoint a superintendent to go with them. In the meantime he offered to furnish a boat and crew. But the next day, Jan. 30th, Sir George McDonald, the new governor, arrived. He expressed himself very favorably towards the missionaries and those under their charge, and advised Mr. Steele to proceed on his tour, ascertain the disposition of the people, report to him his success, and state the aid he wished from the British Government. Mr. Steele left on Thursday, without any white men in company, (Mr. Dove of the Wesleyan mission being prevented from accompanying him by sickness in his family) Feb. 3d, with Cinque, Bau-na, Wu, Fula-Wa, and Covey. They were to have been accompanied by Mr. Dove. Mr. Raymond had received word that they staid over the Sabbath at York, 20 to 25 miles from Sierra Leone, where there is a Wesleyan Station, and on Monday proceeded on. They had not returned February 19th, when the brig James Hay sailed for New York.

Mr. Raymond writes that they had hired a house for the Mendians, his family, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the colored teachers belonging to the mission family, for four dollars a week. It was sufficiently large to hold all the people and their goods. So-ko-ma, one of the Amistad Africans, had agreed to cook for the whole party at two dollars a month, and his clothing. They consumed daily about twenty quarts of rice, and a shilling sterling worth of fish. The clothes have to be carried out of town for washing at some brook, as it is too dusty to dry them in town. Mr. R. was employed, during the absence of Mr. Steele, in putting his chisels, augurs, axes, pitsaw, &c. in order, and in getting blacksmithing done. Mr. R. and her infant daughter had been slightly sick, but Mr. R. says, after a month's residence at Sierra Leone, "I never enjoyed better health than during this stay." Thus far I have felt as great energy both of mind and body, as I felt in

my own country, though I cannot endure near as much hardships here as there." Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were well. The Europeans generally at Sierra Leone drink wine, ale, porter and brandy, so freely that there is no wonder they are suddenly taken sick and die. Teme, the youngest of the three Mendian girls, asked Mrs. R. if she might drink palm tree wine, (which is merely the sap of the palm tree, and when pure and fresh has no intoxicating quality) as she had joined a temperance society in America.

Some of the Amistad Africans had been recognized by their countrymen and others at Sierra Leone, viz: Grabbeau, Bar-tu, &c. It is said that the liberated Africans in the colony are from 66 different tribes, and that the Mendians are the most numerous. The Mendians are said to be warlike, and to sell their captives, &c.

The conduct of Cinque and the rest (with the exception of the girls, and some of the men and lads) had not been so good as the missionaries had hoped, particularly in not abstaining from their old licentious habits. Still the missionaries were full of hope, anxiously desirous of securing some retreat where good regulations might be observed. The Mendians were highly pleased in continuing their school instruction.

Several slave ships had been sent in and condemned.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

MOST IMPORTANT.

The question which now agitates Rhode Island is the most important which has arisen in this country since the Declaration of Independence. It is whether sovereignty resides in the people, or in the Government. It is whether a majority of the people have a right to alter or abolish their form of Government.

The form of government in Rhode Island is derived from the Royal Charter, not having been changed since the Revolution. Under that charter none but freeholders have a right to vote. For years attempts were made to procure the call of a convention through the Legislature, with the view of extending the right of suffrage, and making other changes, but the freeholders were tenacious of their power. At length the people took the matter into their hands, called a convention without the consent of the Legislature and that body formed a constitution which was afterwards ratified by the direct votes of a decided majority of the male population over twenty-one years of age.

The Legislature then took the matter in hand and called a convention which submitted another constitution to the people, or to a portion of them, by whom it was rejected.

This rejection can be considered only at a second ratification of the popular constitution by a majority of the people. Notwithstanding these facts the Governor and Legislature holding under the Royal Charter have passed an act pronouncing the constitution adopted by the people null and void, imposing heavy fines on all who attempt to carry it into effect, and declaring all such attempts treason against the State and punishable as such. The Governor has issued his proclamation forbidding all proceedings under the constitution and has ordered the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a half an hour's notice with fixed ammunition.

The principle on which the Royal Government of Rhode Island is acting is precisely that of the crowned heads of Europe. It is that constitutions can rightfully emanate only from the existing government; it is, that the sovereignty rests, not in the people, but in the Government; it is, that neither a majority of the people nor the whole people have a right to alter or abolish their form of government without the permission or authority of their rulers for the time being—rulers who in this country are out the agents of the people!

This doctrine reverses the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and makes the revolution a rebellion and our existing Government a usurpation. To be consistent the Legislature ought to

proclaim the President and Congress a set of usurpers and renew their allegiance to the crown of Great Britain.

We do not wonder that the blood of Roger Williams waxes hot at the assertion of such principles.

Pacific as we are in principle and inclination, we should unquestionably enrol ourselves among the traitors were we a citizen of Rhode Island. We should do this, not so much on account of the present question, important as it is, as from a determination never silently or quietly to see such a precedent established in a country where we expect to leave our children.

We are told that the Royal party have appealed to President Tyler to aid them in putting down a majority of the people and the constitution, in the well grounded belief, no doubt that they cannot rely on the militia of the State; a large majority of whom are on the side of the people. The popular party have also, it is said, sent a delegation to Washington to ask or to prevent the interposition of the General Government. The occasion has not arrived when this Government can lawfully interfere, we trust, it never will; but if it should, President Tyler and his Cabinet will have to decide for the occasion whether the principles of the revolution shall still prevail in America, or whether the principles of European Monarchy shall be restored. We shall not anticipate the decision.—*U. Dem.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Sale of California to England.—By late arrivals at New Orleans, we learn that it is currently reported in Vera Cruz that Santa Anna had negotiated a loan with England for several millions of dollars, and had agreed to deliver the Californian into their hands, until the money should be returned.

An American gentleman, who left the city of Mexico on the 6th inst. heard there of the English loan to Santa Anna's government, but did not understand that the Californians were to be given as a security. He adds that the public mind was in an unsettled state in Mexico—there was thought to be a strong party opposed to Santa Anna, and some people went so far as to anticipate another revolution. Rumor was also afloat that Santa Anna would declare himself Emperor, and seize on the property of the church, should the clergy oppose him.

About 20,000 troops were stationed in the capital; 4,000 at Xalapa, 4,000 at Vera Cruz, and considerable bodies were said to be in the northern departments.

There was no talk of invading Texas. The prisoners were still made to work in chains. Two of them, however, one by the name of Howard, had effected their escape. Mr. Kendall was still in the hospital on the 6th inst. but in good health and good humor.

The government of Mexico has renewed an old decree, requiring all strangers to have a pass about them, which pass is to be presented at the beginning of every year for re-inspection.

A Mexican armed steamer and an armed schooner were lying at Vera Cruz.

A letter from General Bravo, dated at Chilpancingo, March 32, gives an account of the defeat of a band of native Mexicans, or red men, who had taken up arms against the government.

PERSIAN INTEGRITY.

A curious account is given in Malcom's Persia, of Shaikh Mohydeen Abdool Kander. Being induced to undertake a religious life, after the fashion of his country, his mother, taking out eighty deniers, as he says, gave him half, as all his inheritance, the other half being reserved for his brother.

"She made me swear, when she gave it to me, never to tell a lie; and afterwards bade me farewell, exclaiming, 'Go, my son, I give thee to God. We shall not meet again until the day of judgment.' I went on well, till I came near Hamadan, when our kiffiah was plundered by sixty horsemen. One fellow asked me what I had got? 'Forty deniers,' said I, 'are sewed under my garment.' The fellow laughed, thinking, no doubt, I was joking him. 'What have you got?' said another. 'I gave him the same answer.'—When they were dividing the spoil, I was called to an eminence where their chief stood. 'What property have you, my little fellow?' said he. 'I have told your people already,' I replied; 'I have got

forty deniers sewed up carefully in my clothes. He desired them to be ripped open, and found my money. 'And how came you,' said he with surprise, 'to declare so openly what has been so carefully hidden?' 'Because,' I replied, 'I will not be false to my mother, to whom I have promised never to conceal the truth.' 'Child,' said the robber, 'hast thou such a sense of thy duty to thy mother at thy years; and am I insensible, at my age, of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand, and ancient boy,' he continued, 'that I may swear repentance upon it.' He did so. His followers were alike struck with this scene. 'You have been our leader in guilt,' said they to their chief; 'be the same in the path of virtue;' and instantly, at his order, they made restitution of their spoil, and vowed repentance on my hand."—*Organ.*

IRON WAR STEAMERS.—The steamer which is to be built on Mr. Stevens' plan is to be shot and shell proof; the engine and propelling apparatus are to be so placed as that the latter shall be submerged, and the whole engine out of the way of shot from the vessel of an enemy. Her guns to be large and to be adapted to both shot and shell, and her burthen not less than 1500 tons. Mr. Stevens' vessel, says the report which has been made in Congress on this subject, will possess many advantages.—She will scarcely present a vulnerable point to the fire of an enemy, while those constructed on the old method have a large surface exposed. The hull being low, will cause it difficult to hit her; whereas the lofty sides of a seventy-four will make her a fair mark. Being able to approach within point blank shot, she can fire shells and grape shot into the large port holes of her antagonist, with terrible effect. The thickness of her bulwarks (4½ inches) will make a very small opening for the guns necessary, and this is to be effectually protected by a drop curtain of the same material as the sides of the ship; so that in truth her men will be hardly exposed to danger. She will combine all the advantages of a ship and battery, being a kind of floating iron fort, and having no vital points exposed, such as spars, sails, &c. She will be free from accidents then, which oftentimes render a vessel unmanageable. Hollow shot or shells will burst in pieces against the walls of his steamer, which if made of wood they would penetrate, doing as much damage as round shot, and if they exploded much more.

INGENIOUS EXPEDIENT.

In the year 1792, the female part of population at Tulon, in France, declared themselves in a state of insurrection. They were at first laughed at, and their threats treated with contempt; but when they proceeded to acts of violence, it was found necessary to disperse them. Some regiments of troops were ordered out for that purpose; but the hostile manoeuvres of the militia appeared to make no impression on this extraordinary assemblage of Amazons. The municipal authorities were reluctant to have recourse to sanguinary measures in order to quell the insurrection, and various expedients to intimidate the fair rebels, were resorted to in vain. At last the Procurator Syndic devised a method which was attended with complete success. He ordered the fire-engines to be brought out, and filled with water, mixed with a quantum sufficit of soot. When all was ready for the conflict, they were carried in front of the enemy, and the smutty contents of the artillery were vigorously discharged into the thickest of their ranks. The phalanx was broken: the petticoated insurgents speedily vanished from the field of battle, and returned to their homes with drenched and soiled garments and sooty complexions.

BANK OF ILLINOIS.

This institution is diminishing her circulation with more rapidity than we expected. The Amazon, which left here yesterday, had on board \$70,000 for the Bank, which, added to \$393,000, will swell the specie in her vaults to \$463,000; and, Mr. Gatewood, the agent, has just redeemed here \$240,000, and the Bank of Missouri has sealed up, and, in effect retired \$110,000 in addition, of the notes of the Bank of Illinois, making an aggregate of \$350,000, withdrawn, which, with other transactions, reduces

the circulation of the Bank to less than \$600,000. By the day fixed on for resumption, she will have more than \$400,000 in specie, and \$200,000 in sight exchange—an amount which will exceed her circulation, and render resumption easy and permanent. This information is derived from the Agent of the Bank—and we think it demonstrates that the conduct of its officers merits the highest commendation.—*Mo. Reporter.*

POETRY.

From the Richmond Palladium.
TO A FRIEND IN AFFLICTION.

My friend I cannot say to thee,
No longer weep or mourn,
Thou canst not from such sorrow flee,
As has thy bosom torn.

For oh! an arrow sharp and strong,
Is quivering in thy heart,
Thy manly spirit crushed and torn,
Has felt a piercing dart.

She whom thou cherished as thine own,
Who claimed thy fondest love,
Who shed around thy peaceful home,
Joy e'en like those above—

Clothed in a robe of purest white,
She treads the golden street;
Or crowned with Jesus' radiant light,
She worships at his feet.

Transplanted in a heavenly clime,
More lovely she appears
Than when to earth thou called her mine,
When love dispersed all tears.

There in the presence of her God,
Happy she waits for thee;
Her heart can feel no painful throb:
In blest eternity.

Then upwards raise thy tearful eye,
Behold thy dearest L—

In paradise in heaven on high,
She dwells, where Jesus dwells.

'Tho' sorrow wrings thy broken heart,
Methinks I hear thee say,
From her I love, I cheerful part,
God's way is not my way.

Not willingly does he afflict,
His children here below,
For our good part he oft permits,
His hand to crush us low.

Unto his throne I daily go,
And plead his pard'ning love,
I'll lay up treasures not below,
But in my home above.

Richmond, April 12th, 1842.

REFLECTIONS ON THE GRAVE.

The grave! the narrow grave! how silent! yet how eloquent—It damps and seems to press upon the heart with the weight of mortal sorrow and the stern chill of oblivion. How vain, how worthless are all the joys of earth, when standing upon the brink of that which so feelingly reminds us of man's littleness. Yet of his immortality, of time and eternity, before this petty of dust, bends the pride of the strong in heart. The ambition that spurned nations from its feet—the intellect that made its own immortality—the avarice that transmuted blood and tears to gold by its accursed alchemy—the gold consumed on its unholy altar alike the priest and the victim—the lust that melted the Circean cup of pleasure; all, all are as hushed in the presence of this lowly monitor, as the mouldering relics that sleep beneath its bosom. Yet amid the silence and desolation, springs there no flower of hope—child of a brighter sky and a more genial clime? Read we no lesson of virtue, written as with the finger of Truth in the dust of mortality? Yes! religion's bow of promise spans it with the hues of heaven; and while it teaches man the true value of all that is passing away, it points his aspiring though humble spirit, to the future—the glorious, the unchangeable.

A quarry of bird's eye marble has been discovered near Iowa City, that bears a polish equal to the finest Italian. Specimens have been taken to St. Louis, where they have been set in gold for breast-pins.

A writer in Blackwood says the French have no Shakspeare, no Milton, no Spenser, no Burns, no Hogg—consequently no Bacon.

New election of Mayor, and Vice Mayor, of the City of Nauvoo, on the resignation of General Bennett.

On the 17th Instant General John C. Bennett resigned the office of Mayor of the City of Nauvoo, and on the 19th General Joseph Smith, the former Vice Mayor, was duly elected to fill the vacancy—and on the same day General Hyrum Smith was elected Vice Mayor in place of General Joseph Smith elected Mayor.

The following vote of thanks was then unanimously voted to the Ex Mayor, General Bennett, by the City Council: to wit: Resolved by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that this Council tender a vote of thanks to General John C. Bennett, for his great zeal in having good and wholesome laws adopted for the Government of this city; and for the faithful discharge of his duty while Mayor, of the same. Passed May 19th 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

Major General's Office, Nauvoo Legion, City of Nauvoo, Ill., May 20th, 1842.

To the citizens of the City of Nauvoo:—
I have this day received an order from General Joseph Smith, Mayor of said city, to detail a regular night watch for the city which I have executed by selecting, and placing on duty, the following named persons; to wit: D. B. Huntington, W. D. Huntington, L. N. Scovill, C. Allen, A. P. Rockwood, N. Rogers, S. Roundy, and J. Arnold, who will hereafter be obeyed, and respected, as such, until further orders.

JOHN C. BENNETT,
Major General.

Mayor's Office, City of Nauvoo, }
May 20th A. D. 1842. }

To the City Watch:—
You are hereby directed to appear at my office, daily, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to receive orders; and at 6 o'clock, A. M., to make reports; until regularly disbanded by the Major General of the Legion, by my order.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Wretchedness in London.—Mr. Hartley, in his recently published work on milk, says it is estimated that in London there are 12,000 children undergoing a system of vicious training, to fill the ranks of those who are removed by transportation, imprisonment, violent or natural death—that 30,000 persons live by theft and fraud; 3,000 are regular receivers of stolen goods; 10,000 are beggars about the streets; 15,000 are habitual gin-drinkers; 23,000 are annually found drunk in the streets; and 150,000 have abandoned themselves to systematic debauchery and profligacy.—*Organ.*

There is among the Chinese the abridgment of an Encyclopedia in four hundred and sixty volumes, while the Encyclopedia itself consists of six thousand volumes!

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS,

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30; 1842.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of Arthur Morrison of Hancock co., to be declared a Bankrupt and be discharged from his debts.
Notice is hereby given that Arthur Morrison, of Hancock co., has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.
J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT.
Solicitors for Petitioner.

ATTEST: James F. Owings, Clerk.
STRAYED,
FROM the "Trustee in Trust," President Joseph Smith, a black Cow and Calf, the titheing of Joseph Carleton. Whoever will return said cow, and give information of the same, will add to the funds of the Temple, and a reasonable charge will be paid if wished. May 21, 1842.

POETRY.

For the Wasp.

TO THE WRITERS OF FICTION.

BY MISS ELIZA R. SNOW.

Oh, why indulge the gifted pen
To float through fiction's fairy field—
To chant the deeds of fabled men,
And weave the garland phantoms yield?
Truth, has gay arbors, crowned with love—
Broad fields, where pleasure gambols free;
And deeps, where shrouded spirits move,
And lights of folded mystery.
And there are pearls of dazzling hue
In wisdom's deep, unfathom'd sea—
Fair gems, the path of virtue strew,
Surpassing those of mimicry.
And real life has rich romance
Which fancy's touch cannot enhance;
And sad existence often swells
The tragic scenes, that fiction tells.
Shall the bright sun of reason fade,
And sink in fancy's mystic shade?
Shall bold realities retire
Before imagination's fire?
Or shall a lofty genius bow,
To twine around its noble brow
A garland from inferior soil,
When half the culture—half the toil.
If spent in truth's luxuriant field,
Would rich, unfading laurels yield—
Would reap celestial diadems
Emblazon'd with immortal gems?
Ye favor'd ones, who sit beneath
The glorious gospel's heav'nly sound;
Crave not the pebbles on the heath—
Pluck not the shrubs of barren ground.
Waste not the gift that God has giv'n
To you, on things beneath your care;
But let your genius soar to heav'n,
And bask in beams of glory there.

INDUSTRY AND INTEGRITY.

There is nothing impossible to man which industry and integrity will not accomplish. The poor boy of yesterday, so poor that a dollar was a miracle in his vision, houseless, shoeless and breadless—compelled to wander on foot from village to village, with his bundle on his back, in order to procure labor and the means of subsistence, has become the talented and honorable young man of to-day, by the power of his good right arm, and the potent influence of his pure principles, firmly held and perpetually maintained. When poverty and what the world calls disgrace stared him in the face, he shuddered not, but pressed onward and exulted most in high and great exertion in the midst of accumulating disasters and calamities. Let this young man be cherished for he honors his country and dignifies his race. High blood—what matters it if this courses not his veins—he is a freeman American, and therefore a sovereign and a prince. Wealth—what cares he for that, so long as his heart is pure, and his walk upright—he knows and his country knows that the little finger of an honest and upright young man is worth more than the whole body of an effeminate and dishonest rich man. These are the men who make the country—who bring to it whatever of iron sinew and unflinching spirit it possesses or desires—who are rapidly rendering it the mightiest, as it is already the freest land beneath the circle of the sun.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esp. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. Appleby, Reclless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Feeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.
NEW YORK.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city New York.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Amos Davis, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Amos Davis of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

In the matter of the Petition of GEORGE BACKSTER, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of George Backster a bankrupt to appear before the District Court of the United States on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause if any they have why the aforesaid George Backster should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 4th day of April A. D. 1842.

Strong & Doremus, solicitors for petitioner.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Charles Warner, of Hancock co., to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner, of Hancock co., has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Windsor P. Lyon, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

A RARE CHANCE, AND THE ONLY VACANCY ON THE TEMPLE BLOCK.

The subscriber wishing to close his business in the city, offers for sale his house and lot, (a pleasant situation, with a good garden) adjoining the Temple Block, on the north side; also, an improvement of a house and lot, pleasantly situated on the bluff a few hundred yards from the Temple.

He will receive as part pay for the above mentioned property, a good horse, harness, and carriage, a certain amount in dry goods, or other good property, and the balance in cash; or he will exchange for a suitable location in some adjoining town.

F. G. BISHOP.

Nauvoo, May 6th, 1842.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated 5 miles south west of Carthage, 12 miles from Warsaw, and 16 miles from the city of Nauvoo, containing 240 acres; half timber, and the balance farming land, with about 100 acres under fence. A comfortable dwelling house, good stable and other out buildings; also a thriving young apple orchard &c. &c.

The said tract may advantageously be divided into two or more smaller farms with never failing stock-water running through each tract.

Price low, and terms accommodating. Apply to
J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Carthage Hancock co. Ill. May 6th, 1842.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of George Morey, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that George Morey of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of John P. Green of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Green of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Joseph Smith, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Smith, of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Vinson Knight, of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Vinson Knight of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Samuel H. Smith, of Hancock County, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel H. Smith of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Hyrum Smith, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Hyrum Smith of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Jared Carter, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Jared Carter, of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Elias Higbee, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Elias Higbee, of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the district Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. VII.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, May 28, 1842.

Whole Number 7

THE WASP,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

POETRY.

For the Wasp.

THE SECTARIAN MILLENNIUM.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

'Tis said about six thousand years,
Of ancient time, have fled,—
Which brings us near the perfect day
When God will raise the dead.

Our spotted priests, the leopard beast,
(Without a prophet blest),
Whose union by division stands,
Now claim this promised rest.

It seems as if their bitter fruit
Was ripe'ning in the flower,
They have a form of godliness,
And yet deny the power.

Lo, there goes by a gracious one,
Upon that rail-road car;—
How rich and grand his clothing is,
To what the prophets were!

With wool and fur, and silk and gold,
And friends reverse from Job's,
He flares along an easy life,
In sacerdotal robes.

There must have been a monstrous change
Since God reveal'd the plan;—
He chang'd the heart, and not the clothes,
To make a better man.

He's been to York, with other priests,
To give the Lord a hint,
That the millennium is near,—
And put the time in print.—

The twenty-fourth of Mathew has
One secret to disclose,
And that is—"of that day and hour"
The Father only knows."

By Daniel's numbers and the like
These black-coats make it plain:—
In eighteen hundred forty three
The Lord will come again.

Could this be so and holy writ,
By God fulfil at once,
What mighty scenes would rush on earth,
In less than twenty months.

The Jews will build Jerusalem,
According to the word;
And every nation muster there
To fight against the lord.

There he will judge and slay his foes;
And Babylon will fall;
And fowls and beasts will have their feast,
On rich men, great and all.

And Israel will be gathered home,
By his Almighty hand;
And with their dead, in flesh and bones,
Be planted in the land.

An awful hail-stone will whirl forth,
And sweep the earth of lies;
The mountains will be tumbled down,
And ev'ry valley rise.

Earthquakes, and blood, and fire, and plague,
And wide-spread war, abound;
The sun and moon refuse to shine;
The earth turn upside down.—

Great God! eight hundred millions, too,
Will die within two years!
For, as it was at Noah's flood,
'Twill be when Christ appears.

But, Father, we rely on what
The prophets promis'd first:
So that before that noted day,
Lest earth and all be curs'd.

Thou'lt send Elijah back with power,
And make our union strong;
And gather thine elect from far,
For wisdom works no wrong.

'Tis true, the earth, and heaven, and all,
As one, shall Christ obey;
Yet satan's lying wonders come,
Before the perfect day.

Therefore, ye wise, beware of what
The gentiles teach for pelf;
For God ne'er order'd them to do
What he will do himself.
November 1841.

THE TRUANT HUSBAND.

"The painful vigil may I never know.
That anxious watcher o'er a wanderer's heart."

It was past midnight and she sat leaning her pale cheek on her hand, counting the dull ticking of a French clock that stood on the marble chimney-piece, and ever and anon lifting her weary eye to its dial to mark the laps of another hour. It was past midnight and yet he returned not!—She arose, and taking up the lamp, whose pale rays alone illuminated the solitary chamber, proceeded with noiseless steps to a small inner apartment. The curtains of his little bed were drawn aside, and the young mother gazed on her sleeping child! What a vivid contrast did that glowing cheek and smiling brow present, as he lay in rosy slumber, to the faded, yet beautiful face that hung over him in tears!—"Will he resemble his father?" was the thought that passed for a moment through her devoted heart, and a sigh was the only answer!

'Tis his well known knock—and the steps of the drowsy porter echoed through the lofty hall, as with a murmur on his lip, he drew the massy bolts and admitted his thoughtless master. "Four o'clock, Willis, is it not?" and he sprang up the staircase—another moment he is in the chamber—in her arms!

No reproaches met the truant husband, none—save those she could not spare him, in her heavy eye, and faded cheek—yet these spoke to his heart.

"Julia, I have been a wandering husband."

"But you are come now, Charles, and all is well."

And all was well, for, from that hour, Charles Danvers became an altered man. Had his wife met him with frowns and sullen tears, he had become a hardened libertine;—but her affectionate caresses, the joy that danced in her sunken eye, the hectic flash that lit up her palid cheek at his approach, were arguments he could not withstand. Married in early life, while he had felt all the ardor, but not the esteem of love; possessed of a splendid fortune, and having hitherto had the command of his own pleasures, Danvers fell into the common error, of newly married men—the dread of being controlled. In vain did his parents, who beheld with sorrow the reproaches and misery he was heaping up for himself, in after life, remonstrate; Charles Danvers turned a deaf ear to advice, and pursued with companions every way unworthy of his society, the path of folly, if not of absolute guilt. The tavern, the club-room, and the race-course, too often left his wife a solitary mourner, or a midnight watcher.

Thus the first three years of their wedded life had passed—to him in fervid and

restless pleasure, to her in blighted hope or un murmuring regret. But this night crowned the patient forbearance of the neglected Julia with its just reward, and gave the death blow to folly in the bosom of Danvers. Returning with disgust from the losses of the hazard table, her meekness and long suffering touched him to the soul, the film fell from his eyes, and Vice, in her own hideous deformity, stood unmasked before him.

Ten years have passed since that solitary midnight, when the young matron bent in tears over her sleeping boy. Behold her now? Still in the pride of womanhood, surrounded by their cherub faces, who are listening ere they go to rest to her sweet voice, as it pours forth to the accompaniment of her harp an evening song of joy and melody; while a manly form is bending over the music page to hide the tears of happiness and triumph that spring from a swelling bosom, as he contemplates the interesting group.—Youthful matrons! ye who watch over a wandering an erring heart—when a reproach trembles on your lips towards a truant husband, imitate Julia Danvers, and remember, though hymen has chains, like the sword of Harmodius, they may be covered with flowers; that unkindness and irritability do but harden if not wholly estrange the heart—while on the contrary, patience and gentleness of manner (as water dropping on the flinty rock will in time wear it into softness,) seldom fail to reclaim to happiness and virtue, the Truant Husband.

THE BURIAL OF LITTLE NELL.

BY BOZ.

The following touching description at the interment of a young and beautiful child is from 'Master Humphrey's Clock.'

"Along the crowded path they bore her now pure as the newly fallen snow that covered it—whose day on earth had been as fleeting. Under that porch where she had sat when Heaven in its mercy brought her to that peaceful spot, she passed again and the old church received her in its quiet shade. They carried her to her old nook where she many and many a time sat musing, and laid their burden softly on the pavement. The light streamed on it through the colored window—a window where the boughs of trees were ever rustling in the summer breeze, and where the birds sing sweetly all day long. With every breath of air that stirred among these branches in the sunshine, some trembling, changing light would fall upon her grave. Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust. Many a young hand dropped its little wreath, many a stifled sob was heard.—Some—and there not a few—knelt down. All were sincere and truthful in their sorrow. The service done, the mourners stood apart, and the villagers closed around to look into the grave before the pavement stone should be replaced. One called to mind how he had seen her sit on that very spot, and how her book had fallen on her lap, as she was gazing with a pensive face upon the sky. Another told how he had wondered much that one so delicate as she, should be so bold; how she had never feared to enter the church alone at night, but had loved to linger there when all was quiet and even to climb the tower stair with no more light than that of the moon's stealing through the loopholes in the thick old wall. A whisper went about among the oldest there, that she had called to mind how she looked and spoken, and her early death, some thought it might do so indeed. Thus, coming to the grave in little knots, and glancing down and giving place to others, and talking off in whispering groups of three or four, the church was cleared in time of all but the sexton and the mourning friends.—They saw the vault covered and the stone fixed down. Then, when the dusk of evening had come on; and not a sound disturbed the sacred stillness of the place—when the bright moon poured in her light on the tomb and monument, on pillar, wall, and arch, and most of all, (it seemed to them) upon her quiet grave in that calm time when all outward things and inward thoughts teem with assurances of immortality, and worldly hopes and fears are hum-

bled in the dust before them—then, with tranquil and submissive hearts, they turned away and left the child with God. Oh! it is hard to take to heart the lessons that such deaths will teach; but let no man reject it, for it is one that all must learn and is a mighty, universal truth. When death strikes down the innocent and young, for every fragile from which he lets the parting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise in shapes of mercy, charity, and love, to walk the world and bless it. Of every fear that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some good is born, some greater nature comes. In the destroyer's steps there spring up bright creations that defy his power and his dark path becomes a way of light to heaven!"

PRINTERS.—There seems a natural affinity between printing and learning.—Most of the early printers were men of great erudition, and acknowledged abilities; the lights of the age in which they live, and who through the medium of their presses, did much to scatter the darkness of the middle ages in Europe. Erhard, Bodolt, of Augsburg, Uldrick Han, of Rome, Vandelin de Spira, and Aldus Mauritiu, of Venice, Gering, of Paris, Anthony Koburger, of Nuremberg, Ulric Tel, of Cologne, Tarotus, of Milan, Caxton, in England, with many others, were eminent as men of learning; the associates of the great; respected and honored by kings and princes.

The Stephens, Robert and Henry, were two of the most distinguished printers and scholars of the sixteenth century. Their services in the cause of classic literature cannot be overrated; they were giants in learning.

Many instances might be cited corroborative of the fact, that there is an intimate connexion between printing and knowledge, and that printers have frequently been celebrated as authors, and have risen from the manual labor of the press to the most elevated rank in society and letters. Bayle mentions a printer who printed a book from his head, setting up the types as fast as he composed his sentences, without the intervention of a manuscript, or committing his thoughts to paper. Sir William Blackstone, the eminent jurist and commentator on English laws, was brought up to the same art; and George III. King of England, was so pleased with it that he partially learned the trade, and frequently set up types after he had ascended the throne. In the United States, the memory of almost every man who has moved much in society, will furnish him instances in which practical printers have risen to great eminence at the bar, in the halls of legislation, and in the cabinet of the Executive. The art of printing is indeed a noble art, and every little type which the compositor arranges; seems like a ray of knowledge sent out to dissipate ignorance. So by reflex influence, they enlighten his own mind, inspire a thirst for learning, while at the same time they furnish the only living waters which can satisfy his desires.—Savannah Georgian.

"THE DEACON FOR ME!"—Papa, said one of his boys to the deacon, 'I had a funny dream last night.'

"Well, Tommy, what was your funny dream?"

"I dreamed the devil came into your store."

"The devil?"

"Yes, the devil."

"How did he come?"

"He came from a trunk."

the devil came up to the counter and laid the end of his tail on a chair and leaned over towards the barrel where you were stooping to draw it out, and asked if you wasn't a deacon. And I thought you didn't look up but said you was; and then he grinned and shook his tail like a cat that has a rat, and says he to me, 'that 'ere's the deacon for me!' and ran out of the shop laughing so loud that I put my fingers in my ears and woke up.'

The deacon quit the traffic and joined the Washingtonian T. A. Society.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1842.

ASSASSINATION OF EX-GOVERNOR BOGGS OF MISSOURI.—Lilburn W. Boggs, late Governor of Missouri, was assassinated at his residence in Independence, Missouri, by an unknown hand, on the 6th inst. He was sitting in a room, by himself, when some person discharged a pistol loaded with buck-shot, through an adjoining window—three of the shot took effect in his head, one of which penetrated the brain. His son, a boy, hearing the report of the pistol, ran into the room in which his father was seated, and found him in a helpless situation, upon which he gave the alarm. Foot prints were found beneath the window, and the pistol which gave the fatal shot. The Governor was alive on the 7th, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. A man was suspected, and is probably arrested before this. There are several rumors in circulation in regard to the horrid affair.—One of which throws the crime upon the Mormons—from the fact, we suppose, that Mr. Boggs was governor at the time, and no small degree instrumental in driving them from the State. Smith too, the Mormon Prophet, as we understand, prophesied a year or so ago, his death by violent means. Hence, there is plenty of foundation for rumor. The citizens of Independence had offered a reward of \$500 for the murderer.—*Quincy Whig.*

NAUVOO, Ill. May 22, A. D. 1842.

Mr. Bartlett,

Dear Sir:—In your paper (the Quincy Whig.) of the 21st inst. you have done me manifest injustice in ascribing to me a prediction of the demise of Lilburn W. Boggs, Esq. Ex-Governor of Missouri, by violent hands. Boggs was a candidate for the State Senate, and I presume, fell by the hand of a political opponent, with "his hands and face yet dripping with the blood of murder;" but he died not through my instrumentality. My hands are clean and my heart pure, from the blood of all men. I am tired of the misrepresentation, calumny and detraction, heaped upon me by wicked men; and desire and claim, only those principles guaranteed to all men by the constitution and laws of the United States, and of Illinois. Will you do me the justice to publish this communication and oblige

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH SMITH.

The Editor of the Quincy Herald is respectfully solicited to publish General Smith's letter as above.—Ed.

From the Hawk Eye.

MURDER OF GOV. BOGGS.

The Stage Driver brought us the following letter last Friday evening, in advance of the mail. It appears that "Jo Smith" has made several threats against Missouri recently, and a short time since he stated that he was ready to fight Missouri. Every one knows how bitter the Mormons are against the people of Missouri, and this well known hostility has led many to suppose that the attempt to kill Gov. Boggs, must have been the work of a Mormon, although there appears to be no positive proof that this was the case. By our last accounts Boggs was still living, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He was sitting at his table, reading a newspaper, when the murderer fired through the window. Three balls entered his head and neck.

KEOKUK, May 14, 1842.

Dear Sir:—Information has reached me by a Mr. Tracy, of the house of E. & A. Tracy, St. Louis, that Lilburn W. Boggs, Ex-Governor of Missouri, was murdered in his house in Jackson county, Mo., on the 9th inst. There is no mistake of the matter whatever. There was a suspicious stranger seen lurking around for several days before the murder was perpetrated.

supposed to be a Mormon. They were in hot pursuit of him when the steamboat that brought the word to St. Louis left. The scoundrel had but two hours the start of his pursuers. I hope to God they will catch him, for I am as well satisfied that he was murdered by Smith's directions, as though I had Smith's confession to that effect.

Boggs, although so strongly accused by these renegades, was one of the most inoffensive men I ever knew. I knew him well and for years, and I did not know with the exception of the Mormons, that he had a personal enemy on earth.

Your friend, &c.

For the Wasp.

Mr Editor:—

Sir: Please insert the following reply to a letter in the Hawk Eye, and oblige a friend:

I am unwilling to see such a voracious bird fly away behind his own shadow. And, in the first place, it is too late in the flight of time, for a malignant Editor to palm upon community the fanciful vituperations of his own brain, written at his own table, as the ostensible communication of Mr. Nobocoy at Keokuk. Till the public has the real name of his correspondent above stated, we shall honor him as the father of it. The funniest part of the letter (written by the Hawk Eye) is, that 'a stranger supposed to be a mormon,' murdered Ex Governor Boggs. Now, why, in common parlance, did not this supposititious friend of Boggs and bluster, (who seems to be satisfied he was murdered by Smith's direction,) suppose that a Mormon caused Noah's flood; a Mormon caused 185,000 Assyrians to be slain by the angel in one night; a Mormon caused the great plague in London; a Mormon Episcopalians, Universalists, Unitarians, Mohamedans, and all other religious sects, caused the death of General Harrison; as well as the assassination of Boggs? The evidence for the former is as strong as for the latter. The fact is, there is no proof that a Mormon was in Missouri with an evil intention when Boggs was shot three hundred miles above St. Louis; and the Hawk Eye had no thought of doing more than injuring and insulting an innocent people, who had never laid a straw in his way, when he wrote the above frothy, slanderous article.

The most wonderful development is, that it appears Jo Smith has made several threats against Missouri. The public can hardly be gulled by such foolish libels, /Boggs is undoubtedly killed, according to report; but who did the noble deed remains to be found out. But, Mr. Hawk Eye, have you or have you not heard, or seen published in a paper printed at Liberty, Missouri, in the latter part of 1838, that Major General Atchison, while marching at the head of the troops, which went to Far West, said the Mormons should have their rights and even handed justice, with other citizens of the State; but was dismounted and displaced from the command of those troops and sent home, and other more pliable Generals put in his place? After he returned home, have you or have you not heard or read, also, that Major General Atchison received a public dinner, at which he made a speech and declared that if Boggs did not make him satisfaction, for recalling him from the command of the troops to Caldwell, he would kill him? Do you or do you not recollect to have read in the Liberty paper of that date, a toast, the substance of which was: 'Major General Atchison: We honor the man who refused to act as Boggs' Butcher?'

Now, Sir, before you make up another brief, and suppose a Mormon murdered Boggs, inquire how this abandoned Ex Governor handled the funds of Missouri, while the State house was building, to his own emolument and the detriment of others, touching several matters of the great men of that mobocratical State, wherein it has been threatened, time and again, that they would be revenged on Boggs. Think pro Nunk.

Respectfully yours,

VORTEX.

We admit the foregoing communication to please our correspondent, not that we have any faith that any one has killed Governor Boggs. The last account we have received is that he is still living and like to live; and if he has been shot at all it was by one of his own negroes.—Ed.

From the Alton Telegraph and Review.

GOV. DUNCAN

"Addressed the people of this county on the 4th inst. at Edwardsville. He was listened to by one of the largest audiences we have ever seen assembled on a similar occasion, since our residence in the State; and the attention and manifest gratification with which he was listened to, furnished the strongest evidence that

various positions he assumed met with the cordial co-operation of his hearers.

"Much of his time was taken up in refuting the base and grovelling charges preferred against him by the State Register, of being the founder of both the Internal Improvement and State Bank Systems. And the evidence he furnished, forced from the most prejudiced of his political opponents the reluctant confession, that he had triumphantly vindicated himself, and shown the falsity of the charges.

"His views in regard to the dangerous and alarming powers which were granted to the Mormons, in various charters passed at the last session of our Legislature, and the firm and decided stand he assumed against making them a privileged sect over all other religious denominations and classes of our citizens, met with universal approbation by all who listened to him. Gov. Duncan declared he was for extending to them the same privileges, and none other, that our citizens in common enjoyed under the provisions of the constitution and laws. [This is all the Mormons ask.] But all extraordinary anti-republican and arbitrary powers, which the corruption of a Legislature granted them solely for the purpose of obtaining their political support, [let the Legislature thank Gov. Duncan for that compliment.] he unhesitatingly proclaimed he was for taking from them, [when he gets the power.] The Governor referred to one of the ordinances of their city, which provided that if any person spoke lightly of, or doubted, their religion, upon conviction thereof the offender was liable to a fine of five hundred dollars and six months imprisonment. [Thus reads the ordinance of the city council of Nauvoo, referred to in Gov. Duncan's speech passed March 1, A. D. 1841, as published in the Times and Seasons of March, 1, 1841.]"

An Ordinance in relation to religious societies.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo. That the Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Latter-Day-Saints, Quakers, Episcopalians, Universalists, Unitarians, Mohamedans, and all other religious sects, toleration, and equal privileges in this city, and should any person be guilty of ridiculing, abusing, or otherwise depreciating another, in consequence of his religion, or of disturbing, or interrupting, any religious meeting, within the limits of this city, he shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, or Municipal Court, be considered a disturber of the public peace, and fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of said Mayor, or Court.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of all municipal officers to notice, and report to the Mayor, any breach or violation of this or any other ordinance of this City that may come within their knowledge, or of which they may be advised; and any officer aforesaid is hereby fully authorized to arrest all such violators of rule, law, and order, either with, or without, process.

Sec. 3. This ordinance to take effect and be in force, from and after its passage. Passed, March, 1st. A. D. 1841.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

"This disgraceful attempt to form, in a republican government, an established religion by legal enactment, created throughout the audience a great sensation, and opened their eyes to the rapid strides that were being made in their very midst towards an arbitrary and monarchical form of government. [If Gov. Duncan had said that his disgraceful attempt to palm upon his political party, and the good people of Illinois generally, a list of lies of the blackest kind would certainly fail until the faithful, righteous, and eternal prediction had been fulfilled upon his head, that all liars shall have their part in the lake that burns with fire and brimstone; and he utterly fail of the chair of state, there might have been some good reason to believe that a "sensation" of joy was produced in the audience and that their eyes and ears were open to the voice of truth, and that they were ready to hail the downfall of an aspiring demagogue, with those demonstrations of hal-lalujah which became a noble and insulted people.]

"He next referred to a correspondence in the Times and Seasons, published at Nauvoo, between Dr. C. V. Dyer, of Chicago, a distinguished Loco-foco, and Joe Smith and Gen. Bennett, the prophet and the military leader of the Mormons. That correspondence divulges the fact, that the Mormons under the solicitation of Dr. Dyer, [who is an Abolitionist] are prepared to act with them.—And Gen. Bennett evinces his willingness at any moment to march against the Penitentiary in Missouri with his armed force, established under the auspices, [as Joe Smith says,] of Mr. Snyder and Judge Douglass, and release the three Quincy Abolitionists now in confinement there. This correspondence we shall publish at length in a few days, that every man may judge of its alarming tendencies for himself."

[We will save you that trouble. From the Times and Seasons of March 15, 1842, commencing page 723.]

"CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN DR. C. V. DYER AND GEN. J. C.

Chicago, January 3, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—I am not sure that I am not indebted to you for your last letter, not having answered it, as I remember. But as I have been very sick during the long interval of my silence, you will readily excuse any apparent neglect on my part.

I thank you for your paper sent me, the "Times and Seasons," and have got much information from it, and since that, from other sources, in relation to the outrages committed upon the Latter Day Saints by the authorities as well as the people of the State of Missouri; and my blood boiled with indignation to see the whole christian world—and the whole political world, too, look tamely on, and never raise a warning voice—a voice of expostulation, nor even giving the facts in the case! O what outrages will not be allowed or winked at by those in authority, and the people generally, if they happen to be inflicted upon those who bear an unpopular name, espouse an unpopular cause, and are poor and obscure! It seems as if we had again fallen upon the middle ages, when the privileged classes could pour out their sympathies by the hour, at the very circumstantial and minute details of the loss of the life, or any other serious evil that befel one of their own number; but they could write or hear without emotion, and even with satisfaction and joy, the history of the massacre of a thousand defenseless women and children, if they belonged to the common sort of people. Just read, for example, Madame de Sevigne's account in a letter to her daughter, dated "Aux Rochers," 30 Oct., 1675, in the 2nd volume of De Toqueville's Democracy in America.

What, my dear sir, do you think of the treatment which the subject of American slavery receives at the hands of the American press—amongst the people generally, and especially in the halls of Congress? What think you of the sentencing of three men from the Quincy Mission Institute in this State, a short time since, to twelve years confinement in the penitentiary of Missouri, for no crime at all, or only such as God would regard as a virtue? Please look into this matter, and see if you can not join with the benevolent and fearless, and call the attention of the nation or the State, to these outrages of Missouri.

I send you a paper, and mark one of the pieces for your perusal. Read it. I do not know whether you have examined the whole subject of American slavery; but if you have not, I beseech you to do so, and let me hear from you. Is it not sin? Yes. Then is it not right to repent of it? Yes. When? God allows not a moment. Is not repentance and abandonment of sin safe, so long as God commands, and stands ready to look after the consequences? Certainly so.

Well, can any Court, either State or national, rob men of liberty for twelve years, (even against their own State laws,) for acting precisely in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and the precepts of Jesus Christ. Is it to be submitted too tamely, that three men shall be immured in a dungeon for twelve years—torn from their families and friends, and from society and usefulness, for barely teaching a fellow being how to go to a place where he may learn the sciences—have his own wages, and his own person?

Let me hear from you. Have we not a right to sympathise with each other?

I am, very sincerely,

Your friend and ob't serv't.

CHARLES V. DYER.

Gen. JOHN C. BENNETT,
Nauvoo Hancock Co., Illinois.

Nauvoo, Ill., Jan. 20th, A. D. 1842.

DEAR SIR:—

Yours of the 3rd inst., accompanied by the "Genius of Liberty," containing the address of Alvan Stewart, Esq., is before me, and I seize upon this, the first opportunity to reply. You refer me to Madame de Sevigne's letter to her daughter, dated "Aux Rochers," 30th Oct., A. D. 1675, in the 2nd vol. of De Toqueville's Democracy in America; and ask me to examine the subject of American slavery. I have done so: I gave it a full and fair investigation years ago—I swore

hands would not

be bound, nor my feet fettered, nor my tongue palsied—I am the friend of *liberty*, *UNIVERSAL LIBERTY*, both *civil* and *religious*. I ever detested servile bondage. I wish to see the shackles fall from the feet of the oppressed, and the chains of slavery broken. I hate the oppressor's grasp, and the tyrant's rod; against them I set my brows like brass, and my face like steel; and my arm is nerved for the conflict. Let the sons of thunder speak, achieve victories before the cannon's mouth, and beard the lion in his den: till then the cry of the oppressed will not be heard: 'till then the wicked will not cease to trouble, nor the weary bondman be at rest.' Great God, has it come to this—that the free citizens of the sovereign State of Illinois can be taken and immured within the walls of a Missouri penitentiary for twelve long years, for such a crime as God would regard as a virtue! simply for pointing bondmen to a state of *liberty* and *law*! and no man take it to heart? *NEVER NO, NEVER!! NO, NEVER!!!* Let the friends of freedom arise and utter their voice, like the voice of ten thousand thunders—let them take every *constitutional* means to procure a redress of grievances—let there be a concerted effort, and the victory is ours. Let the broad banners of freedom be unfurled, and soon the prison doors will be opened, the captive set at liberty, and the oppressed go free. Missouri will then remember the unoffending Mormons in the days of their captivity and bondage—when murder and rapine were her darling attributes—why, my heart is filled with indignation, and my blood boils within me, when I contemplate the vast injustice and cruelty which Missouri has meted out to that great philanthropist and devout Christian, General Joseph Smith, and his honest and faithful adherents—the Latter Day Saints, or Mormons: but the time has passed, and God will avenge their wrongs in his own good time. Dr. Dyer, put your hand upon your heart, and remember Zion. Just investigate the wrongs which our people have suffered in their unprecedented privations, the confiscation of their property, and the murder of their friends—the persecutions of the Waldenses in former ages were not to be compared to it, and history affords not a parallel. Now let us make a strong, concerted, and vigorous effort, for *UNIVERSAL LIBERTY*, to every *soul of man—civil, religious and political*. With high considerations of respect, and esteem, suffer me to subscribe myself—

Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN C. BENNETT.

CHARLES V. DYER, M. D.

P. S. Gen. Smith informs me that there are *white* slaves in Missouri, (Mormons,) in as abject servitude as the *blacks*, and we have as yet no means of redress!—God grant that the day of righteous retribution may not be procrastinated.

J. C. B.

Editor's Office, Nauvoo, Ill.,
March 7th, 1842

GENERAL BENNETT;

Respected Brother:—I have just been perusing your correspondence with Doctor Dyer on the subject of American Slavery, and the students of the Quincy Mission Institute, and it makes my blood boil within me to reflect upon the injustice, cruelty, and oppression, of the rulers of the people—when will these things cease to be, and the Constitution and the Laws again bear rule? I fear for my beloved country—mob violence, injustice, and cruelty, appear to be the darling attributes of Missouri, and no man taketh it to heart! *O tempora! O mores!* What think you should be done?.

Your friend,

JOSEPH SMITH.

Mayor's Office, City of Nauvoo,
Illinois, March 8th, A. D. 1842.)

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—

Yours of the 7th Inst. has been received, and I proceed to reply, without undue emotion, or perturbation. You ask "When will these things cease to be, and the Constitution and the Laws again bear rule?" I reply—once that noble bird of Jove, our grand national emblem, soared aloft, bearing in her proud beak the words "*Liberty and Law*," and that man that had the termity to ruffle her feathers was made to feel the power of

her talons; but the wiley archer came, and with his venom'd arrow dipped in Upas' richest sap, shot the flowing label from the Eagle's bill—it fell inverted, and the bird was sick, and is,—the label soon was trampled in the dust—the eagle bound and caged. The picture is now before you in bold relief. "What think you should be done?" The master spirits of the age must rise and break the cage, restore the label, unbind the bird, and let her tower unfettered in the air—then will the nation have repose, and the present minions of power hide their faces in the dust. Many of Missouri's noble sons detest her acts of cruelty and crime, and gladly would they wipe them from the escutcheon of her fame, and will; yes, they will lend a helping hand—and *all* must help, for the time is at hand—and if man, rebellious, cowardly, faltering man, will *not* do the word, *the thundering of Sinai will wind up the scene*—the blood of the murdered Mormons cries aloud for help, and the restoration of the inheritances of the saints; and God has heard the cry—and if the *moral battle must* be fought, and the victory won, he who answers by fire will cause *sword and flame* to do their office, and again make the Constitution and the Laws paramount to every other consideration—and I swear by the Lord God of Israel, that the sword shall not depart from my thigh, nor the buckler from my arm, until the trust is consummated, and the hydra-headed, fiery dragon slain. This done, the proud southron will no longer boast of ill-gotten gain, or wash his hands in the blood of the innocent, or immure the freemen of the prairie State within Missouri's sullied, poisoned, deathly prison walls. Let us always take refuge under the broad folds of the Constitution and the Laws, and *fear no danger*, for the day of vengeance will assuredly come when the Omnipotent hand of the Great God will effect the restitution of the trophies of the brigand victories of Missouri, and again place the saints on high.

Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN C. BENNETT.

GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH.

"It struck us with a good deal of astonishment that Joe Smith and Gen. Bennett should thus publicly avow their abolition principles in the very face of the proclamation of the prophet as the military leader of the mormons. to all his followers to vote for Mr. Snyder for Governor, WHO IS HIMSELF ONE OF THE LARGEST SLAVE HOLDERS IN THE STATE. To us it displayed an inconsistency irreconcilable with common honesty."

[If you will read the correspondence over again we hope you may get the scales off of your eyes so as to see the truth therein contained, and when you have seen them publish them to the world without any false notes or comments, so that others may know as well as your self, whether Governor or Editor, that neither Gen. Smith or Bennett believe your doctrines of abolitionism, but they do believe in equal rights and privileges, and so do we and ALL THE MORMONS.]

MARK THE CONTRAST.

In 1833, when a lawless mob, in the State of Missouri, had threatened to drive from her borders a portion of her unoffensive citizens, aid was asked of the Governor, but he could do nothing—and the President of the United States was applied to, in an earnest and solemn manner, to suppress the insurrection, and prevent the shedding of blood;—what was the result? Word was given; the saints were driven, and blood was shed.

Again; scenes more appalling than what occurred in 1833, were enacted in 1833, by which ten or fifteen thousand unoffending citizens were expelled or exterminated from the State; yet the general Government was so sleepy, or careless, or heedless, that no help could be obtained; "And if and if," said the lawyer—when little Rhoda began to squabble about power, in 1842, and nothing more than the blood of a cow had been shed, the President of the United States orders to correct little Rhoda, *four* companies of the U. S. Troops. *O tempora! O mores!* The world seems only made for Cæsar, and not for Titus, too.

DEATH OF COL. SNYDER.

It becomes our duty, though melancholy so, to announce the death of A. W. SNYDER, the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of this State. He died at Bellville on Saturday the 14th inst.

Thus has passed away, not only a bright ornament to society, but also, a gentleman who largely shared the growing popularity of many

his loss, in common with those who would have gladly elevated him to the highest office in this State. Can his loss be supplied to the Democratic party?

EPITAPH

FOR THOMAS SHARP AND WARSAW SIGNAL.

"If Heaven is pleased when mortals cease to sin,
"If Hell is pleased when sinners enter in;
"If earth is pleased" with one thing there is in't,
"Sure, all were pleased" when Thomas ceased to print."

¶ We recommend to the perusal of our readers, the Hudebrastic poetry on our first page, entitled '*The Sectarian Millennium*.' From the satirical pith of these verses, we think the priests of the day, will be apt to exclaim: *We can't come it!*

¶ The subject of 'we were not the aggressors,' is deferred for a time, in order to bring forth our strong reasons with the facts.

For the Wasp.

Nauvoo, Ill., May 24th A. D. 1842.

Mr. Editor:—

Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to withdraw my name from the approaching canvass for a seat in the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois. Sidney Rigdon and Orson Pratt, are decidedly the men of my choice for that high and important public trust.

Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN C. BENNETT.

HONORARY DEGREE.

Ordered by the Chancellor and Regents of the University of the City of Nauvoo, that the honorary degree of L. L. D. be, and the same hereby is, conferred on JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., Editor of the New-York Herald.
Passed, April 22nd, A. D. 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Chancellor,
WM. LAW, Registrar.

NAUVOO.

Our city appears, in the balmy spring, to flourish as heretofore; and if our Mayor, councillors, and citizens would establish a Market among the rest of their improvements, it would greatly tend to convenience and comfort.
A WELL-WISHER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

According to previous notice, a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the city of Nauvoo, convened at the Temple ground on Thursday the 26th day of May, at one o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Bennett on whose motion the assembly was duly organized by the appointment of General Joseph Smith, Chairman, and Colonel James Sloan, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated in a speech of considerable length by Gen. Smith, distinctly avowing his intention not to co-operate or vote with either the Whig or Democratic parties as such.

The meeting then unanimously disapproved of the remarks of the Quincy Whig, in relation to the participation of Gen. Smith in the violent death of Gov. Boggs of Missouri, and unanimously concurred in the opinion that Gen. Smith had never made such a prediction.

Gen. Bennett, at the solicitation of the Chairman, then spoke at length on State and general politics, and nominated Sidney Rigdon, and Orson Pratt, for representatives for the county of Hancock at the approaching August Election, which nominations were unanimously concurred in by the assembly.

George Miller then made a speech recommending the selection of a full Ticket, which was concurred in; and George Miller put in nomination for the State Senate, from Hancock; Hiram Kimball, for County Commissioner; and William Backenstos, for Sheriff: A Committee was then appointed to take the names of the legal voters in the Nauvoo precinct, and report to the next general meeting of the people, on two weeks from this day, at the same time and place.

The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.
JOSEPH SMITH, Chairman.
JAMES SLOAN, Secretary.

LETTER TO MRS. EMMA SMITH.

EDWARDSVILLE, Madison Co.,
Feb. 14, 1842.

Ever dear friend: I seat myself at this time to address a few lines to you, as it is a long time since I have seen you, or one of the saints; I always loved your company, and I have often thought of you when your affectionate husband was in jail. I wish you to inform me how much he suffered? how you fared when he was absent; whether any one administered to your wants or not? do not be offended at me for intruding on your patience, for I feel as though you were my sister, and I have been in this State four years without friends and brethren until last October we moved unto Mr. Rich's farm. There is a church here with eight members, and an elder, but I have never heard him give an exhortation since I came here, and we have

Now sister Emma, I would tell you some of my trials and difficulties but what are mine to yours? nothing, no nothing! but great will be your reward and eternal your glory." "If light afflictions work out a great and eternal weight of glory?" what will great ones do! do! I know your mild temper and calm and peaceable disposition: I well recollect your bright eyes, and pleasant countenance. I remember the first visit I ever had with you, but I fear it will be long before I shall have the pleasure of beholding your face again, and of listening to the instructions of your dear husband, the prophet, and of hearing the gracious words of truth and intelligence that flow from his lips; we have nothing to come or gather with the saints with. My husband cares nothing about gathering; he seeks for riches, but not for the glory of God, and the building up of Zion, and therefore he suffers wicked men to deceive, and cheat him. I have such an anxious desire to be with the saints that I can sometimes scarcely contain myself, or keep my mind with my body. If I could only persuade my dear husband to go, I would, if I knew that we should be mobbed the day after we arrived, and must I stay here as long as I live, and never gather with the saints! I wish that you would inform me. I have prayed that the Lord would take some of the desire from me for I have found that it was injuring my constitution.

I have written two letters to father, and two letters to Ama, since we came to Illinois, but have received no answer—I have sent uncle John Smith a letter, but forgot to mention the county, Madison. Brother Rucks will hand this to you, my respects to Pres'ts Hyrum and Joseph; how often I hear his name spoken of with contempt. They say here that Joe Duncan is up for Governor; if he is elected, I say that mobs and destruction await the saints if in his power to accomplish it, unless he is a better man than when I worked for him: I washed and ironed for his family, to the amount of six dollars and seventy-five cents, and because we lived in a wretched old house not one cent would he pay me; he gave me the most abusive language that I ever heard a man utter, without the least provocation, I cannot tell you one tenth-part; but I will tell you a little of the commencement; "did you see Joe when he dug out his gold bible out of the old hollow stump? I should like to have seen him peeping in, pity the devil had not kicked him so far in, that he could not get out again; but they have got him fast up in Jackson, and I am glad of it for he has deluded and robbed plenty of innocent men, and that's what makes you so poor: I suppose you have given him up all you had. Did he ever give you any thing?" he said with a look of contempt. I could bear no longer, I said yes, he gave us a barrel of beef, barrel and all; this so astonished him that he stopped, and I proceeded, but cannot write half of what I said to him in this letter; suffice it to say that I was not at a loss for words; and although they called him governor, governor, he did not appear to me bigger than a skunk, nor of any more importance.

The feelings of my heart I cannot describe when I hear such language about a man that I have never heard teach anything but truth and righteousness, for seven long years; but I cannot hear him now, this is not my happy lot. Pray that the Lord will open the hearts of the brethren in this place to assist the poor to gather. O that some of the elders would come this way, is there not some to spare in the city where you live.

I must now close my letter, give my kind love to mother Smith, tell her I have not forgotten her, and that I sympathise with her in her great loss.

I greatly desire to see one of your Hymn books, but have nothing to send you for one, I recommend Br. Jecks to you, as an honest and upright brother, but tell Br. Jos. to feed him with milk and not with strong meat. Peace be with you and all that are saints, and preserve you from all your enemies; when you hear of a good sermon, think of a sincere friend and sister, in the new and everlasting covenant.
MATILDA R. BAILE

1842
Sir Robert Peel, in his speech on the 11th of March, estimates the income and expenditure of the English treasury for the year beginning the 5th of April, 1843, as follows. It will be remembered that three-fifths of the whole revenue of England is absorbed by the interest of her public debt.

For the year ending the 5th April, I take the	
customs to be	£22,500,000
Excise,	13,450,000
Stamps,	7,100,000
Taxes,	4,400,000
Post Office,	200,000
Crown Lands,	150,000
Miscellaneous,	250,000
The general result, then, is, that the estimated expenditure for the year ending 5th April, 1843, is	£50,819,000
The estimated income	48,350,000
Leaving a deficiency of	£2,569,000

The great variety and value of the Furs obtained on and near the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, exceed all belief. The amount annually exported to England is said to exceed four millions of dollars. There are two great sales of American Furs in London every year. Merchants attend these sales from all parts of Europe; and, what is extraordinary, from the United States. Most of the Fur used in the United States is bought in London. The Lynx and the Cross Fox skins, of which there is a great consumption in the United States, are all procured in London.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

A RARE CHANCE. AND THE ONLY VACANCY ON THE TEMPLE BLOCK.

The subscriber wishing to close his business in the city, offers for sale his house and lot, (a pleasant situation, with a good garden) adjoining the Temple Block, on the north side; also, an improvement of a house and lot, pleasantly situated on the bluff a few hundred yards from the Temple.

He will receive as part pay for the above mentioned property, a good horse, harness, and carriage, a certain amount in dry goods, or other good property, and the balance in cash; or he will exchange for a suitable location in some adjoining town.

F. G. BISHOP.

Nauvoo, May 9th, 1842.

IN the matter of the Petition of GEORGE BACKSTER, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of George Backster a bankrupt to appear before the District Court of the United States on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause if any they have why the aforesaid George Backster should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 4th day of April A. D. 1842.

Strong & Doremus, solicitors for petitioner.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Cliffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Curtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Recless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Feeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.
NEW YORK.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city New York.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Amos Davis, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Amos Davis of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of Charles Warner, of Hancock co., to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner, of Hancock co., has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Windsor P. Lyon, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of Arthur Morrison of Hancock co., to be declared a Bankrupt and be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Morrison, of Hancock co., has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 23th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated 5 miles south west of Carthage, 12 miles from Warsaw, and 16 miles from the city of Nauvoo, containing 200 acres; half timber, and the balance farming land, with about 100 acres under fence. A comfortable dwelling house, good stable and other out buildings; also a thriving young apple orchard &c. &c.

The said tract may advantageously be divided into two or more smaller farms with never failing stock-water running through each tract.

Price low, and terms accommodating. Apply to
J. B. BACKENSTOS.
Carthage Hancock co. Ill. May 6th, 1842.

STRAYED,

FROM the "Trustee in Trust," President Joseph Smith, a black Cow and calf, the titheing of Joseph Carleton. Whoever will return said cow, and give information of the same, will add to the funds of the Temple, and a reasonable charge will be paid if wished.
May 21, 1842.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of George Morey of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that George Morey of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of John P. Green of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Green of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Joseph Smith, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Smith, of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Vinson Knight, of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Vinson Knight of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Samuel H. Smith, of Hancock County, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel H. Smith of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Hyrum Smith, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Hyrum Smith of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Jared Carter, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Jared Carter, of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Elias Higbee, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Elias Higbee, of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the district Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 8.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, June 4, 1842.

Whole Number 8.

THE WASP.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

AN ACROSTIC.

On Mrs. ENMA SMITH, the wife and guardian
angel of JOSEPH, the great Mormon Prophet.

The rose that blooms on yonder tree,
Opening to the sun;
Must ever tempt the busy bee,
Returning to its task, like thee;
Since duty must be done.

Eternal wisdom made a man,
Made trees and mountains, too,
Made flowers and fruits and all that can
Adorn and beautify his plan,
So perfect and so true.

Man loved to roam among the flowers,
In sprangling dew drops seen—
To cheer his lonely morning hours,
His heart improve, enlarge his powers,
God spread the charming scene.

Unholy thoughts did not arise,
All come from heaven above;
Religion—daughter of the skies—
Descends—with meek and warning eyes,
In search of one to love.

Adam adores the angel bright,
Now standing by his side;
And cries, My Eve, my love—
Now take me as thy wedded right,
God gave thee as my bride.

Eye salutes him with a kiss,
(Long may such love remain,)
Oh! Adam, dear, take this and this—
For in thee centers all my bliss,
'Tis sure a holy flame.

How blest were they within that bower,
Enjoying honey moon!
Green trees, with fruits, and every hour,
Regaled with odors from each flower,
Even in beautiful bloom.

And is it not through woman dear,
That our religion springs?
My soul her virtue must revere;
On her rely, and love her here—
Religion binds her wings!

May light most holy from above,
On woman's path still shine;
Never blest, but as a dove,
Pouring forth her notes of love—
Redeeming love divine.

Oh! may thy influence still inspire,
Prophets and holy men;
Heaven's chosen prophets, who with fire,
Enkindled from above, desire,
To spread the flame again. CINCINNATI.

Arlington House, May 1, 1842.
This is a gem describing eve descending from
heaven to Adam, as an angel in the shape of re-
ligion.—ED. HERALD.

FORFEITURE.

In all ages and in every clime, the love
of flowers has been cherished and culti-
vated with increasing attention and ad-
miration. They have received the fond-
est titles that sympathy or affection could
offer and in their opening petals and fading
beauties, they invite the most pleasing
reminiscences and effecting reflections
that are associated with life. In the one,
we behold the morning of our own ex-
istence beautifully exhibited with fresh-
ness and dews of youth upon us, while
the other invites the reflection that "all
flesh is grass, like the grass it withereth,
and like the flower it fades, and its good-
ness passes away." Thus every age
finds in them some emblem of its own
fleeting being, and every circumstances
of life may hail them as counterparts.

In ancient times they were employed
to deck the feast and strew upon the bier
and grave where affection called the ad-
miring crowd for convivial festival and
weeping sorrow laid its loved one to re-
pose. They were spread in paths of tri-
umphant warriors as the emblems of vic-
tory and honor—and in gay wreaths
adorned the brow beneath which gay and
happy hearts beat in the holy response
at loves pure rituals.

They bloom alike in the limited terri-
tory of the cottager, and in the proud
and extended parterres of the wealthy
and gay.

A love of flowers has ever been re-
garded as an index of moral excellence
and intellectual refinement. Who that
beholds their ostentatious elegance, their
gay simplicity and unassuming beauty,
ever turned away from them without
being impressed with the emptiness of
artificial pomp and splendor? Who that
witnesses their evanescence will not read
effectually the lesson of univorsal frailty
and decay! For childhood and youth, the
cultivation of the flowers present an
imposing enjoyment and an interesting
and instructing amusement. In the pe-
riod of existence, when care does not
present its corroding anxieties when the
spirits are free and buoyant, and the
world smiles fresh and gayly on every
hand, when expectations is buoyant in
looking through life's vista as upon a
bed of flowers; when home and dear as-
sociates are binding the soul in a thou-
sand ties as indissoluble as existence;
when every scene and every object is im-
pressing the mind with images which are
to dwell like bright spots upon the memo-
ry when manhood comes with furrow-
ed brow and silvery hairs—in the
morning of being when every action
does its full share towards laying the
foundation of thought, feeling and prin-
ciple for life, what employment for lei-

sure hours can be more appropriate, than
aiding the floral world in its grand designs
of beautifying the earth, and what
teachings of wisdom can be more power-
fully inculcated than those taught by the
simplicity and purity of nature?

To the female sex in every period of
life, it offers considerations of and affid-
ing import. From them they may derive
rich lessons to aid them in rearing the
temple of the mind of those who are
to succeed them, a sphere peculiarly
their own, and to close with a response
to the interrogatory of another, there
is no object in nature more beautiful than
a young and lovely woman seen in a par-
terre of flowers, herself the fairest, adorn-
ed with innocence and virtue, adminis-
ter to the drooping wants of the lily, or
watching the expanding beauties of the
rose.—New Gen. Farmer.

TO PLANT TREES.

The man who plants a tree, and takes
measures to make it flourish, may justly
be considered a public benefactor—and
we wish that such regulation would be
had in every country village, which
would cause the forest trees in New
England, the elm, the oak, the ash,
the maple and the button wood, to be
planted in continuous rows, by the side of
every highway; which would thus in-
crease our resources for fuel, that are
rapidly failing—and be to the traveller
"From storms a shelter, and from heat, a shade."
How many cords may thus be produ-
ced in thirty or forty years? Let the cu-

rious in statistical resources, calculate
the length of the roads, the number of
trees and the quantity of wood. Any cal-
culation on this would result in proving the
wisdom of such a regulation—and pos-
sibility would rejoice at the legacy, and
praise the wisdom and disinterestedness
of their ancestors.

The time is at hand, when trees may
be transplanted with an almost certain
prospect of success—and we trust that in
every village, public spirited men, wo-
men or children, will plant or cause to
be planted, some forest trees in front of
the dwelling, or by the road side. If all
would assist in the generous work, the
solid advantages would be great, and the
beauty of our country towns wonderful-
ly increased.—Boston Journal.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

SPECIE STANDARD.

BANK NOTE LIST.—MAY 16, 1842.
Corrected by CRAWFORD & BURT, Ex-
change Brokers, 121 Main Street, Cin-
cinnati.

OHIO: Ohio Life and trust on demand, par
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati par
Franklin Bank of Cincinnati par
Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati par
Mechanics' and Traders Bank 6 d.s.
Miami Exporting Company 75 dis
Bank of Cincinnati no sale
Exchange Bank of Cincinnati 75 dis
of Circleville (new)
" Circleville 5 dis
" Chillicothe 17 dis
" Cleveland 75 dis
" Gallipolis broken
" Geauga 5 dis
" Hamilton 50 dis
" Massillon 5 dis
" Marietta 5 dis
" Mount Pleasant 5 dis
" Norwalk 5 dis
" Sandusky 5 dis
" Steubenville broken
" West Union broken
" Wooster 5 dis
" Xenia 5 dis
" Zanesville, 5 dis

Belmont Bank, St. Clairsville, 5dis
Clinton Bank Columbus 5 dis
Columbiana Bank, New-Lisbon 5dis
Com'l Bk of Lake Erie, Cleve'd 50dis
Com'l Bk Scioto, Portsmouth 5 dis
Dayton Bank, Dayton 5 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton broken
Farmers & Mec's Bank of Steubenville 5 dis
Franklin Bank Columbus 17dis
German Bank of Wooster broken
Granville Alexandrian Society 75 dis
Ohio Bank, Lancaster 20-dis
Lebanon, Miami bank, Lebanon broken
Manhattan Bank, Manhattan, broken
Muskingum Bank, Putnam 5 dis
Urbana Banking Co. Urbana
Washington B'k, Miamisburg 62dis
Western Reserve Bank Warren, 5dis
Small Notes of good Ohio Banks 5 dis

KENTUCKY.—Bank of Louisville 3dis
Bank of Kentucky 3dis
Northern Bank of Kentucky 3 dis
Savings bank of Louisville, Otis.
Arnold and Co's Ch. ks.) no sale
INDIANA.—State Bank o. In-
diana 5 dis
King & Woodburn's checks
Madison, 50dis

New Albany Insurance Co.
New Albany 25 dis
Charlestown Savings Institu-
65 dis
Indiana Scrip, \$5's 45 dis
" " \$50's 50 dis

ILLINOIS.—State bank of Illi-
nois 60 dis
bank of Illinois, Shawnee-
town 12hf dis
bank of Cario 75 dis
MICHIGAN.—band of St Clair, (en-
dorsed by J. O. & H. Smith,) 10 dis
Other Michigan banks no sale
PENNSYLVANIA.—U. States
bk 70 dis
Philadelphia city banks 1 prem
Country banks, (generally) 5 a 10d
DELAWARE. par

NEW YORK.—N York ci-
ty bks 1 prem
New York County banks par
NEW ENGLAND banks par
MARYLAND banks (generally) par
VIRGINIA, Eastern 8 dis
Wheeling 15 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA 8 dis
NORTH CAROLINA 10 dis
ALABAMA 25 dis
TENNESSEE 20 dis
GEORGIA 12 a 15 d
ARKANSAS no sale
LOUISIANA, New Orleans 12hf dis
EXCHANGE, on New York 1hf prem
Philadelphia 1hf prem
Baltimore 1hf prem
United States Treasury Notes 1 prem
Gold 1 a 2 prem

From the Newark Advocate.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF OHIO.

It is stated in the Newark Gazette of
the 27th ult. that a gentleman left Evans-
ville. (La.) on the 4th ult. to go to Mexri-
etta to celebrate the day on which the
first stick of timber was cut in Ohio. It
is further stated, that that gentleman is
probably the only survivor of that brave
little band, who under Gen. Putnam, on
the 7th day of April, 1788, pitched their
tents on Campus Martius.

Now, sir, I happen to know, that set-
tlements were made in Ohio, before Gen.
Putnam pitched his tent on Campus Mar-
cius, in 1788. In 1784, there were 53
men, most of whom were tomahawked,
and scalped by the Indians. John Tilton
was killed at Warren, in Jefferson coun-
ty; Jacob Keller; Abraham Lamasters;
John Lamasters; John M'Coy, with his
wife and five children; David Pursley,
Nancy Morrison. David Cox and his
sister, and Thomas Sweringen, were kil-
led, on the ground where Steubenville
now stands. Lawrence Buskirk, Joseph
Jones, Daniel Dorman, and a Mr. Dunn,
Isaac Laporte, and two of the Miracles.
All of these persons were killed in Jeffer-
son county.

Three prisoners were taken during all
this time, viz: Richard Tilton, now living
on Wakatomica; James Johnson, the fa-
ther of the two brave little children who
killed two Indians, on the waters of the
Rush Run; and Mr. Littleton.

My wife was the first white woman
born in the State of Ohio. She is now
53 years old. My brother Caleb was the
first white man.

John Tilton's Station was in existence
in 1784. So was John Carpenter's and
Keller's. There was also the 'Yankee
Station,' at Short Creek, before 1788, at
which Kimberly, Shannon, Jeffords lived.

Previous to 1788, the Government sent a request to the settlers in Ohio, to leave the country, so as to keep them and the Indians from quarrelling. The Indians would steal the horses of the whites, which caused a great deal of irritation. This request was not complied with; and the government afterwards sent troops, who burnt our cabins and rails, and cut up our corn. But we went to work immediately, and built new cabins. These were stormy and troublesome times, of which the people of this day can form no conception.

JACOB RILEY.

May 7, 1842.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The report of Mr. Poindexter has been printed, will some member of Congress remember us so far as to send us a copy of it? We have heard so much of the corruptions in that department, that we are anxious to see the evidence on which the charges are predicated. A Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette gives the following synopsis of one of the cases reported.

The Report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, which includes the Report of Mr. Poindexter, on the New York Custom House rogues, was sent to members of the house, at their lodgings, this afternoon. It forms a document of one hundred and ninety-four pages. I have run my eye over about thirty pages, and well might Mr. Stanley say that it contained that which would astonish the people. The development of greater frauds and villainies I never saw in the same number of pages.

The report states that George A. Wasson was the keeper of the Public Store in Nassau street, New York, where goods were stored. That two privileged carts were employed to haul goods from vessels to this store, and that whatever haste there might be, no others were at any time employed. That one of these carts were owned by Wasson and the other supposed to be by some other Custom House officer. That instead of charging the Government thirty one or fifty cents a load as merchants were charged, (according to distance) by other carters, the storekeeper (Wasson) charged so much for each package, so that oftentimes a load would come to four or five dollars. The report says this system of charging will account for the enormous sums paid to George A. Wasson for cartage and labor, without any sufficient voucher to justify it and which amounted, in 1838, '39 and '40, to \$94,430.92. It seems that this George A. Wasson, besides this enormous sum paid him for cartage and labor without any voucher, other than a mere general charge, was made a deputy collector, having no duty to perform, at a salary of \$1500 a year; that he received large sums of money from Hoyl, the collector, for attending trials on seized goods, at Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., without being required to specify any item of expenditure on which these advances could be justified; that he abstracted a large amount of goods from the public store, and made use of the Custom House coal for his own use, and employed the time of a large number of laborers in and about his own premises, whose hire was paid by the public, and whose services were constantly required at the public store—This man was found by Mr. Poindexter in office, and he was continued there by Mr. Curtis, till it was discovered by the Commissioners that the laborers and subordinate officers made him a great deal of money within their knowledge implicating him, fearing the consequences which were threatened, of instant removal, if they did so.—N. Y. Herald.

"The love of a virtuous soul dwelling in a fair and perfect body, is the noblest and worthiest action that a man is master of: it exerciseth in due manner that superior talent that God and Nature hath given him; and by choosing a perfecter object than himself to love, it exalteth and refineth those seeds of goodness that are in him; and although he should not find any completely perfect, yet this heroic effect of it would not be frustrated, since it is the nature of love to make the lover believe all possible perfections in the person beloved, and to that idea that he hath framed to himself he raiseth himself up. And when this divine gift, which obligeth the person beloved in the deepest debt that may be, which can be only by returning the like love, then the lover reapeth the fruit of this action, which is perfect joy; and that is the greatest blessing that our nature is capable of, as sorrow is the greatest misery which at the last must necessarily follow those that miss of this joy by erring in the bestowing of this gift, although it may be long before they take notice of it, like the unfortunate and wretched souls whose greatest torment is to be deprived of the divine joy that is the inheritance of them who place their love on a right object."—[Extract from *Memoirs of Kenelm Digby*.

"I am, in a great scrape," as the native meg agonizingly exclaimed to the grater.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.

THE UNION TICKET.

It will be seen, in another column of this paper, that a union ticket has been nominated for the next election in August. We believe this course an honorable one, and, if those who hold their rights sacred, their honor sacred, and their country's glory sacred, will go to the polls as one man, heart and hand, they will do away the monstrous humbug about nothing, which makes hot heads before election, and cold hearts after it. A little brief authority, or the want of it, too often make men act like owls, apes, and asses. Let every honest patriot remember: 'unity is power,' and as he sings,

Yankee doodle do,
Nobly act so too.

No war in Rhode Island—she's not burst her border;
But took the advices of President Tyler.

From our exchanges we learn that the suffrage party, and the King Charles party, after two or three months preparation of *vox et preterea nihil* (noise and nothing else) as to which party should rule little Rhode Island, in these troublesome times, have submitted the matter in difference, according to the counsel of President Tyler, to Referees; who are to meet in the city of New York in the course of the present month; at which meeting it is expected that the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, and the Secretary of War, Mr. Spencer, will be present to aid in this pacific *modus operandi*. Well, discretion is considered the better part of valor.

The St. Louis Republican has lost its balance and reports the death of Jo Smith, the Mormon Prophet, in a fracas at Nauvoo. The Mormons have been so much accustomed to such 'REPORTS' that all they have to fear, is that their continued multiplication may act upon this generation as miracles, and make some believe that would otherwise remain in *statu quo*. Gen. Smith was as well to day as he ever was.

In 1834, the New York Daily Advertiser, said Smith was shot in the leg and died of the wound or amputation. This story has never been contradicted, though Jo Smith has been alive ever since, and will continue the *Lyon* of the age, as long as liars need a troubler.

'Now, Hal, bring me no more reports.'

HARK!

Messrs. Bent & Vrain have just received twelve sacks of Buffalo Tongues, at St. Louis, which will, in all probability, be consigned immediately to Washington City for the use of Congress to prolong the present session.

—And Editor of the Wasp.

DEAR SIR: In every well regulated community, city, or society, there are certain rules, samples of order, business habits, and courses of etiquette, which attract the attention of all honorable visitors, as well as merit the approbation of the virtuous citizen. But you are aware that every point has its opposite; and, therefore, whenever I go into General Smith's store and find a dozen or more loungers, or loafers, or, to use a more familiar phrase, *lazy set of fellows*, lopping and loling on the counter; or filling up the entrance into the Recorder's Office;—or when I enter the printing office, and behold a swarm of squalling in every hole and corner, and some making pi: and then, to cap the climax, Mr. Editor, discover your editorial sanctum swarming too, I think you must understand nimble practice better than I do, if you do not trot all day without overtaking your business at night.

Perhaps you have a remedy at hand;—but whether you have or not, I believe you will agree with me in saying, that *few know how to be idle and innocent*. Lazy sinners and lazy saints are very apt to be found in darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. Will you, therefore, caution them, lest I

'Put in ev'ry honest man's hand a whip,
To lash the rascals naked through the world,
To be sure and stand out of THE WAY.
Work-place, June 2nd, 1842.

We cheerfully give space to our friend, 'The Way' hoping it may be received with kindness and travelled in with delight by all those for whom it is intended: for our friends frequently say to us, 'we would call and see you occasionally, but when we happen to pass your office, we see so many loungers we are ashamed.'—ED.

A Good One.—At the races at Washington, the proprietor of the course, upon the application of Mr. Stanley and Wise for admission, told them that they might enter upon condition of good behavior; and, he added, that although they claimed the right of doing as they pleased in the capitol, yet on his premises they must conduct themselves with propriety.

The Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, which conveys the Erie Canal across the Mohawk, a few miles from Albany, is said to be the largest in America. It stands on 26 arches, each thirty seven and a half feet span. The entire length is 1140 feet; breadth 40 feet. It was finished on the 20th ult. and cost \$315,000.

A young man in Buffalo, the other day, was forced to turn a back somerset on account of the bursting of his pantaloons straps. He was taken before a magistrate, and fined for grand and lofty tumbling, without license.

ILLINOIS LANDS.—Three of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Carlin, to select the Lands to which we are entitled under the Distribution Act, have arrived in this city. They put up at the Illinois Exchange. Col. Greenup, one of the Commissioners, has politely furnished us with the following statement. It will be seen that there is no desire to interfere with the rights of our settlers. Col. G informs us that no selections will be made in this district until after the Land Sale.

The Governor has appointed nine agents to select the lands granted to this state by the Act of Congress passed on the 4th of September, 1841; to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emptions, so as to make up the quantity of 500,000 acres.

The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed.

Col. William C. Greenup, of Fayette County,

Dr. Isaac S. Berry,	Alexander,
William Carlin,	Green,
Col. Jacob Judy,	Madison,
Gen. Samuel Whiteside,	do
Gen. Wm. L. D. Ewing,	Montgomery,
Dr. Samuel W. Rogers,	Adams,
Maj. John B. Young,	do
William H. Carlin,	do

The agents are divided into parties of three each, and are engaged in examining the lands in the Danville, Dixon and Chicago districts. Col. Greenup, Doct. Berry and Maj. Young, are now in this city procuring copies from the plats in the Register's Office preparatory to an examination of the lands.

The quantities of land to be selected and located are to consist as follows: 210, 132 85-100 acres estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as the residue due the State after deducting 289,867 15-100 acres, reserved for the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It appears however, that there has been 471 Sections of Canal lands amounting to 284, 758 68 100 acres selected and patented, and that nine sections remain to be selected to complete the grant for the Canal, in lieu of a like number heretofore selected, but inadvertently sold, estimated at 5,758 15-100 acres, making total of Canal grants 289,867 15 100 acres. Seven sections to complete the quantity of Seminary lands granted by the Act of Congress in 1818. These seven sections were selected some years ago, but the selection was disapproved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Governor has directed the agents to make a new selection.

No right of pre-emption will be interfered with in such selections.—[Chicago Am.]

A remarkable discussion and vote has taken place in the British Commons, of interest to us. It appears that, when a tax is about to be laid in Great Britain, the practice of the house is not to receive petitions against it. The practice, or rule, was absolute, however; and but few were aware of its existence, till Sir Robert Peel demanded its revival during the discussion upon his new tariff. The whole subject of the *right of petition* came up as it has in our Congress. Mr. Duncombe said if one petition was put down, another would come. Petition was one of the *rights of man* which no prescription could put an end to. Mr. D. moved the rule be abolished, and the court stood: ayes, 221; noes, 222—for the ministry, ONE majority.

The opposition, of course, cheered long and loud, for they felt that they had gained a victory. Sir Robert Peel subsequently indicated that he should not hold out against so powerfully a majority. A great many of his own party voted against him, for he has 60 or more majority.—N. Y. Express.

CASE OF THE TIGRIS.

The Salem Gazette publishes the following note from Lord Aberdeen—transmitted by Mr. Everett to the owners of that vessel. It is an acknowledgement and redress of wrong worthy an honorable and magnanimous nation.

'Her Majesty's Government acknowledges that the act of the officer commanding the 'Waterwich' was not justifiable

upon any principle of international law, or by any existing treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and that the case is one to which compensation may be justly demanded by the United States Government from the Government of Great Britain. The undersigned has accordingly the honor to request the owners of the 'Tigris' to send a statement, accompanied by documentary evidence, of the damage which they have sustained by the unauthorized act of the British officers; in order that the account, as soon as it shall have been substantiated to the satisfaction of her Majesty's Government, may at once be settled.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

A Hole in the Law.—At Oxford, in England, one William Scale was indicted for stealing a bee-hive. The hive was found in his possession, but at the trial it was necessary to prove that it was the identical hive of the prosecutor. How to do this was the question. There were marks upon it to which he could swear, and it was brought into Court, wrapped up in a cloth. But the inmates of the hive buzzed forth threats of mischief if the cloth should be removed: and judges, lawyers and jury were in a quandary. One of the counsel moved for a rule upon the bees, enjoining them to good behavior; but the court thought it useless to make a rule which there was no power to enforce. The upshot was that the hive could not be identified, and so the hole in it became a large hole in the law, through which the prisoner slipped into an acquittal.

CLOSING SCENE OF LIFE.—The last words of Mr. Jefferson, who died just half a century after the passage of his immortal Declaration of Independence were, "I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country." The dying words of John Adams, the same day were till more characteristic of the man. A few minutes before he died, being roused by the firing of cannon, and told that his neighbors were rejoicing for the 4th of July, he exclaimed "It is a great and glorious day," and expired with the words, "Independence forever," on his lips. President Monroe died on the morning of our National Independence.—When the firing began at midnight, he opened his eyes inquiringly, and when the cause was communicated to him, a cheerful intelligent smile indicated that he understood what the occasion was, although speechless.—

Gen. Harrison's dying words will never be forgotten: "I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government—I wish them carried out—I ask nothing more."

EPISCOPACY AT JERUSALEM.—After all the pomp and parade of the English Government in sending out the new Bishop of Jerusalem in a national vessel, he does not seem likely to succeed very well.—Tahir Pacha has refused to recognize him in any other character, than that of an English traveller, and the Syrian Christians with whom he was to fraternize, it is said, stoned him whilst engaged in a religious exercise.

How much more in accordance with the simplicity and benevolence of the Gospel, would it have been for Dr. Alexander to have gone to Jerusalem as a warm-hearted self-denying Missionary, than in the empty pageantry of "Bishops of Jerusalem!"

A GOOD ONE.—Not long since a man came to our market to dispose of some cattle, which naturally enough, led to the everlasting theme of "hard times."—"Yes," concluded the cattle vender, with an air of peevish positiveness. "Times are hard, and this is a hard world, and in my opinion very few will get out of it alive!"—[Roch. Adv.]

The experiments of steam on our Canal have been so successful, that we understand another boat is building in this city with still greater improvements.—Roch. Adv.

ANOTHER MANOR WAR.—Gov. Seward has issued a proclamation, called forth by disturbances in Schoharie county. The Albany Daily Advertiser says, the seat of this quasi civil war is in the Livingston Manor, and that the causes which have led to the outbreak are akin to those which disturbed the public peace in Albany county, in 1839 and 1840. The Governor offers a reward of seven hundred dollars, to be paid to those who shall be instrumental in bringing to justice the individuals engaged in resisting the civil authorities of Schoharie.

Canal Steamboat.—A curious piece of floating material in the way of a Steam Boat, now runs regularly between this place and Albion. The boiler (6 horse power) is near the bow of the boat. The wheel is in advance of the boiler. The body of the boat is built upon timbers, which stretch along its outer edge. The waves caused by the wheel are thrown between these timbers, and are spent before they reach the stern of the boat. The result is, the sides of the canal are not disturbed, although the boat moves off easily at the rate of five miles the hour. It seems to work very well, and may do.—[Rock. Dem.]

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Chancellor Walworth has decided that the transfer of a bond and mortgage to a third person for \$3,000, the payment of which was guaranteed by the seller and another person, in consideration of the sum of \$2,600, is usurious and void. It has been heretofore held that the guaranty under such circumstances is usurious, but we believe this is the first time it has been decided that the transfer is usurious and void.

A tremendous tornado swept over Newton, N. J., and its vicinity a few days since. Its track was from three to five hundred yards in width and some five or six miles in length. Fences, out houses, trees, &c., were prostrated before it; no serious danger, so far as is known, was sustained.

The following table shows the comparative currencies of France, England, and the United States:

FRANCE.	ENGLAND.	U. STATES.
Specie 5000,000.	112,000,000	75,000,000
Paper 50,000,000	146,000,000	149,000,000
Total, 550,000,000	258,000,000	149,000,000

In France they have more specie than in both England and the United States; and in that country they have the least complaint about fluctuations and hard times.

Galena, Illinois, had in 1820, only a few log cabins—in 1841, a population of 2200. There were last year 250 steamboat arrivals at that place. The lead shipped from there in 1841 exceeded 30,000,000 lbs., which at the low price at which it sold, gives in that single article a greater amount than the whole exports of any other town in the west of so small a population. The imports, the same year, are estimated at \$1,000,000.

INDEPENDENCE.—Dialogue of a Lowell girl with the overseer of a factory:

“Well, Mr. Buck, I am informed that you wish to cut down my wages.”

“Yes, such is my determination.”

“Do you suppose that I would go into that room to work for lower wages than I received before?”

“Why, it's no more than fair and reasonable, considering the hard times.”

“Well, all I have to say, is, that before I'll do it, I'll see you in Tophet, pumping thunder at three cents a clap!”

Canada.—The Lower Canada papers countenance the opinion that the seat of Government for both Provinces will be removed to Toronto—that the Legislature will be called together next August—and that all the political exiles, with two or three exceptions, will be allowed to return to their country by an ample and complete amnesty and oblivion to all past offences and dissensions.

ARTIFICIAL MOONLIGHT.

We can tell how to get up a very pretty imitation of moonlight in a room. It is somewhere stated that a luminous bottle may be prepared, which will give sufficient light in the night to admit of the hour being easily told on the dial of a watch. The process is as follows.

A phial of clear white glass, of a long form, must be chosen, and some fine olive oil heated to ebullition in another vessel; a piece of phosphorus, of the size of a pea must be put into the phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it, till the phial is one third filled. The phial must then be carefully corked, and when it is to be used it must be unstopped, to admit the external air, and then closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and will give as much light as a full moon. Each time the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly reappear. In cold weather the bottle must be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial prepared in this way may be used every night for six months with success.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

Well, my lad, said a traveller, that is rather small corn you are hoeing.

Yes sir, we planted the small sort.

But it looks rather yellow.

Yes sir, we planted yellow corn, said the boy, scratching away at the hard and stony soil.

But I don't believe you will have more than half a crop.

No sir we don't expect to, we planted it on the shares.

The above specimen of cool impudence reminds us of another, which we read in an old almanac.

I say boy, stop that cow.

I han't got no stopple, sir.

Well, head her then.

She's already headed, sir.

Turn her then.

She's right side out already, -ir.

Confound your impertinence, speak to her.

Good morning, Mrs. Cow.

BANK OF ATTICA.—We are authorized to say that the Bank of Attica is discontinued, and all of the notes of said Bank now in circulation will be redeemed either at the Bank of Genesee, at Batavia, or at the Albany Exchange Bank in the City of Albany. The Bank is discontinued from choice and not from necessity.

[Attica Democrat, 4th inst.]

An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her: “My looks have planted roses in your cheeks; why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap the harvest.”—What think you of this logic, ladies?

A great tax sale of lands will take place in Michigan early in August, comprising nearly 2,000,000 acres, which will be sold for the dues of 1838, and without redemption.

Gov. Boggs, according to the last accounts from Independence, was still alive, and faint hopes were indulged of his possible recovery.—Quincy Whig.

There is a lady in town, so modest, that she will not let the sun come into her bed room. She says that according to grammar, “sun” is masculine—“as he shines.”

Wise and Stanly had a quarrel while riding from the races the other day. Wise struck Stanly with a cane. A duel is predicted.—Western Reserve Cabinet.

STATE OF THINGS IN ILLINOIS.—Nearly three entire pages of the Sangamo Journal, a paper of the extra mammoth size, are filled with advertisements of applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt law.

“Bobby, what is steam?” Boiling water. “That's right; compare it.” Positive, boil; comparative, boiler; superlative, burst.

POETRY.

For the Wasp.

MY EARLY HOME.

BY L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

Where dance the lilies in the breeze,
That cools the brow at summer evening;
Where sighs the wind among the trees,
That rustle round my childhood's dwelling;
There does my vision often stray—
I think upon that happy day,
Where oft, in youth, I sported free
And sung the song of youthful glee.

Where gentle torrents freshly glide,
Into the vale's reposing bosom,
Where murmurs low the limpid tide,
Whose chant to inspiration's given;
There does my mem'ry often go,
In gentle whispers, soft and low,
To muse upon that spot of earth,
Which is the Eden of my birth.

Where chants the robbin's evening song,
And 's heard the dove's low mellow cooing;
Where sings the black-bird all day long,
Mid flowers of May that's freshly blooming;
There do I long, again, to tread
The path where oft my feet have stray'd,
To gaze upon the grass-clad hill,
Or listen to the rippling rill.

Where sleep the waters of the lake,
Where oft, with friends, I've gaily sported;
And bent the trunk of many a brake,
O'er which my tiny 'shallop' floated;
There do I long to be with those
Who'd hush my bosom to repose—
Whose gen'rous spirits, proud and bold,
Would curb the rancor of the world.

To a Friend at Parting.

Think of me! When?

Just at the gentle twilight hour,
When the dew is falling on tree and flower,
When birds to their quiet nests have gone,
And the summer night comes softly on;
Think of me then.

Think of me! When?

As thou art roving through pleasant glades,
Or lingering mid the deep forest's shades
Gazing on flower and field and tree,
Let the thought turn for a while to me:
Think of me then.

Think of me! When?

As some sweet strain we have loved to hear,
Comes with a pathos deep to thine ear,
Or a soft note over thy senses flung,
Brings back the time when that lay was sung:
Think of me then.

Think of me! When?

At the early hours of the Sabbath morn,
When no rude sounds on the breeze are borne,
When all is balmy and sweet and still,
And the mists are rising from stream and hill:
Think of me then.

Think of me! When?

At that lone hour when on bended knee,
Thou art breathing a prayer to the Deity,
That all whom thou lovest He may defend,
O, ask some boon for thy distant friend:
Think of me then.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANIA.

This steamer arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, bringing dates four days later than received by the Great Western.

The most important news by this arrival is that from the east. The affairs of the English at Cabul, have been extremely disastrous. Great excitement is said to prevail in other parts of India.

At Canton, the Chinese were busy making their defences as effective as possible.

The Emperor is much incensed by the proceedings of the foreigners. Large forces were collecting in the vicinity of Ningpo.

Great destruction of property and life had occurred at Derbe by an inundation.

Murders and other crimes prevail to a great extent in England, and the distress among the working classes, is unabated.

The Secretary of War has issued instructions to the Major General, commanding the army in Florida, to communicate the following directions to Col. Worth: To declare that hostilities against the Indians in Florida have ceased, and that they will not be renewed unless provoked by new aggressions on their part. To take the necessary measures to establish such a line of protection for the settlements as to offer inducements to our citizens to settle in the Territory. To use the means he possesses of communicating with the Indians yet remaining, and inducing them to consult their interests by joining their brethren in the West.

TENDER CONSCIENCES.—Some people have consciences so very tender that they make no use of them whatever.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, Gen. George Miller was unanimously chosen President, and John S. Fullmer, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen present on the subject for which they were convened, after which the following gentlemen were selected as the choice of the meeting as candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing August election.

Dr. J. F. Charles for the Senate; Mark Aldridge, of Warsaw, and Orson Pratt, of Nauvoo, for Representatives; William Backenstos, for Sheriff; Sidney Rigdon Esq., for School Commissioner; Hiram Kimball, for County Commissioner; and Daniel H. Wells, for Coroner.

It was then unanimously

Resolved, That the several gentlemen who had been nominated, be respectfully solicited to stand as candidates for the same, and were earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of the inhabitants of the county.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

GEORGE MILLER, President.

JOHN S. FULLMER, Secretary.

June 1st 1842.

A NEW BRANCH OF VILLANY.—Many of the gold coins in England, are found to have been perforated from the edges nearly the whole breadth with drills and the holes filled up with lead, except the part near the entrance, which are neatly closed with standard gold, so as to conceal the holes.

A cockney of the real bow-bell species, went to hear the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, his text was: “There is nothing new under the sun.” The cockney pulled a brother cit by the sleeve, and whispered to him, “yes, there's a new Lord Mayor every year.”

Nauvoo, June 3rd, A. D. 1842.

To the citizens of the city of Nauvoo—

In obedience to the order of the Mayor I have added A. H. Redfield, H. Clark, S. B. Hicks, E. H. Derby, John A. Forges, G. Goldsmith, Daniel Carn, and John G. Luice, to the City Watch: they will, therefore, be respected and obeyed as such until further orders.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Major General of the Nauvoo Legion.

An Ordinance repealing certain Ordinances respecting Licence in the City of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the several Laws and Ordinances heretofore enacted, to wit: An Ordinance entitled “An Ordinance in relation to Hawkers, Pedlers, and Public Shows and Exhibitions,” passed Nov. 27th 1842; so much of an ordinance entitled “An Ordinance regulating Auctions in the City of Nauvoo,” passed Feb. 12th 1842, as has not been repealed by an ordinance passed April 9th 1842, entitled “An Ordinance amending an ordinance entitled ‘An Ordinance regulating Auctions in the City of Nauvoo,’ an ordinance entitled ‘An Ordinance to regulate Taverns and Ordinaries in the City of Nauvoo,’ passed April 9th 1842; an ordinance entitled ‘An Ordinance in relation to Stores and Groceries,’ passed April 22nd 1842; and an ordinance entitled ‘An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance’ entitled ‘An Ordinance to regulate Taverns and Ordinaries in the City of Nauvoo,’ passed April 22nd 1842, and every part thereof, be, and the same are hereby repealed.
Passed May 14th 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance entitled “An Ordinance to regulate Weights and Measures.”

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that from and after the passage of this Ordinance, the following sums shall be paid to and received by the Weigher and Sealer of the City of Nauvoo for the duties herein prescribed, that is to say, for rectifying, branding and sealing the following articles, to wit: all scale weights and measures of metal, six and one fourth cents each; all measures of wood, ten cents each; and all scale beams and steelyards, twelve and a half cents each; which sums shall be in full lieu and satisfaction of the sums allowed for the like services, in and by the Ordinance of which this is an amendment, and it shall not be lawful for the Weigher and Sealer to ask, demand, receive, or take any greater sum or sums, or other compensation for such services, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence, and to be recovered and disposed of in like manner as all other small fines and forfeitures of a like nature.

Passed May 14th 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

NOTICE.

THE Burying Ground south east of the city has been laid out in family burying lots, a number of which will be offered for sale, at public auction, on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Gen. Hyram Smith.

Terms one third on the day of sale, one third in six months from sale, and one third in twelve months from sale, with approved security.

By order of the City Council.

WILSON LAW,

Committee to sell.

Nauvoo, June 4th 1842.

STRAYED

From the undersigned, a brown colored cow, (farrow) rather thin in order; any person giving information of said cow, so that she can be obtained, will be reasonably rewarded.

L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

Extraordinary Change.—The Island of Jamaica, formerly exported a large quantity of sugar, now it is imported into that Island. Mr. J., a respectable and enterprising merchant of this city, within four months shipped a large quantity of sugar to Jamaica. The article sold so well, and to so good a profit, that he is preparing to repeat the adventure.—N. Y. American.

Florida a State.—We stop the press to announce the interesting intelligence that we are assured that the Committee appointed by the State Convention have decided to issue immediately writs of election for State Officers! Thus organizing at once a State Government for Florida, under the St. Joseph Constitution.—[Florida Star.]

Ancient American Curiosities.—Eighteen boxes containing statues and blocks of stone, gathered among the ruins in the Peninsula of Yucatan, were brought to New Orleans on board of the schr. Litchfield from Campeachy, on the 21st ult. These are some of the fruits of Stephen's travels.

The Boston Courier says on Sunday night some villain endeavored to set fire to the beautiful cemetery at Mount Auburn.

The amount of American Salt imported by Canada, during the past season, is estimated by a writer in the Toronto Patriot, at 42,000 barrels.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

A RARE CHANCE. AND THE ONLY VACANCY ON THE TEMPLE BLOCK

The subscriber wishing to close his business in the city, offers for sale his house and lot, (a pleasant situation, with a good garden) adjoining the Temple Block, on the north side; also, an improvement of a house and lot, pleasantly situated on the bluff a few hundred yards from the Temple.

He will receive as part pay for the above mentioned property, a good horse, harness, and carriage, a certain amount in dry goods, or other good property, and the balance in cash; or he

joining town. F. G. BISHOP.
Nauvoo, May 9th, 1842.

IN the matter of the Petition of GEORGE BACKSTER, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of George Backster a bankrupt to appear before the District Court of the United States on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1842, at the city of Springfield, in the district of Illinois, and show cause if any they have why the aforesaid George Backster should not receive a final discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to him. Dated at Springfield this 4th day of April, A. D. 1842.

Strong & Doremus, solicitors for petitioner.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salabery, Plymouth, " "
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Cliffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW-JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Rectless Town.
Israel Irwin, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Amos Davis, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Amos Davis of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Charles Warner, of Hancock co., to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner, of Hancock co., has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Windsor P. Lyon, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Arthur Morrison of Hancock co., to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Morrison of Hancock co. has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated 5 miles south west of Carthage, 12 miles from Warsaw, and 16 miles from the city of Nauvoo, containing 200 acres; half timber, and the balance farming land, with about 100 acres under fence. A comfortable dwelling house, good stable and other out buildings; also a thriving young apple orchard &c. &c.

The said tract may advantageously be divided into two or more smaller farms with never failing stock-water running through each tract.

Price low, and terms accommodating. Apply to

J. B. BACKENSTOS.

Carthage Hancock co. Ill. May 6th, 1842.

STRAYED.

FROM the "Trustee in Trust," President Joseph Smith, a black Cow and Calf, the titheing of Joseph Carleton. Whoever will return said cow, and give information of the same, will add to the funds of the Temple, and a reasonable charge will be paid if wished. May 21, 1842.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of George Morey of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that George Morey of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of John P. Green of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Green of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Joseph Smith, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Smith, of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Sidney Rigdon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Vinson Knight, of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Vinson Knight of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Reynolds Cahoon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Samuel H. Smith, of Hancock County, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel H. Smith of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Hyrum Smith, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Hyrum Smith of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Jared Carter, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Jared Carter, of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry G. Sherwood of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Elias Higbee, of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Elias Higbee, of Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 9.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, June 11, 1842.

Whole Number 9.

THE WASP,

AS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
WM. SMITH,
At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

THE SEXES.

The finger of God himself has marked out the line which separates the impulses, the habits, and the character of the two sexes. Man has vigor—woman refinement. Man has the reasoning faculty fully developed—woman the perceptive. Man has the power of abstraction—woman rarely possesses it. Man is the creature of calculation—woman of impulse. Man is capable of deep research; he proceeds cautiously, measuring every distance, and counting every step of his progress—woman bounds along with rapid foot, observing the most prominent objects in her path, and from them draws conclusions, often erroneous, but always ingenious. The intellectual faculties of man are usually concentrated—in woman they are diffused. Men of genius commonly devote themselves to some favorite pursuit—women of genius are remarkable for their versatility. Man has the more correct judgment—woman has the more correct feelings. He has a knowledge of right, which he often forgets—she has a consciousness of it which never forsakes her, even in the midst of crime. Man possesses the stronger passions—woman the stronger affections. Man has boldness—woman fortitude. Man can perform heroic deeds—woman can endure the extreme of suffering. Man has the more physical daring—woman the more moral courage. Man controls others by the force of character—woman influences by the gentleness of hers. In a word, the relative position of the sexes is fixed beyond all change, and their respective duties are well defined. To man has been given the weapons of moral and mental warfare, that he may go out into the world, and do battle with and for his fellows—while on woman is bestowed that skill in moral and mental culture which enables her to improve the field of duty at home.

COPY RIGHT LAW.—As the subject of international Copy Right has been discussed between the American Minister in London and the British Secretary for Foreign affairs, we give below a project for such law as submitted by Lord Palmerston, as the basis of the desired agreement:

1. That from the day of the authors of books first published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other part of the British dominions, shall have the sole liberty of printing and re-printing such books within the territories of the United States of America, during the term of And such numbers shall have all other privileges, rights, remedies and protection, to which the citizens of the United States are now entitled, in respect to the works first published in the territories of the United States.

2. That from the day of the authors of books first published in the United States, shall have the sole liberty of printing and re-printing such books within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and every other part of the British dominions, during the term of

from the first publication thereof in the United States; and if the author be living at the expiration of said term, then during the remainder of the life of the author, and every such author shall have all privileges, rights, remedies, and protection, to which the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are now entitled in respect of works first published in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty.

3. But no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this treaty, in the dominions or territories of either of the high contracting parties, until all the regulations in force in dominions or territories where the same shall be sought to be enforced, in regard to the registration of books first published in a foreign country, and in regard to the delivery of a copy of such book, have been duly observed.

Lord Aberdeen "renounces as he has always done, in the most explicit terms, any right on the part of the British Government to search American vessels in time of peace." "The right of search," he adds, "except when specially conceded by treaty, is a purely belligerent right, and can have no existence on the high seas during peace."

Thus it appears that on this, as an abstract question, the United States cannot pick a quarrel with Great Britain.

Lord Aberdeen says sharply in the course of his letter,—"that with American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade."

The only point of controversy now left are the orders of the British government, copies of which have been communicated to Mr. Everett, to detain and examine American vessels, and if they prove to be any other than American, to capture them. All the particulars of the detention are to be entered upon the Log Book, and forwarded immediately to England.

A LAND OF DARKNESS.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise in one of his recent speeches in Congress, actually boasted that the people of his district would not let a newspaper be established in it; and that they were right. On examining his district according to the late census, we find that of a population of about 53,000 persons, only about 8000 of those over 20 years can either read or write. And this is the Mr. Wise who wants to have the compensation of Members of Congress increased to \$16 per day, and to be placed in such respectable standing as to be above the influence of the Jack Cades, alias, common people, or working men. We care nothing for Mr. Wise's sentiments as to party politics, but we have usually considered it inadmissible that any but a most ignorant and benighted community, could elect such a man to the station which he now occupies.—N. Y. American.

"LET ON THE WATER!"—The prisoners who escaped from the Missouri Penitentiary lately, after having been captured, were lodged for safe keeping in the St. Louis jail; when the sheriff called for them, to go back to the penitentiary, he found the door barricaded and the prisoners armed with clubs, determined to resist; after fruitless attempts to make them

come to terms, by directing a stream of water upon them through a hole attached to a fire engine, (an infiction which they bore manfully,) they were induced to surrender "by advice of their counsel!"—Pitts. Chron.

DEVIL CHEATED.—The devil is a very extraordinary fellow. Scarcely a thing is done wrong but this unfortunate being has to bear all the blame.

Squire—made a fortune in a country village by selling liquor, consequently he ruined some of his neighbors. After making a fortune, and during a temperance revival, he came to the conclusion not to sell any more liquor, and abandoned the practice altogether, and became an ardent and warm supporter of temperance. One day a sort of a vagabond, who had not yet left off the habits of drinking, accosted the 'squire' and wanted to know why he had given up selling liquor.

'Why it was wrong' said the squire. 'Wrong, ha,' was the reply, 'but who sent you to doing this wrong?'

'The devil, I suppose.'

'The devil, indeed—was he your partner, then?'

'He was in selling liquor.'

'Well, look here, squire, I've just seen him, and he wants you to send him his share of the profits.'

The squire marvelled very quick, and the devil was cheated out of his share of the gains.

The New York Mechanic flourishes largely in the way of a large story. A cat belonging to Mr. Z. Morey, of Wilmington, Me., was seen slyly creeping up an apple tree, in pursuit of a sparrow, which she had nearly approached, when a hawk made an attack from above. The cat leaped at the sparrow, but caught the hawk, and was by him borne more than half a mile to another tree, when the cat releasing her hold, willingly descended and returned home, much gratified with the excursion. We are bound to believe that tale.—N. O. Pic.

ORIGIN OF TEXAS.—We find the following in the Picayune:—"Every body has heard of the phrase 'it takes us,' or 'it makes me,' signifying, in fact, 'I am the boy for a scrimmage!' If we are not mistaken, the phrase originated among the Irish. The way Texas got its name was by the corruption of that phrase. The Texas boys used to exclaim, in spirit of bravado—'It takes us,' and in process of time that degenerated into 'Texas,' and by that name the country has been called ever since.

EXTRAORDINARY.—We heard a preacher say last Sabbath evening, that if all the money that was laid out in unnecessary wearing apparel, in the world was saved, it would send the bible to every heathen, pay preachers to preach to all people, make railroads and other improvements all over the face of the earth, and spread knowledge and refinement to all the nations and people on the face of the globe. Bravo!

RIOT.—A riot occurred on the L. I. Railroad, when the people returned from the great race, during which four cars were destroyed, and the track torn up. One man had his leg broken, by jumping from the cars.

A TALL PROPRIETOR.—Stevens, the traveller mentions in his work on Central America, a planter who owns two hundred thousand head of cattle—one thousand mares and mules—seven large rivers—and three hundred boiling springs. From the top of one of the volcanoes, the owner can light his pipe and see the Pacific and Atlantic oceans at one view!

A LIVING LETTER.—It is related in Herodotus, that Histaeus, the Milesian, being kept prisoner by Darius, and all correspondence cut off, he shaved a man's head, wrote a despatch upon it, and then kept him out of sight till the hair was grown. The living letter was then sent, and the person to whom he was addressed, upon shaving the messenger's head, found the news there inscribed.

RESUMPTION.—The Bank of Cape Fear and the Branch of the State Bank, of this town, resumed the payment of their Bills in specie on Monday. There was scarcely any demand for the precious metals.—Wilmington, N. C. Chronicle.

IRON STEAMER FOR THE LAKES.—The Pittsburgh Daily American states that Messrs. Tomlinson and Stackhouse engine builders of that city have contracted with Government for the building of the iron steamer for the upper lakes, and also for the engine for the same.

ANOTHER PRICE COMING.—Prince Frederick, son of the Archduke Charles, of Austria, is to visit the United States next August, in the frigate Venus.—Prov. Eve. Chron.

COMPLIMENTS.—The most delicate compliment that can be paid to a young lady in any of our German settlements, on Monday morning, is 'geld der visht schleiferich den morgen!' (Guess you're sleepy this morning!)

GEN. JACKSON.—THE \$1,000.—The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate have reported against refunding to the Defender of New Orleans the \$1,000 fine imposed on him by Judge Hall.—Pitts. San.

A VETERAN.—Soult, the French Minister is 78 years of age. He has lived under nine, and served under eight different Governments; and 38 years a Marshal.

WHAT NEXT?—A Mr. Hussey, of Auburn New York has invented a machine for reaping grain. It is said to work well. This beats the 'Yankee Geologist.'—Portsmouth Tribune.

That's a fact, 'wooden nutmegs' must knock under.

RECOGNITION AS CONSUL.—The President has recognised George M. Thacker, as Vice-Consul of his Danish Majesty, for the States of Massachusetts, Maine New Hampshire and Rhode Island, to reside at Boston.

COLT.—The case of this man is to be taken to the Supreme Court.

Bunker Hill monument has reached the height of 165 feet. The stones are raised by steam power.

CAUTION.—People having no particular business of their own are cautioned against attending too busily to that of others.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.

THE PROPHET.

The Prophet, Joseph Smith, delivered a powerful discourse, last Sabbath, to an attentive audience of about 8000, in this city. The subject matter was drawn from the 32nd and 33rd chapters of Ezekiel, wherein it was shown that Old Pharaoh was comforted, and greatly rejoiced, that he was honored as a kind of King Devil over those uncircumcised nations, that go down to hell for rejecting the word of the Lord, withstanding his mighty miracles, and fighting the saints:—The whole exhibited as a pattern to this generation, and the nations now rolling in splendor over the globe, if they do not repent, that they shall go down to the pit also, and be rejoiced over, and ruled over by Old Pharaoh, King Devil of mobocrats, miracle rejecters, saint killers, hypocritical priests, and all other fit subjects to fester in their own infamy.—*Spring water tastes best right from the fountain.*

The Messrs. Law have just raised the frame of a large building, to be occupied, when finished, as a steam flouring and saw mill. This, with the Temple, Nauvoo House and about five hundred for dwellings, now in progress, keeps a goodly number of people in motion. People abroad, when asked what the Mormons are doing, can answer: *To work.*

FURNACE.

Messrs. Kimball & Robinson are erecting a furnace in this city, which we hope will soon be ready for operation. It is generally needed and will undoubtedly give employment to several hands who cannot be better employed in any other business. All trades must live.

MORMON CREED.

To mind their own business, and let every body else, do likewise. Publish this, ye Editors, who boast of equal rights and privileges.

The Steam-boat Illinois, which was sunk a little below this city, not long since, has been raised, and taken down the river to Keokuk for the purpose of being used as a Wharf boat.

The weather was remarkably cold for the season, on Monday and Tuesday of this week. It is warmer now and a fine prospect for a tolerable season.

We call the attention of our readers to 'The Tattler,' on our fourth page. It is an able production and merits a careful perusal. The Tattler may there find his character admirably portrayed, in an irreverent caricature; and we hope it will be the means of putting to silence that tireless and despicable instrument—the tattler's tongue—which engages all its senseless clack.

To breed disturbances and embitter life.

JO SMITH.

There is a report in circulation, that Jo Smith was murdered in an affray, near the city of Nauvoo. What reliance can be placed upon the rumor, we are not able to say.—[*Charleston Courier.*]

Any reliance any one chooses. Every man is at liberty to please himself in his belief, if he will be responsible for it. General J. Smith is alive and well, and alive like to be, and there has been no occasion for any such report,—only to supply gab for this wondrous generation.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That the freedom of the city be and the same is hereby conferred on Col. John Wentworth, Editor of the Chicago Democrat; and he is hereby declared a free citizen of the City of Nauvoo.

Passed, April 22nd, A. D. 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.—[*Wasp.*]

It is with pleasure that we accept 'the freedom' above granted us; and, in reciprocity, we would assure our dearly beloved sisters of the City of Nauvoo that we are a single man of high standing and brilliant prospects and that ere long, we intend to take the liberties above bestowed upon us and make ourself at home with the prettiest, most intelligent and most virtuous among them; and, further, more, we assure our dearly beloved

brethren Smith, Bennett, Rigdon and others that soon they shall see 'Saul among the prophets,' for we are bound to visit Nauvoo at the next feast of the tabernacles and address the people in unknown tongues. Se'ah sis ni Melchisedec. *Rof rap su resu Paul nus tisiv surl ax Cephus. Nebuchadnezzar molo uriu extri over Dow jr. Mormon 19.* Those to whom it is given to understand the above, can rely upon it. The times are portentous and what is done must be done quickly.—*Chicago Democrat.*

When you come, Colonel, equip yourself in military splendor, dress yourself in robes of ermine, or clothe yourself in the *bon ton* of the day,—and, do not, according to your promise, forget our Ladies; they know how to appreciate men of valor; judge of men of authority; or measure men of quality; and be assured, that your welcome shall be equal to the man. Once more, in the language of Gilpin, when you make the promised speech,

'May we be there to see.'

And when you speak in tongues, with your oc-con-ee-e-co-gee-co-co-catch-ee-catch-ee-co-dan-go, let us be there to hear.

GOOD LOGIC.

The People's Advocate of Concord, N. H. has the following capital story.—The fact is if we are wise it must be of our own wisdom, not other men's; if we are rich, it must be of our own property, not that of our neighbor's; and if we wish to make a show in the nation, it must be of our own works and not of Great Britain; France, or Russia. But read the story:—

THE CRANBERRY CROP.—A distinguished lawyer of the State of New York, who had spent a winter in Alabama, for the purpose of securing a large amount of debts entrusted to him for collection, was asked why there was so little progress made in payment of the old debts of '36-7, when the productions of the State were so valuable. He said it was true their cotton crop was very large, and the sum total looked immense—so many millions of dollars exported; but then they had *cre-ry thing to buy*. Said he, I ate horseradish last winter at Mobile, that was brought from Boston. The true secret of prosperity is to multiply the things you have to sell. Look at the following, from the Courier and Enquirer.

The cranberry lands of Massachusetts are clearly among the most valuable lands of the Commonwealth, and it would really seem almost a pity that the State could not be converted into one universal cran-

berry meadow. The lands in the town of Sherburne, for instance, are said to produce two hundred bushels to the acre.—Now when it is considered that cranberries are worth at least a dollar a bushel, and that one man may gather fifty bushels a day, the productiveness of these lands throw into the shade the cotton cultivation of the South, the wheat crops of the West, or the fish harvests of "Nantucket shoals." We hope our sister State of South Carolina will not bore us much longer with her everlasting philosophy about the "producing States," "the staple States," and all that. Whereabouts in the land of chivalry and other staples do you "produce" like this? And yet we have never heard any threats of nullification from Cape Cod, because the government took forty out of every 100 baskets of cranberries, by way of duties to support the Yankee manufactures, though the government does actually do so—just as much as seizes the forty bales of cotton out of every one hundred raised on the Santee.

Now citizens of Nauvoo, let us as one man, work out our own glory, that others seeing so good an example, may go and do likewise.

MORE.

More land says the farmer; more money says the speculator; more light says the mason; more votes says the politician; more rum says the toper; more beaux says the coquette; more subscribers says

the printer; but there are few who say more virtue that we may become better.

For The Wasp.

To the electors of Hancock county:—

I have been induced, in consequence of the political aspect of affairs in the county, to offer myself as a candidate for the State Senate, at the next August election. This announcement I make independently, without any regard to religious prejudices, local feelings, or sectional distinctions, being opposed to every thing of the kind; and believing them injurious; and highly so, to the interests of the county, both civilly and politically. I offer myself, without consulting any convention, or caucuses, and place myself before the electors of this county, free from all obligations arising from preconceived plans, or party schemes of operation; leaving myself free, if elected, to discharge the duties of the high office with reference to the entire interests of the county, and to the well being of every part of it.

I hold, that a representative is bound to act, in all cases, in his true character, as a representative of the people, whom he represents. To act as they would act, if they were there themselves, whatever may be his private judgment, in relation to the interests of his constituents: he has nothing to do with that judgment when he finds it in opposition to the will of his constituents. He is bound in all cases of the kind, to suspend his judgment, and bow with true loyalty to the will of the sovereign people. It is no part of the duty of a representative to correct the errors of the people; but carry the will of the people into law; and to make it the law of the land. If the people err; they will find it out, by letting them feel the weight of their own error, and then they will apply the proper corrective; and not till then. If they 'put a yoke upon their own necks, that they are not able to bear,' it is part of their royal prerogative to take it off.

No man, I conceive, can be the representative of a large district, and the servant of a faction in that district at the same time. He must love one and hate the other, or cleave to one and despise the other. No man can serve two masters at the same time.

There are, at the present, two candidates for the Senate in this county; each man nominated at a convention of the people, held for this purpose. One at Carthage and the other at Nauvoo. At the latter meeting, I took an active part myself; but circumstances have transpired since, which have determined my course, and was the cause of my placing my name before the people, as a candidate, and in so doing I chose to do it independently without conventional, or caucus nominations. I am, as the consequence of my course would necessarily make me, free from all pledges to any portion of the citizens of this district to the exclusion of others, and wish to remain so, leaving the candidates who are before the public to take the course they deem wisdom.

Fellow-citizens, should you honor me with your suffrage, at the election in August next, and I should be the object of your choice, in the Senate chamber, I will be yourselves as nearly as I can. Your interest shall be my interest, and your will the rule of my action. As far as my abilities will admit, I will look closely to the interest of every part of the county, without partiality, or sectional feelings, in the smallest degree. These are the pledges, and the only ones, which I make, or am willing to make.

SIDNEY RIGDON.

For The Wasp.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:—Perhaps it is known to the most of you, that I am a candidate before you, to represent this county in the house of Representatives of our next Legislature. When I consented to give my name to the Public, as a candidate for the high and responsible office above mentioned, I thought that the embarrassments of our State would call forth all the wisdom and economy of a thinking people, to devise ways and means to save the credit of the State, and at the same time save the people from any heavier taxes than they are now paying.

As I am a farmer among you, and have endeavored to make economy and integrity my study for many years, and feel that the farming interest has been measurably overlooked, and a spirit of wild speculation gone into by our former legislators, which has, and will, embarrass our labouring class of citizens to an alarming extent, and caused thousands to take the benefit of the bankrupt law. My only motive in becoming a candidate, was to lend a helping hand to alleviate our present embarrassments. I will remark here, that I have ever been opposed to

the internal improvement system, as it passed our Legislature.—And I spent considerable time and labor to convince my fellow citizens that such a system of improvements would ruin the State, before the bill was passed, in a sister State (Indiana) where I then lived. I have been a citizen of Illinois, now near five years, and find that the same are felt here, that I feared would and has come upon the State of Indiana.

But, fellow-citizens, some time after I had given my name to the Public, and wrote a communication to the citizens of Hancock county, giving some of my political views, and requested any gentleman, who might wish to hear from me on any subject, that I would take pleasure in giving them, through the paper or on the stump, or any other way that I might have an opportunity. I sent the communication to the Editor of the Warsaw Signal, but he gave it no place in his paper. But in a short time, I saw in the Signal an advertisement of an Anti-Mormon Convention to be held at Carthage on the 30th of May. So in coming through Carthage from near Appanoose, on the day of said Convention, I stopped to see what was going on. But to my astonishment, (but much as I expected,) I saw a faction in the Court House claiming the authority of appointing themselves, and that after they had got to Carthage, to form an Anti-Mormon Convention. Some of them said they were chosen by their precincts, others said they would choose themselves, and some precincts were not represented by either self-made delegates, or any others. They first entered into agreement between the Whigs and Democrats, that were there, to divide out the offices to the most thorough going Anti-Mormons of both parties. So before they would run any applicant, in the Convention, for the Senate, they had to come up and denounce the Mormons, (as though they had no right to vote and should be proscribed.) The leaders of the meeting manifested a despotic spirit. For I was told by some of them that they would put down, not only the Mormons, but every one that would not go into the Convention.

Fellow-citizens, I regret to see, in the midst of a civilized people, and in the best Government in the world, where every person has a right to worship Almighty God, as their conscience may dictate to them; and have a right to be a candidate for any office in the Government, and give their own sentiments to the people, and the people have a right to vote for whom they please, and no man has a right to proscribe another because of his vote, or religious opinions. Then, fellow-citizens, as I am now a candidate before you, I am willing to appeal to you to know whether I am correct in my principles, which I hold sacred: I believe we all are a body politic, and that we should know no man as a religious man; but endeavor to know them as honest and capable men whose interest is with the people. So, then, if I should be elected, I will endeavor to represent all of the county and not a portion only. But if I should not be elected, I will cheerfully acquiesce in your choice.

JOHN HARPER.

N. B. I saw a number of good citizens at the Convention, who, I believe, was decoyed in by the designing faction.

J. H.

To the Editor of the Wasp:—

Sir: Believing that you desire the good of all men, and wish to better the case of the liv-

ing, permit me to call your attention to a kind of animal, which, after all the knowledge of the nineteenth century, can hardly be described, likened, or used for any very great purpose.—The thing I am writing about, seems to hatch out of some hot bed, or potatoe hole, with a few fuzzy ideas of pomposity, that soon makes it appear something like an old blue hen with one little streaked chicken. To call it a shirt on a bean pole for a scare crow, or a walking stick with a brass head for female gentility, or a double bodied spindle to keep the bugs from cucumber vines, would not give any idea at all. No; nothing but the animal itself, is able to convey a suitable description of what it really is. Happy for Nauvoo, I have only seen a few of these wonderful things, which, to be short, the learned call DANIELS.

Should they begin to fork up the habitation of the Saints, it might be well to sprinkle them with skunk-urine, occasionally, for the sake of distinction. Ruffles, ribbands, stays, trinkets, corsets, tights, folly, fashion, rhapsodical bombast, mint julep, catnip tea, and merino potatoes, keep these coquette harps from the society of such as profess to walk and be guided by the light of revelation.

Honesty and truth need no artificial covering.

THE WAY.

To the Editor of the Wasp:—

Sir:—I am informed that there are a few Spies about this city, trying to pry into other's secrets, or hunt occasion against men with whom they have no business. It seems to me, that the Saviour's rule of casting the beam out of their own eye, would be a good one for them to follow, before they can see a mote in their brother's eye. Tell them, they will find themselves, like the viper in the shop,

LICKING FILES!

VERBUM SAT.

WONDERFUL METEOR.

The Westfield, N. Y. Messenger of the 18th April, gives a full account of an extraordinary meteor which passed over that town at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the Monday previous. The noise of its explosion was such as to jar the houses and awaken many of the people. Mr. Horace Palmer, who was on his way from Dunkirk to Westfield states that when about three miles from Dunkirk he was suddenly surrounded by a painful vivid light proceeding from a quantity of jelly like substance which fell on and about him, producing a sulphurous smell, a difficulty of breathing and a severe sensation of heart. As soon as he could so far recover from his astonishment as to look up, he saw the body of a terrific meteor passing above him, and appearing to be about a mile high. Its size appeared to be three or four feet in diameter, and nearly a mile in length. Its dimensions soon varied, becoming at first broader, and then diminishing to one fourth less than its former size, when it apparently separated in pieces and fell to the earth; and immediately after he heard the explosion, which he says was tremendous. When Mr. Palmer arrived at Westfield, his face had the appearance of being severely scorched, and his eyes were much affected, and he did not recover for two or three days. Mr. Palmer is reputed to be a man of integrity and of temperate habits; and his story, though marvelous, is generally believed. The meteor was seen by several other people, who speak of luminous bodies being detached from it. Its progress was attended by a noise similar to that of a train of cars on a rail road. A man who saw it from Salem, represents it to have been of dimensions much larger than described by Mr. Palmer. The report of the explosion was heard also at Buffalo.

N. Y. Mechanic.

Natural Curiosity.—The following incredible account of a remarkable leicle is copied from one of the late English papers:—

"On Sunday, the 6th of January, the inhabitants of Askrigg and its vicinity were led, by curiosity, to visit an leicle, which had formed itself from a small fall of water, at the turn-off, on its course to drive a mill-wheel; the form being a cone with an opening about six feet from its base, sufficient to admit the body of any person into the interior, which was descended into by means of a ladder, its height 23 feet, and its base 7—when, after further examination, another apart-

ment was found, formed behind by means of two grand pillars of solid ice, with a base of three feet and a half; both were proved by admission to hold 20 people. In the afternoon a company of ladies regaled themselves with a bottle of wine. The night being mild, several lights were placed on the inside, where the transparent view struck the eye with such splendid grandeur as it is impossible to describe. At the same time a party of vocal and instrumental performers were placed in one of the apartments, and assembled round with several pieces of sacred music to a very late hour.

"SHOCKING OCCURENCE."

The Sandusky Clarion gives the following "horrid attempt at murder," which lately occurred there.

"Late on Wednesday evening, our citizens in the neighborhood of the corner of Water and Jackson street, were startled from their slumbers by the most fearful shrieks for help, accompanied with appalling cries of *murder!* Several persons hastily armed with bludgeons hurried instantly to an old out-building in the vicinity, from whence the alarm proceeded. The shrieks fearful increased, now accompanied by the agonizing entreaty 'OH! COME QUICK!!—HE'S EATING ME UP!!' A light was at length procured, and all rushed forward to the scene of action, and, oh horror! what a spectacle presented itself!! The unfortunate victim lay stretched upon the earth, with pallid countenance, teeth chattering, and eye-balls starting from their sockets.—

One side of his face was covered with—*slaver!* His only companions were found to be a pair of calves, one of which was engaged in *sucking his ear*, while the other stood calmly by inspecting the operation, wondering, no doubt, which of the twain was most badly "*sucked.*"

Upon inquiry, it appeared that the individual in question—a loafer who had been hanging about the place for some time—had got an extra touch of the "*crathur,*" and had gone into the building in search of lodgings for the night.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

"I say strange, it rains," said a merchant the other day to a square built down easter, who was quietly passing his store; "you had better stop in and buy an umbrella—I'll sell you one at half price." Without a word of reply the Yankee walked in, selected one of very superior silk, and enquired the price. "Five dollars, sir, we sell them at—have never sold them for less," was the polite response of the merchant, who in his eagerness for trade, had already forgotten his conditions of sale. Jonathan coolly laying down two dollars and a half, took the umbrella and walked off, leaving the merchant to calculate his profits upon the sale of his goods at half price.

Punctuation.—It was at least a century after the discovery of the art of printing, before any other marks of punctuation than the colon or period were used. About that time a perpendicular stroke, like a parenthesis without its curves, was introduced to designate the pause of a comma. The notes of exclamation and interrogation were not used till the early part of the last century. Law books were formerly printed as law documents are now written, without stops, which rendered it some what difficult to understand the meaning, and hence arose the well known phrase, "the glorious uncertainty of the law."

"Caution to Medlers."—A black snake, which had discovered the nest of a woodpecker, climbed up the tree, and putting his head into the hole swallowed the woodpecker. Alas! when he would have withdrawn, he found his throat so much distended by his supper, that he could not get back, and so he died with his length exposed, dangling from the woodpecker's hole, an admonition to all who passed by, not to go *into* a scrape until they had contrived how to get out of it.

Custom House Seizure.—The New

York Journal of Commerce states: That three several importations of crushed sugar, shipped from London to that port amounting in value to \$50,000, have been seized because the packages contain less than six hundred pounds each. These sugars are all from one manufacturer, sent to N. York merely for the purpose of being reshipped to the Mediterranean, where sugars are admitted at a less duty from the United States than from England. There is no suspicion (adds the Journal) of any design to defraud this government or violate its laws, but on examination, it is found that an old law upon the subject made this provision.

In publishing the foregoing, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette justly remarks:—"What a pity that there should be any interference with the 'free trade,' which allows England to trade with the ports of the Mediterranean by the way of N. York!! Great Britain finds it of course, much to her advantage to have trade free every where but at home."

Military and Scientific.—We are informed by letters from Illinois that James Arlington Bennet, L. L. D. Counsellor at Law, of Arlington House, Long Island, has been commissioned by Governor Lincoln, of that state, as "Inspector General of the Nauvoo Legion" with the rank and title of "Major General."

General Bennet was an officer in the United States Artillery during the last war with England, and resigned his commission on the coming of peace. Had he remained in the service, he would by

this time, most likely, have been a General officer on his pay only, whereas he is now a *General Officer* who can well afford to keep a pair of *war horses*, as well as a pair of epaulettes.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been recently conferred on him by one of the Western Universities, in testimony of his extensive scientific attainments, and we think very meritoriously.—N. Y. Sun.

Why does the present year resemble the year before last? Because the year before last was 1840, and this is eighteen hundred forty two. The N. Y. Arena said this.

Woman's Wit.—One of their own sex says of women:—"Thanks to the education which is given them, they learn to cheat the men whenever they choose; and the greatest fool among them can make a man believe that black is white."

Writing on Papers.—The New York Sun says:—A large number of suits are now pending against persons, for violations of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a fine of \$5, and \$3 62 1-2 costs. If the case is used, and goes to judgment, an expense of \$40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option with the Court.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

"Sambo, what your opinion ob dat bankrupt law?"

"Tink him first rate, Pompey. I imply for de application miceself."

"Just explain him principles."

"Why you see he now; jest lend me dat half dollar you got for whitewashing."

(Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his pocket.)

"Here, den, now I owes the shoemaker three shillings, and you a half dollar, besides the grocer's bill; now dis half dollar is all the property I got; I divides him according to de debts."

Pompey—"I take dat half dollar back."

Sambo—(with amazement)—"Do you tink dis child green? I'm a bankrupt; you gets your share with the oder creditors."

POTATOE BLACK.—We are informed by an old painter, says the N. Y. American Mechanic, that potatoes being baked moderately at first in a close vessel from which air is excluded, and exposed to increased heat until they are completely charred through, they may be ground in oil, and thus produce a beautiful black, superior in many respects to any other black in use.—[Cin. Post.

LONG FAST.—The Sun states a circumstance of a chicken being confined on board the schooner Thos. H. Benton, which lately arrived at this port, for twenty-seven days, without food. We once saw a cat taken out of a bale of cotton, which had been shipped at New Orleans, and been enclosed for two months, and upon being taken out, laid panting for a few minutes, and then started in pursuit of rats of which there was a plentiful supply in the factory.—[Republican.

A New Line on Lake Erie.—Several of the boats—one or two of them Canadian—now running on Lake Erie, are about forming an independent line, to run between Buffalo and Detroit, touching at Canadian ports.

Too many males.—There are 300,000 more males than females in the United States. A bachelor editor commenting on this fact, says those supernumerary men may as well be shot, seeing they can't get married, and concludes by calling for a gun.

A man is more faithful and true to another person's secret than to his own; a woman, on the contrary, keeps her own secret better than another's.

It is a sad thing when men have neither art enough to speak well, nor judgment enough to hold their tongues: this is the foundation of all impertinence.

By the laws of France, two copies of every journal must be sent, as soon as printed, to the office of the King's Attorney, for inspection.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN SKILL.—The Springfield Post says that Maj. Whistler, the Chief Engineer of the Western Railroad, has been invited by the Emperor of Russia to superintend the construction of a similar public work in that country, offering him a very large remuneration.

"Did you pull my nose in earnest, sir?"

"Certainly I did Sir,"—(giving it another tweak.)

"It's well for you—for I don't allow any body to *joke* me in that way."

A FACT!—Men have a right to smoke, but not to puff their vapors in the face of other people.—Saugamo Journal.

John M. Niles has been elected U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Connecticut.

The band, both brass and martial, are warned to appear, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, at the Temple; by order of

L. W. HANCOCK,
D. B. HUNTINGTON,
Captains.

June 11, 1842.

COURT MARTIAL OF THE NAUVOO LEGION.

ORDINANCE NO. 2

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Court Martial of the Nauvoo Legion in general court assembled, That there shall be added to the staff of the Major General two Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Colonel; and to the staff of each Brigadier General an Adjutant, a Sergeant Major, and a Quarter Master Sergeant, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 2. Each company shall consist of not less than thirty-two, nor more than sixty-four, privates; Provided, That companies consisting of less than thirty-two privates may be attached to other companies—and companies consisting of more than sixty-four privates may have the surplus numbers attached to other companies—at the discretion of the general officers of the line.

Sec. 3. There may be two musicians attached to each Company, in addition to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, thereof.

Sec. 4. The companies situated out of the Nauvoo Precinct shall not be compelled to attend the general parades in the City of Nauvoo, excepting the July parade—Provided, That they hold an equal number of parades in their respective precincts; neither shall the officers, and non-commissioned officers, out of said Nauvoo Precinct be compelled to attend courts martial, except the July drill in each year.

Sec. 5. The Companies situated out of the Nauvoo Precinct may hold their courts of assessment of fines, and appeals, within the bounds of their respective companies, on the days fixed upon by Ordinance No. 1—and the said courts shall, in that case, be composed of the Captain as President—the Orderly Sergeant as Secretary—and the Lieutenants as members—and the returns shall be made as in other cases, to the Adjutant General.

Sec. 6. The Major General shall receive the same compensation for inspecting, recording, making returns, and other duties devolving on him, as is now allowed by law to the Brigade Inspectors of the Militia of the State of Illinois: the Surgeon general shall be allowed one dollar for each invalid examined and discharged; and the War Secretary shall be allowed fifty cents for recording each discharge aforesaid.

Sec. 7. No squadron of the 1st Cohort, or Battalion of the 2nd, shall consist of less than two, nor more than four Companies; and no Regiment shall consist of less than two, nor more than four Squadrons or Battalions.

Sec. 8. The ranking officer present at any law-making Court Martial of the Legion, (excepting the Lieutenant General,) shall be the President of said court; and to War Secretary of the Major General, the Secretary; and all laws, or ordinances, passed by the said Court Martial shall be submitted to the Lieutenant General for his approval or disapproval—and in case of his disapproval, the act shall be returned to the succeeding Court Martial with his objections in writing; and if then passed by two-thirds of the court it shall become a law without his signature.

Sec. 9. That all laws, and parts of laws, inconsistent with this ordinance, be and they hereby are repealed.

Passed June 3rd, A. D. 1842.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Major General,
and President of the Court Martial.

JAMES SLOAN, War Secretary, and
Secretary of the Court Martial.

Approved June 6th 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Lieutenant Gen'l.

POETRY.

For the Wasp.

THE TATTTLER.

It has been said by some, that woman's soul
Should never hate.

I know the placid wreath
Of gentleness, is beautiful upon
The female brow: and that the pure, white wand
Of innocence, by woman wielded, has
A salutary potency, that is
Superior to arbitrary power:

That in her bosom pity's mellow tones
Are more congenial to the sphere which heav'n
Design'd for her, than hatred's sterner voice.

I know the worth of female rectitude—
It is the fairest gem upon the crest
Of social life; and I would not presume
To step beyond the sacred halo of
Propriety; but yet, one character,
I almost dare to hate. And e'en in this
Age of effeminacy; is there who,
Would say—would think that woman should
not hate

The Tattler, whose unhallowed business seems
To wake up nonsense and to stir up strife!

But after all, I feel my heart relax,
And pity is preponderating in
My breast. I pity every human form
That haplessly is the receptacle
Of that ignoble, most detestable
Of every human trait! Whose head is but
A vacuum where thought is totally
Proscribed and sent a wanderer abroad?
Where vanity holds undisputed sway
And sits enthron'd o'er pompous nothingness,
Where, if reflection chance to come, she finds
No seat—no resting place—no lamp to shine
Upon her path: but like a traveler
When left in some dark spacious catacomb,
Amid the mould'ring heaps, to stumble o'er
Unconscious matter, without path or guide;
Is lost in everlasting hopelessness!

Poor brainless scull! where every idle tale
Without exception, may be introduc'd
And meet a cordial welcome:—not to be
Rank'd with the subjects of forgetfulness
And hid with prudent secrecy away;
But to be cloth'd in the imposing garb
Of seeming consequence, and usher'd forth
On the first breeze that is made tremulous
By that untam'd, destructive instrument
Of mischief—that dread bane of social peace
And happiness, the Tattler's busy tongue.

Wretched propensity! and wretched the
Possessor of this execrable vice!
Whose soul, if soul is there at all, must be
Unto nonentity so near allied,
As to require a microscopic pow'r
To smell it into visibility.

But while the person shares my pity; if
I should not hate, I surely may despise
The character, the mean propensity:—
'Tis falsehood's vehicle and slander's tool
To throw dark shadows over innocence,
And magnify misfortune into fault.
It often serpentineally creeps into
The sanctuary of domestic life,
And with the sacred key of confidence,
Draws out the secrets of the drawing room,
And puts them on the winds of heav'n afloat.

I hope I never shall commit a crime
Of such enormous magnitude, as would
Draw down on me an unrelenting frown
Of heav'n, that would subject me to endure
The torment of the Tattler's senseless buzz.
I'd rather live in solitude amid
The deep impervious wilds, and listen to
The silent speech of nature; and regale
My spirit with the music of the breeze.

O that an abler pen than mine would paint
This vice in all its innate ugliness,
With its deformities and hatefulness,
And make it look so like its very self;
That thro' disfigurement it may return
Down to the nether shades from whence it came.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—It is rumored
in some of the foreign Journals that Louis Phil-
lippe is seriously ill of the dropsey, a disease
from which he cannot hope to recover at his
age, being now nearly sixty nine. Should his
demise take place soon, look out for trouble in
France. He will be succeeded by his son, the
Duke of Orleans, a man of respectable talents.
He is about 30 years of age.

Old Deacon M—— was the only store-
keeper in a pretty little village "up country," and
used to take great pleasure in chateauising the
youth who might visit his store. One stormy
day—business dull—the Deacon was quietly
smoking by the side of a cheerful fire, when a
ragged urchin entered, who seemed a fit subject
on which the Deacon might exercise his question
powers. The Deacon drew a long whiff—then
pulled out his pipe, and exhaling a long column
of smoke, called the lad to him; and patting him
on the shoulders, asked him—

"My son, what's the strongest thing you know
of?"

The lad thought a moment, then scratching
his bump of communicativeness through a hole
in his hat, answered—

"Why, I reckon marm knows, she's ternal
strong herself; she can lick ad any time, and
she said the butter I got her totter day was the
strongest thing she ever seed yet—for that was
so strong she could'nt hold it after she got it
down."

As the poor hungry beggar views
His tattered, torn and worn-out shoes,
'Alas!' cries he, 'they're full of holes.'
These are the days that try men's soles!"

Saturday Courier.

THE VERY ONE.—A Frenchman, who was ex-
hibiting various sacred relics and other curiosi-
ties, produced among other things a sword,
which he assured his visitors was 'de sword dat
Balaam had wen he would kill the ass.' A
spectator remarked that Balaam had no sword,
but only wished for one. 'Ver well; dis is de
ver one he wish for.'—Ladies' Gazette.

MATRIMONY IN FRANCE.—The European Cor-
respondent of the Madisonian gives the follow-
ing translation of an advertisement which he
copied some time since from the Persian Jour-
nal. It will give some idea of French matrimo-
ny.

"Madame Saintonge, No. 28, Rue—— is
always prepared to accommodate persons who
wish to get married. She has now on hand a
number of rich young ladies and widows desir-
ous of being established in life. (All letters to
be post paid.)

VAN ZANT ACQUITTED.—We learn with sur-
prise, that the Ecclesiastical Court instituted
for the trial of Van Zant at Rochester, has ac-
quitted him of the charges preferred against
him in that city. This is wrong, or the verdict
in the late criminal trial was unjust. His re-
ference has been infamously calumniated, or the
robe has suffered a wicked stain!

NOTICE.

THE Burying Ground south east of the city
has been laid out in family burying lots, a
number of which will be offered for sale, at pub-
lic auction, on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A.
M., at the office of Gen. Hyram Smith.

Terms—one third on the day of sale, one third
in six months from sale, and one third in twelve
months from sale, with approved security.

By order of the City Council.

WILSON LAW,

Committee to sell.

Nauvoo, June 4th 1842.

STRAYED

From the undersigned, a brown colored cow,
(farrow) rather thin in order; any person giv-
ing information of said cow, so that she can be
obtained, will be reasonably rewarded.

IN the matter of the Petition of GEORGE
BACKSTER, a bankrupt to be discharged
from his debts. NOTICE is hereby given to
all creditors and others interested of George
Backster a bankrupt to appear before the Dis-
trict Court of the United States on the 8th day
of July, A. D. 1842, at the city of Springfield,
in the district of Illinois, and show cause if any
they have why the aforesaid George Backster
should not receive a final discharge from all his
debts, and a certificate thereof be granted to
him. Dated at Springfield this 4th day of April
A. D. 1842.

Strong & Doremus, solicitors for petitioner.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salebery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horner's Town.
W. I. Appleby, Recless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.

MICHIGAN.

Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

OHIO.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

NEW YORK.

John Johnson, Kirtland.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Amos Davis,
of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt
and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Amos Davis of
Hancock county has filed his petition in this
Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the Act of Con-
gress, in such case made and provided; and that
an order has been duly entered in this Court ap-
pointing the 6th day of June next, at the Dis-
trict Court room in the City of Springfield in
this District, as the time and place for the hear-
ing of said petition; all persons interested may
then and there appear and show cause, if any
they have, why the prayer of said Petition should
not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT.

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Charles
Warner, of Hancock co., to be declared a
Bankrupt and to be discharged from his
debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles
Warner, of Hancock co., has filed his
Petition in this Court to be declared a
Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his
debts under the Act of Congress, in such
case made and provided: and that an order
has been duly entered in this Court ap-
pointing the 6th day of June next, at the
District Court room in the City of Spring-
field in this District, as the time and place for
the hearing of said Petition; all persons inter-
ested may then and there appear and show
cause, if any they have, why the prayer of
said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT.

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Windsor
P. Lyon, of Hancock county to be de-
clared a Bankrupt and to be discharged
from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Windsor P.
Lyon of Hancock county has filed his pe-
tition in this Court to be declared a Bank-
rupt and to be discharged from his debts
under the Act of Congress, in such case
made and provided: and that an order
has been duly entered in this Court ap-
pointing the 6th day of June next, at the
District Court room in the City of Spring-
field in this District, as the time and place
for the hearing of said petition; all per-
sons interested may then and there appear
and show cause, if any they have, why
the prayer of said Petition should not be
granted.

Dated this 2nd day of May A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT.

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo &
adjoining country for the liberal patronage
heretofore extended to him and respectfully so-
licits a continuation of the same. From the ex-
perience and success he has had during six
years' practice in the various diseases prevalent
with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an
assiduous attention to business to give ample
satisfaction to all those who may favor him with
a call. Particular attention will be paid to all
affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated 5 miles south west of Carthage, 12
miles from Warsaw, and 10 miles from the city of
Nauvoo, containing 200 acres: half timber, and
the balance farming land, with about 100 acres
under fence. A comfortable dwelling house, good
stable and other out buildings; also a thriving
young apple orchard &c. &c.

The said tract may advantageously be divided
into two or more smaller farms with never fail-
ing stock-water running through each tract.

Price low, and terms accommodating. Apply
to J. B. BACKENSTOS.

Carthage Hancock co. Ill. May 6th, 1842.

[STRAYED,

FROM the "Trustee in Trust," President
Joseph Smith, a black Cow and Calf, the
utheing of Joseph Carleton. Whoever will re-
turn said cow, and give information of the
same, will add to the funds of the Temple,
and a reasonable charge will be paid if wished
May 21, 1842.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITHIN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

In the matter of the Petition of Samuel H.
Smith, of Hancock County, to be declared a
Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel H. Smith
of Hancock County has filed his petition in
this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be
discharged from his debts under the Act of
Congress, in such case made and provided: and
that an order has been duly entered in this
Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at
the District Court room in the City of Spring-
field in this District, as the time and place for
the hearing of said petition; all persons inter-
ested may then and there appear and show
cause if any they have, why the prayer of said
petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN, & WHEAT.

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITHIN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

In the matter of the Petition of Vinson
Knight, of Hancock county, to be declared a
Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Vinson Knight
of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this
Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the Act of Con-
gress, in such case made and provided: and
that an order has been duly entered in this
Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at
the District Court room in the City of Spring-
field in this District, as the time and place for
the hearing of said Petition; all persons inter-
ested may then and there appear and show
cause, if any they have, why the prayer of
said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Joseph Smith,
of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt
and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Smith, of
Hancock county has filed his petition in this
Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the Act of Con-
gress, in such case made and provided: and that
an order has been duly entered in this Court ap-
pointing the 6th day of June next, at the Dis-
trict court room in the City of Springfield in this
District, as the time and place for the hearing
of said petition; all persons interested may then
and there appear and show cause, if any they
have, why the prayer of said Petition should
not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of John P.
Green of Hancock county to be declared a
Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Green of
Hancock county has filed his petition in this
Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the Act of Con-
gress, in such case made and provided: and
that an order has been duly entered in this

Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at
the District Court room in the city of Spring-
field in this District, as the time and place for
the hearing of said petition; all persons inter-
ested may then and there appear and show
cause if any they have, why the prayer of said
petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT.

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITHIN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

In the matter of the Petition of George Morey
of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt
and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that George Morey of
Hancock county, has filed his Petition in this
Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the Act of Con-
gress, in such case made and provided: and
that an order has been duly entered in this
Court appointing the 6th day of June next, at
the District Court room in the city of Spring-
field in this District, as the time and place for
the hearing of said Petition; all persons inter-
ested may then and there appear and show
cause if any they have, why the prayer of said
Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of April A. D. 1842.

J. H. RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

We have tasted in Boston a delicious
portable soup, put up at Nantes, but were
not aware that entire joints of meat,
poultry, and game could be so kept as to
retain their natural flavor through the
changes of climate and time. These
things, however, as well as fish, green
peas, milk and potatoes, are preserved
and patented by those indefatigable, gour-
mands the English.—ib.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 10.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, June 18, 1842.

Whole Number 10

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
WM. SMITH,
At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

For The Wasp.

MR. EDITOR:—

Mr. S. Francis, Editor of the 'Sangamo Journal,' in his 562nd number, has seen proper to attack me, some of my friends, and the Nauvoo Institutions, in so unprovoked and ungentlemanly, a manner as to call for a few passing remarks. The following is the article alluded to; to wit:

"LET HIM THAT READETH, UNDERSTAND!"

"The editor of the State Register, and other Van Buren presses of this State, are endeavoring to create a sympathy in favor of the Mormons, the European Catholics, and the Van Buren office-holders who are associated in politics, by charging some of our candidates with laboring to excite a spirit of persecution against them. We have heard one of Gen. DUNCAN's speeches, and he certainly said nothing about the Mormon or Catholic religion, but did say much, and the public has much to say, about the Van Buren office-holders, forming a coalition with those two churches, which are known (so far as the Mormons and European Catholics are concerned,) under the dictation of their Pope, Priests and Prophet. Mr. Van Buren's instructions to our Charge d'Affaires at Naples, to assure the Pope of Rome, that 'it would afford him pleasure to extend the protection of the government to his (the Pope's) subject in the United States,' must be understood as an acknowledgement that a foreign

potentate may, and does now, subjects, in this land, by the Constitution and laws of which, every man is declared free and independent, and by which same constitution every citizen is prohibited from receiving any honorable title from, or holding allegiance to any foreign prince or power: and no man, with true American feelings, can regard the person who would utter so servile a sentiment for the purpose of securing votes in his favor, influenced and controlled by a foreign power, in any other light than as a traitor to his country. The late Acts of the Legislature of New York, passed by a party vote of the Van Burenites, in obedience to the dictation of Bishop Hughes is another evidence of the disposition of this organized office seeking party, to still further secure the votes of the subjects of His Holiness in this country.

The people have much to say, and will say much also, in relation to the CORRUPT BARGAIN between the leaders of the same party in Illinois, and Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, by which they have formed a league to govern the State. They gave him power, and he is to give them votes. It is for exposing this infamous and dangerous plot, that the editor of the State Register is endeavoring to create a sympathy in favor of the Mormons, by a hypocritical attempt to raise the cry of persecution.

And in order to put the public in full possession of what we consider conclusive evidence of the existence of such a nefarious PLOT AND LEAGUE, we have been at considerable trouble to embody and now present to them various ex-

tracts from the Acts which grant odious and dangerous powers to the Mormons, from 'The Times and Seasons,' their newspaper, and from the Journals of the Legislature, which Journals clearly show that it was the leaders of the Van Buren party, who smuggled those Acts through the Legislature:—

The 10th section of the Act incorporating the Nauvoo House Association, is in the following words:—

"And whereas Joseph Smith has furnished said association with ground whereon to erect said House, it is further declared that said Smith and his heirs, shall hold by PERPETUAL SUCCESSION a suit of rooms in the said House, to be set apart and conveyed in due form of law."

See Acts of 1841, page 152.

The only objection the public can have to this provision is the attempt to entail an estate upon the family of this head of the Mormon church; which is a principle odious to freemen, is against the spirit and genius of our government, and if this office seeking party be once fairly established in power through the influence of this coalition, will undoubtedly be followed by its usual accompaniment, of an hereditary title, to be held by him and his heirs in like perpetual succession.

The act incorporating the City of Nauvoo, confers upon the Mormons most extraordinary powers. Section 24 of this act provides for the establishment of a University, conferring upon its officers legislative powers, equal to those possessed by the Legislature itself.

Section 25 of the same act provides for the establishment of a military corps of indefinite size, called "Legion," to the officers of which are granted powers both dangerous and offensive. By it, the commissioned military officers are constituted the "LAW MAKING power," with no restriction whatever, except the constitution of the United States and of this

State,—the force of which may be seen from the entire section as follows.—

"The City Council may organize the inhabitants of said city subject to military duty into a body of independent military men, to be called the 'Nauvoo Legion,' the court martial of which shall be composed of the commissioned officers of said Legion, and constitute the law-making power, with full power and authority, to make, ordain, establish, and execute all such laws and ordinances as may be considered necessary for the benefit, government and regulation of said Legion: Provided, said court martial shall pass no law, or act repugnant to, or inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or of this State. The said legion shall perform the same amount of military duty as is now, or may be hereafter required of the regular militia of the State, and shall be at the disposal of the Mayor, in executing the laws and ordinances of the city corporation, and the laws of the State, and at the disposal of the Governor, for the public defence, and the execution of the laws of the State, or of the United States and shall be entitled to their proportion of the public arms, and provided also, that said Legion shall be exempt from all other military duty."

Under the power conferred by this section the Mormons have created the office of Lieutenant General, and have elected Joe Smith to the same, who has actually been commissioned by the Governor as such officer, which makes him the highest military officer in the United States, and when in the service of the United States, he will command all its armies. Gen. WASHINGTON was appointed Lieutenant General after the revolution, but since his resignation the office has remained vacant in the army of the United States, and thus Joe Smith is believed to be the only officer of that rank now in this country. He is certainly the superior of all the militia officers of Illinois, and in service will rank above them all.

Although some question his right to command Gen. Scott, if called into the service of the United States, yet it is the opinion of experienced military men with whom we have conferred, that there is no doubt upon this point, as no rule is better understood or more clearly settled in our country, than that, when a regular and militia officer are acting together in the United States service, if of the same grade the former takes precedence, but if the militia officer is of superior rank, he is entitled to the command; and thus, as Lieutenant General is higher than Major General and the latter is the highest office in the army of the United States, there can be no doubt, that when in the service of the United States, Lieutenant General Joseph Smith will command her armies.

Thus it will be seen that the "law-making power" given to this extraordinary military corps, composed as it is chiefly of foreigners, is bad enough. But it is no worse than the omission to require of its officers an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of this State.—The 26th section of the same act exempts these privileged Mormons from working on the public roads, and only requires of them three days work in the year upon the streets of their city, while all other citizens may be compelled to work each year five days upon the roads.

Section 27, of the same act is in the following words:

"The city council shall have power to provide for the punishment of offenders by imprisonment in the county or city jail in all cases; when such offenders shall fail or refuse to pay the fines and forfeitures which may be recovered against them." [See Acts of 1841, page 57.]

Here power is given to the Mormons to imprison, for an indefinite and unlimited period, which may be extended to continue during his life, any person who may be unable or unwilling to pay any fine

they may choose to impose for any breach real or imaginary, of any law or ordinance they may choose to enact. And as an example of the danger our citizens are in from this power, being lodged in their hands, we copy from the Times and Seasons, of October 1st, 1841, the first law passed by this extraordinary corporation under their most extraordinary charter. It is entitled—

"AN Ordinance in relation to religious societies."

"S. c. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That the Catholic, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptist, Latter Day Saints, Quakers, Episcopalians, Universalists, Unitarians, Mahomedans, and all other religious sects and denominations, whatever, shall have free toleration, and equal privileges, in this city and should any person be guilty of ridiculing, abusing, or otherwise depreciating another in consequence of his religion, or of disturbing or interrupting any religious meeting within the limits of this city, he shall on conviction thereof before the Mayor of Municipal Court, be considered a disturber of the public peace, and fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of said Mayor or Court."

"S. c. 2nd. It is hereby made the duty of all municipal officers to notice and report to the Mayor, any breach or violation of this, or any other ordinance of this city that may come within their knowledge, or of which they may be advised, and any officer aforesaid is hereby fully authorized to arrest all such violators of rule law, and order either with or without process."

"S. c. 3rd. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage."

Passed March 1st 1841.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

We would enquire, what citizens can be safe in passing through that favored city, if he is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for six

months, (and for life if he cannot pay the fine,) for "ridiculing, abusing, or otherwise depreciating" the Mormon or any other religion, especially when it is made the duty of every officer to notice and report it to the Mayor, who is the final judge in the case? and that, too, without the ordinary process of law, which in every other case, and before every other tribunal in the State is considered indispensable to the protection of the liberty and property of citizens?

Enough, we think has been quoted from these laws, to shew that more power than is safe, proper, or consistent with the liberty and security of our citizens, has been conferred upon this Mormon Church, and thus has been consummated that most to be deprecated and justly odious of all unions, that of Church and State—the Church here being constituted the law-making power in four distinct departments, the civil government, the military, the judiciary and the literary.

Now for the history of the passage of these acts through the Legislature, the how, and the wherefore. These measures were introduced into the Senate by Mr. LITTLE, a whig Senator from Hancock County, who held his seat, (we believe,) by Mormon votes, and, therefore, may have felt bound to present them, whether he voted for them or not.

The first in order, being the bill to incorporate the city of Nauvoo, after being thus introduced, was, a motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, read a second time by its title, and on motion of Mr. LITTLE referred to the committee on the judiciary, [see Senate Journal, Friday, 27th November 1840,] and was on the 5th day of December, 1840, [see Senate Journal, page 45,] reported back by Mr. SNYDER, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom the same had been referred, with an amendment.

The bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. No vote on this bill appears to have been recorded in the Senate, and the above is all that we can find in its Journal respecting it.

In the House of Representatives on the 10th of December, on motion of Mr. DODGE, this bill was considered, and on motion of Mr. TURNEY, the rules of the House were dispensed with, and it was read the first and second time by its title, and referred to the committee on the judiciary. [See House Journal, page 100.]

On the 12th day of the same month, Mr. KITCHELL, from the committee on the Judiciary to whom the same had been referred, reported this bill back to the House without amendment, and it was ordered to a third reading—when Mr. OLIVER moved to dispense with the rules of the House, and that the bill be read a third time by its title, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. [See House Journal, page 110.]

This is the short history of the passage of an act incorporating a city, establishing an university, creating an independent military legion, and authorizing the imprisonment of our citizens, all without recording a vote at any stage in either house, and without reading the bill at all, in the House of Representatives. It will be borne in mind, that Mr. LITTLE, though a whig, was elected by the Mormons, and that every other person who took an active part in smuggling this bill through the legislature, was of the organized Van Buren party: neither must it be forgotten that these persons profess to be opposed

to all acts of incorporation, and were on all other occasions very strenuous to have a repealing clause in all such acts although no such clause was proposed to this act.

The evidence that a corrupt motive influenced certain leaders to effect the passage of this act, does not stop here. We have the report of a speech made by Mr. Hicks, of Jefferson county, before a considerable audience at the court house, in which is found the following:

“Mr. Hicks, said he had examined the charters granted to the Mormons—that he was opposed to all such incorporations, and was about to oppose these, but was persuaded to let them pass by his democratic friends, who assured him that if they could get these bills through, the Mormons would vote for their candidates at the next election, and as he had deferred on some other occasions from his democratic friends, which had given offence, he was induced to abandon his opposition to these bills and let them pass.”

It will be seen by the following letter from the Mormon Prophet, which we copy from the Times and Seasons of May 6th, 1841, that Judge Douglass, who is notoriously one of the greatest managers of the party, and who has boasted of having introduced the Van Buren Convention system in this State, has had an efficient agency in procuring the passage of these measures; and if he had no hand in making the bargain, the public have a right to call on him to explain how he has ever proved himself friendly to the people, and how and with whom he interested himself to obtain these several charters, holding as he did at the time, the office of Secretary of State; and why did they vote him the freedom of the city?

CITY OF NAUVOO, May 6th, 1841.

To the editors of the Times and Seasons:

Gentlemen—I wish, through the medium of your paper, to make known that on Sunday last I had the honor of receiving a visit from the Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, who addressed the assembly and expressed his satisfaction at what he had seen and heard respecting our people, and took that opportunity of returning thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for conferring upon him the freedom of the city, stating that he was not aware of rendering us any service of sufficient importance to deserve such marked honor. Judge Douglass has ever proved himself friendly to this people, and interested himself to obtain for us our several charters, holding at the time the office of Secretary of State.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

JOSEPH SMITH.

If an honorable or pure motive induced Judge Douglass to use his official influence with the legislature, let him show how, and with whom he used his influence. He certainly cannot plead ignorance of the outrageous provisions of these “great chartered privileges.” But Judge’s connection with, or service to these Mormons, does not stop here, as appears from the following extract from a General order of Lieut. General Joseph Smith, which was occasioned by a controversy between the Nauvoo Legion and the Hancock county militia, in which the Judge takes sides with the Mormons; and as appears from the papers, appointed the Mormon Major General Bennett, Master in Chancery, to protect the Mormons.—This appears to have given great offence to the citizens of that county. The General order referred to is published in the Times and Seasons of May 15, 1841.

NAUVOO LEGION, Head Quarters Nauvoo Legion, City of Nauvoo, Ill., May 4, 1841.

“As will be seen by the following opinion of Judge Douglass of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois; that when no man stands more deservedly high in the public estimation, as an able and profound jurist, politician and statesman; the officers and privates belonging to the Legion, are exempt from all military duty, not required by the legally constituted authorities thereof: they are therefore expressly inhibited from performing any military service not ordered by the general officers, or directed by the court-martial.”

Here follows the opinion of Judge Douglass, which shows that he prejudged and decided, by volunteering an opinion upon matters of law that were almost certain to come before him for adjudication in his judicial capacity—besides which he appointed the Mormon Major General Bennett, Master in Chancery, in reference to this particular case. Comment upon a course so extraordinary, unprecedented and abhorrent to all who value the

purity and independence of the judiciary, is useless, and renders unnecessary any remarks upon the conduct imputed to him by rumor, in relation to his discharging this Joe Smith from arrest by virtue of a State warrant issued upon the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, in which State Joe was indicted for high treason—and similar conduct in granting a new trial to two Mormons, convicted of larceny by a jury, and the entry of a nolle prosequi by the State’s Attorney, another Van Buren disciple.

The general order proceeds—

“If officers act upon the obsolete laws of the little book which have been repealed years since, it will be sweet to the taste but make the law bitter, and should any civil or military officer attempt to enforce the collection of any military fines upon the members of the Legion, excepting when such fines are assessed by the court-martial of the Legion, such persons are directed to apply to the master in Chancery for Hancock county, for an injunction to stay the illegal proceedings.”

JOSEPH SMITH, Lieut. General.
JOHN C. BENNETT, Maj. General.

And he might have added, “Mayor of the City of Nauvoo, Chancellor of the University, master in Chancery for Hancock Circuit, Court and Quarter Master General of Illinois.”

This appointment by Judge Douglass of Major General Bennett as master in Chancery, called forth severe strictures upon Bennett and Douglass, from a press located in a neighboring village, as will be seen from an extract from the ‘Times and Seasons’ of June 15, 1841.

“THE WARSAW SIGNAL.”

“We can hardly find language to express our surprise and disapprobation at the conduct of the editor of the Signal as manifested in that paper of the 9th ult. We had fondly hoped that the sentiments therein expressed would never have dared to be uttered by any individual in this community in which we reside, and we would ask the editor of the Signal what is the cause of his hostility, of this sudden and unexpected exhibition of feeling, this spirit of opposition and animosity? Whose rights have been disturbed? Gen. Bennett has been appointed Master in Chancery, by Judge Douglass, and Gen. Bennett is a Mormon.”

Again, Governor Carlin has not been wanting in his contributions to pamper the pride and gratify the ambition of this warlike people. He has appointed General Bennett his Quarter Master General, by virtue of which office he has possession of all the arms of the State, and has actually taken most of them to the headquarters of the Nauvoo Legion. And what renders the Governor’s servility to this people still more conspicuous and odious, is his having permitted Bennett to continue to hold the office of Quarter Master General of this State, while Major General of the Nauvoo Legion; offices wholly incompatible with each other—and that this was the case is evident from two general orders issued by Bennett, one in each of the before mentioned capacities, and published in the ‘Times and Seasons’ of May 15th, 1841. The heading, signatures and same extracts from one bearing date, 4th May, 1841, have already been given;—the other is as follows:

“State of Illinois, City of Nauvoo, Quarter Master General’s Office, May 15th A. D. 1841.

To the Militia of Illinois, etc., etc.

Signed, **JOHN C. BENNETT,**
Quarter Master General of Illinois.”

In order to exhibit the spirit actuating, and the designs intended by these Mormon allies of the organized Van Buren office-seeking party, we introduce a few extracts from their writings and speeches. The first is from an oration delivered by Sidney Rigdon:

“We take God and all the holy angels to witness this day, that we warn all men in the name of Jesus Christ, to come on us no more forever. The man or set of men who attempt to do it at the expense of their lives. No man shall be at liberty to come into our streets, to threaten us with mobs; for if he does he shall atone for it before he leaves the place; neither shall he be at liberty to vilify and slander any of us, for suffer it we will not; neither will we indulge any man, or set of men, in instituting vexatious law-suits against us, to cheat us of our just rights; if they attempt it, we will go to the aid of our brethren. We this day then proclaim ourselves free, with a purpose and determination that can never be broken; no never; NO NEVER.

In the Book of Covenants, page 191, is found the following:

“Wherefore I say unto you, that I have sent unto you my everlasting covenant, (namely, the Book of Mormon) even that which was from the beginning, and that which I have promised I have so fulfilled, and the nations of the earth shall bow to it: and if not of themselves, they shall come down, for that which is now exalted of itself, shall be laid low by power.”

On page 76:

“Wherefore the voice of the Lord is unto the ends of the earth, that all that will hear, may prepare ye, prepare ye for that which is to come, for the Lord is nigh, and the anger of the Lord is kindled, and his sword is sheathed in Heaven, and it shall fall upon the inhabitants of the earth, that they that will not hear the voice of his servants, neither give heed to the words of the prophets and apostles, shall be cut off from among the people. Wherefore I have called upon the weak things of the world, those who are unlearned and despised, to thrash the nations by the power of my spirit; and their arm shall be my arm, and I will be their shield and their buckler; and I will gird up their loins, and they shall fight manfully for me, and their enemies shall be under their feet; and I will let fall the sword in their behalf, and with the fire of my indignation will I preserve them.”

The following is by Parley P. Pratt, one of the Mormon twelve apostles:

“The Government of the United States has been engaged for upwards of seven years, in gathering the remnant of Joseph (the Indians) to the very place where they will finally build the New Jerusalem, a city of Zion, with the acquisition of the believing Gentiles, who will gather with them from all the nations of the earth, and this gathering is clearly predicted in the Book of Mormon, and the place appointed and the time set for its fulfillment; and except the gentiles repent of all their abominations, and embrace the same covenant, (the Book of Mormon) and come into the same place of gathering, they will soon be destroyed from off the face of the land, as it is written by Isaiah: ‘The nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish.’ And I will state as a prophecy, that there will not be an unbelieving gentile on the face of the continent 50 years hence; and if they are not greatly scourged, and in a great measure overthrown in 5 or 10 years from this day (1838) when the Book of Mormon will have proved itself false.”

William W. Phelps, Post Master in Caldwell county, Mo., makes the following statement on oath in a judicial proceeding:

“Mr. Rigdon arose and made an address to them, in which he spoke of having borne persecutions, and law-suits, and other privations, and did not intend to bear them any longer: that they meant to resist the law, and if a sheriff came after them with writs they would kill him, and if any body opposed them, they would take off their heads. Joseph Smith, Jr., followed Mr. Rigdon, approving his sentiments, and said that was what they intended to do. Mr. Rigdon then commenced making covenants with uplifted hands, one of which was, that if any persons from the surrounding country came into their town, walking, about, no odds who they might be, any one of that meeting should kill him, and throw him aside into the brush. Another covenant was, to conceal all things. These measures were carried unanimously in the form of covenants, with uplifted hands. Mr. Rigdon then observed, that the kingdom of heaven had been opened, and that a man had slipped his foot, and was dragged into the hazel brush, and said he, the man who slips it shall die.”

We conclude the mass of testimony, compiled for the purpose of establishing beyond a reasonable doubt the positions assumed by us, by quoting a proclamation of Lieutenant General Joseph Smith, which is said by some of his Van Buren friends to have been issued by him in consequence of his nomination for Lieutenant Governor in the Van Buren Convention—it being a principle with that party for every person, when fairly initiated, to use his utmost exertions to sustain its measures. But we think the evidence of its being in pursuance of a corrupt bargain, speaks out too plainly to impose such an excuse upon the people. But we give the document from the ‘Times and Seasons,’ in which it was published:

STATE GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.
CITY OF NAUVOO, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 20th, A. D. 1841.

To my friends in Illinois:—

The Gubernatorial Convention of the State of Illinois have nominated COLONEL ADAM W. SNYDER for GOVERNOR and COLONEL JOHN MORE for LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the STATE OF ILLINOIS—election to take place in August next. COLONEL MORE, like JUDGE DOUGLASS, and EQ. WARREN was an intimate friend of GENERAL BENNETT, long before that gentleman became a member of our community; and General Bennett informs us that no men were more efficient in assisting him to procure our CHARTERED PRIVILEGES, than were COLONEL SNYDER and COLONEL MORE. They are sterling men, and friends of equal rights—opposed to the oppressor’s grasp, and the tyrant’s rod. With such men at the head of our State Government we have nothing to fear. In the next canvass we shall be influence-

ed by no PARTY consideration—and no Carthaginian coalescence or collusion, with our people, will be suffered to affect, or operate against, GENERAL BENNETT OR ANY OTHER OF OUR TRIED FRIENDS ALREADY SEMI-OFFICIALLY IN THE FIELD; so the PUT ZINS; in this country who expect to divide the friends of humanity and equal rights will find themselves mistaken—we care not a fig for WHIG or DEMOCRAT: they are both alike to us; but we shall go for our FRIENDS, OUR TRIED FRIENDS, and the cause of HUMAN LIBERTY, which is the cause of God. We are aware that “DIVIDE AND CONQUER” is the watch-word with many, but with us it cannot be done—we love liberty too well—we have suffered too much to be easily duped—we have no cat’s-paws amongst us. We vote for General Harrison because we loved him—he was a GALLANT OFFICER and a TRIED STATESMAN; but this is no reason why we should always be governed by his FRIENDS—he is now DEAD and a lot of his friends are not ours. We claim the privileges of freemen and shall act accordingly. YOURS is a MASTER SPIRIT, and HIS FRIENDS are OUR FRIENDS—we are willing to cast our banners on the air, and fight by his side in the cause of humanity, and equal rights—the cause of liberty and the law. Snyder, and Moore, are his friends—they are ours. These men are free from the prejudices and superstitutions of the age, and such men we love, and such men will ever receive our support, be their political predilection is what they may.—Snyder, and Moore, are known to be our friends; their friendship is vouched for by those whom we have tried. We will never be justly charged with the sin of ingratitude—they have served us, and we will serve them.

JOSEPH SMITH,
Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion.

To every one who has given in the foregoing a careful perusal, we would put the question—Can any candid man, who is not blinded by the desire or hope of getting an office, doubt for an instant, that the VAN BUREN PARTY—by which we mean those who are striving to live upon the public, and fatten upon its resources, the office holders and seekers—are willing and desirous to connect themselves with any faction, and even willing to sacrifice the dearest rights of their country upon the altar of personal ambition, and private gain, for the purpose of obtaining power, and the emoluments of office? Remember how long they clung to the rail road system and the Canal, even after our credit was prostrated, and our resources exhausted, with no other object in view than to continue their partisans in office by securing the foreign votes. These means having failed, they now seek the same end by forming an union with the Mormons, the Catholic powers of Europe, and the nullifiers of the South,—and thus to form a party of discordant elements, whose only bond of union, and common object is, power and spoils. In view of these facts, has not the time come when the PEOPLE—the honest People—should take the management of the Government into their own hands, and drive from their posts, and confine to their proper sphere, all these office holding, office seeking drones, who have been multiplied in the country for the purpose of ruling it, and have sought to trample upon its liberties that they might riot upon its distresses—and in which unholy designs, they have been for the last twelve years successful?”

The foregoing article shows so little regard for truth, and the reasoning is so palpably fallacious, that I consider it useless to multiply many words on the subject, but, as the object and political designs of the writer are so apparent, and the times so portentous, I cannot refrain from a duty which I owe both to myself, and the public.

1st. The ‘NAUVOO LEGION.’ This military body possesses, in the County of Hancock, the same corporate powers as appertain to the ‘INVINCIBLE DRAGOONS of the 2ND DIVISION of ILLINOIS MILITIA,’ in the counties of White, Edwards, and Wabash, and NO OTHERS WHATEVER. I wrote, and procured, the charters for both corporations—they are both alike. Why does not Mr. Francis attack the Dragoons as well as the Legion? Simply because it would afford him no political capital. They are the two best military bodies in the State, and are dissimilar only in point of numbers. Both charters are perpetual and in both corporations the COURT MARTIAL, composed of the commissioned officers, constitutes the ‘law-making power’ so much dreaded by Mr. Francis. The ‘LOUISVILLE LEGION,’ the ‘LOUISIANA LEGION,’ and the ‘ALBANY BURGESS CORPS,’ are the same kind of corporations, and are to Kentucky,

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

POETRY.

For the Wasp.

TO MRS. JENNETTA RICHARDS, NOW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

I'll Think of Thee, Dearest!
And I'll Pray For Thee!

I think of thee, love! when the village is still,
And there's nought to be heard but the murmur-
ing rill;

When the dark, silent gloom of the twilight I
see,

I think of thee, dearest! and I'll pray for thee.

I think of thee, love! when the light of the morn.
My windows, and curtains, and eyelids adorn:
The world has no pastimes, no pleasures for me
Except I may share them with Heber and thee.

I think of thee, love! when the night shadows
sleep,

On the billows that bore us across the great deep:
Like the broad spreading sail, that floats on the
sea,

My faith doth encircle both Heber and thee.

I'll think of thee, dearest! while thou art afar.
And liken thy smile to the morning's bright star.
As the coral-shell breathes of its home in the sea.
So my lips with transport oft mention of thee.

I'll think of thee, dearest! at midnight's dark
hour,

When lightnings flash bright and the rain tor-
rents pour;

That angels may guard thee, and sweeten thy
rest,

I'll pray for thee, dearest! that thou shalt be
blest.

I'll think of Jennetta, as time rolls along,
And gladly would cheer her with Zion's sweet
song;

When day's, toils and labors and travels are done,
I'll pray for thee, dearest! and thy lovely son.

I'll think of thee, love! when thou bowest the
knee,

And Rhoda and Nancy in concert with thee
Are raising their voices in praises and prayers,
I'll join with them, dearest! for thy joy is theirs.

I'll think of thee, love! and my sisters with thee,
For lovely they are, both to thee and to me;
Thou say'st they are 'Willard's sisters indeed,'
I'll pray for the three for this pleasing mead.

I'll pray for thee, dearest! and labor and toil,
To secure to our use some of Zion's rich soil;
Whereon we may build and live long in peace,
When liars and mobbers from earth shall cease.

I'll think of thee, love! and wish thou wert there.
When I sit me down to a bountiful fare,
Without crack and rattle, or any such thing:
I'll pray for thee, dearest! and thank our great
King.

I'll think of thee, love! till my work here is done,
Then quickly I'll hie 'tward the orient sun,*
And prove to my, dearest! when her I shall see,
That Willard remembers both Heber and thee.

Then think not, Jennetta forsaken by all,
Or that her dearest Willard on Erie should fall; **
His work is not done, he cannot go yet,
He'll pray for his dearest! he'll live for his pet.

O! be not discouraged, but hope for the best,
When sorrow is ended then comes the Saint's
rest!

Whatever sufferings and troubles may be,
They're trifling compared with Christ's suf-
ferings for thee.

I'll pray for thee, love! in sickness or health,
In sorrow's dark vale, or happiness' wealth;
In clouds or in sunshine, whichever it be,
I'll think of thee, dearest! and I'll pray for thee

W. RICHARDS.

|| Written at Warsaw.

† Scotch cake, common in England.

* June 15, 1842. Start next week.

** It was supposed that Elder Richards was
burned on the Erie, last summer.

For The Wasp.

"Those who will live Godly in Christ Jesus
shall suffer persecution."—St. Paul.

Why should the christian sigh?
Though with cold, averted eye,
The friends of other days,
Who were loudest in his praise;
Are the first to turn aside,
And his faith and hope deride.
Though the scornful word and sneer,
Should fall often on his ear;
Though on his once honored name,

They should pour contempt and shame,
Let him never breath a sigh;
But, with calm and steadfast eye,
Meet the darts against him hurled,
By a vain and wicked world.

Let him never think it strange,
Though his dearest friends should change:
For it is a truth, well known,
That the world will love its own;
But, should any dare to rise,
To claim kindred with the skies;
Should they break the chains of sin,
And a better course begin.
They have nothing to expect
From the world, but cold neglect;
They can never be exempt
From its hatred and contempt.

But, for this, he should not sigh,
When his treasure is on high;
For, the servant need not hope
To escape the bitter cup,
To his Lord and Master given;
Who, tho' Lord of earth and heavens,
For the love he bore our race,
Left his own bright dwelling place,
And his Father's glorious throne,
For transgressors to atone;
He assumed a servant's name
And endured reproach and shame;
And, tho' ever doing good
To the thronging multitude,
He was hated and despised,
And his favors lightly prized;
Was derided, scorned, abused,
And of various crimes accused;
Denied all human aid;
By a chosen friend betrayed;
By his followers denied—
Scorned, rejected, crucified;
And, at last, to crown the whole,
He poured out his righteous soul
As an offering unto God,
Even for those who shed his blood.

And shall those who bear his name
Shrink from suffering and shame!
Shall they hope his crown to wear,
If his cross they do not bear?
Or to reach the saints' abode,
By a smooth and flowery road?
No! the only way to God
Is the path the Savior trod;
And his followers must prepare
In his sufferings to share;
They must bear the ridicule,
Of the scorner and the fool;
Persecution may assail
And all earth's friends may fail;
But they have a friend on high
Who will hear his children's cry
A firm and faithful friend,
Who will love them to the end;

If they steadfastly endure;
If they fight the fight of faith,
Ever faithful unto death;
They will conquer in the strife
And receive a crown of life,
Which the Lord, the righteous Lord,
Has prepared for their reward;
And, as kings and priests to God,
They shall reign in his abode;
When the earth shall be renewed
And their foes are all subdued.

L. S.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have the pleasure
to announce, says Langley's (N. Y.) Advertiser,
upon the authority of a letter recently received
from Messrs. Stephens and Caherwood at
Guatemala, that these enterprising travellers
will return early in the ensuing month. We
learn also, from the same source, that their
renewed explorations have been attended with
singular success; large additions having been
made to the interesting relics and remains pre-
viously discovered, and which have attracted so
universally the public attention. A new work,
supplemental to the agreeable volumes already
published, will comprise the result of Mr. Ste-
phens's observations and the discoveries during
his second visit to these antiquities of the New
World.—[Bay State Democrat.

MOB LAW.

In Perry county, Georgia, the follow-
ing daring outrage was committed.—
Circumstances and the hardness of the
times are leading to the commitment of
crimes which were not dreamed of a few
years since.

"The times are becoming appalling—
really alarming. We have just returned
from Sumter Superior Court. Its first
day's session was this day week. We
took all our plain verdicts, entered up our
judgments, attached the notes—put them
back in the clerk's office that night.—
Some friends, it was not ascertained who,
but some six or eight must have been
concerned, entered the Court House, car-
ried off the clerk's desk, in which was
contained every paper, docket, record
book, &c. pertaining to the office, and
consumed the whole by fire. There was
nothing saved except the few cases the
members of the bar happened to have in
their hats and pockets. We lost every
case but two, where judgment had been
taken. Notes are gone also. No trace
left behind.

The next day, being Sheriff sale's day
—and a great deal of property advertised,
the court proceeded on with such cases
as the bar had out, until sale hour arrived,
when it suspended for the sale—and as
soon as the Deputy Sheriff commenced,
he was instantly seized by three ruffians
and carried off to an adjacent swamp.—
The judge repaired to the court room,
made an address to the populace, com-
manded the principal Sheriff to summon
the posse and pursue bring back the depu-
ty, and the men who carried him off.—
The Sheriff lead the way commanding
the crowd, of at least 250, to follow and
aid him—the crowd went out dispersed
over the town and not half a dozen would
go. The Sheriff and three or four ap-
proached to near the place where the out-
laws were and a fellow came out with a
double barrelled gun, and told the Sheriff
that there were twenty-five or thirty men
in the swamp well armed—that he might
advance, if he did he would do it at his
peril—that fifty millions of armed men
could not capture the outlaws.

The Sheriff had no arms and could get
none to put into the hands of the friends
of the law. "We tremble for the country,
for the perpetuity of the government.—
Mobocracy talks abroad in noon day sun,
with impunity, and without a blush. God
save the country and destroy the spirit of

[Remember the saints in Missouri.--ED.]

LATE FROM FLORIDA.—More Indian
Murders.—We have received the St. Au-
gustine News of the 21st inst. from which
it appears that several more Indian mur-
ders have been committed. A letter from
Santafee, (Mineral Spring) under date of
the 15th, says that the Indians killed two
men named Van Zandt, within six miles
of the place; and on that morning, the
15th, they attacked the house of Mr. Mo-
ses Cason within four miles of Santafee,
and killed his wife and one child.

Another letter from Newmansville
states that the house of Mr. Ward, some
3 or ten miles north of that place, was at-
tacked by the Indians in the night. The
result not known.

The news says that after this outrage
at Santafee, the Indians wended their way
south. Their trail had been discovered,
and Lieut. Parker proceeded to examine
it with six mounted men, when he was
fired upon by about twenty-five warriors.

Two of his men were killed and two
unhorsed, who were instantly stabbed.—
Lieut. B. and the other three men made
good their escape. All the disposable
force, about 700 Infantry, had gone in
pursuit. News adds, "they are doubtless
a band of runaway Creeks under the
Chief Octahachee, having with him Tiger

Tail, who have committed these horrid
murders in revenge for the surrender of
Haleck Tustenuggee.

LATE MOB IN NEW ORLEANS.—We
have every confidence that the municipal
movement in favor of liquidation yester-
day will have the salutary effect of in-
stantly quenching the absurd excitement
of yesterday.

It came upon this section of the city
abrupt and startling as a tornado, for
none here had at all doubted the eventual
good and full value of all our small cur-
rency now in circulation. The sudden
onset of the excited people, thereof, as
they rushed up Chartres street, from the
lower part of the city, was a thing of
most singular and extraordinary effect.

Rompez les Courtiers!"—"Grande
bouleversement!"—"A bas les Courtiers!"
—"A bas le change!"—These cries were
heard as the brokers' windows were dash-
ed in. Stephen Burgun, of No. 2 Camp
street, was shot in the finger while engag-
ed in arresting a rioter.

The following are the names of the
prisoners in the Second Municipality pri-
son, arrested at the riot and robbery—J.
Cornu, John Kesbert, C. Chauviere, Au-
guste Sevier, Thomas Gallart, J. B. Lec-
leve, Jean Crouse, George Hafelin, Peter
Joseph, Alonzo Yucian, Augustin Lion,
Manual Munis—in all twelve. Besides
these, Jose Trioize was arrested by the
First Municipality police, having in his
possession some of the stolen silver.—
New Orleans Picayune, May 22.

TRIUMPH OF LAW.

Miami county has the honor of being
the first in the state that has, for some
years past successfully resisted an organ-
ized mob and maintained the supremacy
of the law. The gentlemen ruffins who
headed a mob that egged a temperance
lecturer were arraigned, convicted and
punished by fine and imprisonment. The
mob rallied with the determination to re-
lease the prisoners. The Sheriff did his
duty, and well sustained by the citizens
and militia of Troy. The court then in
session was petitioned for the release of the
prisoners. It also stood firm, and the
mob, 300 strong was obliged to retire and
let the law take its course. One thing is
yet lacking to complete the triumph of
the law—that is that the leaders of the
mob who demand the release of the pris-
oners, be punished for their attempt to
trample on the civil authorities.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph John-on, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Eq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag., Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jamow Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reckless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Sa'em.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BYRANT.

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Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, June 25, 1842.

Whole Number 11

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TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The steamship *British Queen* arrived at New York on Friday morning, having left Antwerp on the 4th and Southampton on the 8th May.

She brings 44 passengers—among them, Capt. Eyckholt, Commissioner from the Belgian Government, and Mr. John Angue and son of Philad.

We take the following from the New York papers and from London papers received through the attention of Messrs. Harnden's Express Line:

The Money market is easy, although funds had a downward tendency on the 6th and 7th.

The cotton Market is firm, and no change in prices.

In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham presented a petition from the provisional council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, praying for universal suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, and that no qualification should be required for members elected to sit in the House of Commons. As the petition was signed by 3 300,000 people, he hoped their lordships would not think he was asking too much when he proposed it should be read at length. The petition was accordingly read.

In the Commons, the income tax bill had been gone through with, in committee, and was ordered to be reported to the House, pretty much as originally presented on the 9th inst.

The condition of children employed in collieries begins already to excite the sympathy of the public. On the 6th, the Bishop of Norwich, on presenting five petitions from Oldham, Chester,

Pendleton near Manchester, Leeds and Lancaster, praying the house to take measures to prevent the employment of females in coal mines, adverted to the horrible statement in the report of the commissioners, with respect to the treatment of women and children in the mines of the North, and the moral degradation and corruption to which those females were exposed.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of the 5th have reached us by our ordinary express. Their contents are unimportant.

Thursday (the 5th) being the anniversary of Napoleon's death, a funeral service for the repose of his soul was celebrated in all the churches of Paris.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 28th ult.

The chamber of Deputies resumed on that day the discussion on the 160 000,000 Loan Bill.

A grand funeral service was celebrated on the 28th, in the church of St. Thomas, for the late Antonia Espartero, brother of the Regent at which Mr. Aston, and other distinguished personages assisted. The Infante Don Francisco de Paula acted as chief mourner.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia published a ukase on the 2nd ult., modifying the position of the Russian serfs in respect to their lords, which created so much dissatisfaction amongst the nobility, that the Grand Master of the Police at St. Petersburg found it necessary to publish an ordinance on the following day, annulling in reality all that had been commanded by the preceding ukase.

The Subabia Mercury states that letters had been received at Vienna on the 26th ult., announcing that the Emperor of Russia was seriously indisposed.

THE EAST.—The India mail, of which a telegraphic announcement had reached England be-

fore the departure of the *Acadia*, arrived at London on the 4th.

Sir Robert Sale was safe in Jellalabad up to the 4th of last month; he had secured provisions for himself and troops, and was determined to resist to the last. An earthquake on the 19th of February had done great damage to the fortifications and buildings of the town, but the resolution of the General and his troops had not only repaired the damages, but routed a party of Afghans under Akhbar Khan, who endeavored to profit of the occasion, and to attack the British position.

The decision of Lord Ellenborough being now taken to uphold the reputation of the British troops in Afghanistan, one may hope that in a short time the relief of Jellalabad will open the campaign with a brilliant exploit.

Dates from Macao are to the 14th February. The Mandarins at Canton and their Dutch engineers are busy in erecting fortifications along the banks of their river; they have already erected 12 stone or earth batteries along the Macao passage and the Salt Junk river, in which they have placed nearly 400 guns of large calibre.

As the export trade from Canton continued Sir Henry Pottinger has decided while trade is allowed, and the river below Whampoa is left unobstructed, upon not attacking that place again, for, as he declared to some mandarins, who came commissioned, as they said, by their celestial monarch, treat with the British Plenipotentiary. 'I will not now enter into treaty. I will negotiate with the Emperor personally at Peking.'

Reinforcements are now preparing in different places. Four regiments of native Madras Infantry are to join the expedition.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION OF LIFE—TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN THE ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO.

From Le Patriote of Port au Prince of 11 May.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., at twenty minutes past seven, in the evening, we experienced some severe shocks of an earthquake, which put the whole town in commotion. At mid-day a large meteor was perceived passing to the east. The heat was excessive, and thick clouds hung over the neighboring mountain, going in every direction from the southeast to the northeast. The seamen who were in the roads report that they felt the shock before they saw the houses shake, which would indicate that the shock came from the east. Many persons, however, think they observed that the oscillations came from the north and went south.

There were two very decided shocks—the first was not as long as the second; the latter was the most violent, and lasted about three minutes. All abandoned house which was getting ready for the heir houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. But a little more, and Port au Prince would have been the scene of a disaster similar to that of 1770, a fatal year, which occurred to the minds of every one.

There is scarcely a single brick or stone house which has not suffered damage; they are all more or less damaged. Some, it is said, are scarcely habitable. The facade of the Senate House, on which is sculptured the arms of the Republic, surmounted by the tree of liberty, were detached from the edifice, and broken into pieces by the fall. The interior of the building has also received some damage.

In the night, between Saturday and Sunday, two shocks were again felt, but of persons killed and wounded is not yet known. All the prisoners who were not buried under the ruins of the prison,

in the morning of Sunday came another shock: mass at the church was interrupted, and those officiating at it, ran away, and many females fainted.

Monday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, another shock.

The weather during these three days had a lowering, and at times a threatening appearance. Monday evening, a little rain, with excessive heat before and afterwards; night cool. Tuesday, a change of weather, return of the breeze, and appearance of rain.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, the weather was stormy, and every thing seemed to indicate an abundance of rain.

The hopes we entertained yesterday have not been realized. On Wednesday, we were awake at a few minutes before five in the morning by another earthquake.

During these latter days it appears to us as if the earth on which we were walking was constantly quaking.

Saint Marc.—A letter from this town which has been communicated to us, informs us that there, too, the earthquake of Saturday last was felt with the greatest violence; many houses have been so much shaken that they threaten every instant to fall down. On some plantations in the neighborhood of the town, very great damage has been done.

Gonaives, 8th May.—Yesterday afternoon an earthquake was felt in this city, which was so violent that most of the houses in it were thrown down. At the same time, in consequence of the shock, a fire broke out in the apothecary's shop of Mr. Invernezze and consumed in a few moments an entire block. The flames destroyed every thing that came in their way; there was not a drop of water in the town.

All the houses which have not been burnt down have been injured by the earthquakes, and this morning the shocks occur every quarter of an hour. The shops of Madame John Jofferts and M. Dupuy have fallen a prey to the flames. The shops of M. Richard Dauphin and M. Oster, built of stone and brick, have fallen down. Houses and shops are inaccessible, and we write these hurried lines in the street. The whole population has passed the night in the middle of the streets. Of the merchandize which the merchants had been obliged to pile up in the public square, a great part has been stolen. It is impossible at present to estimate the extent of the loss. The church, the prison, the national palace, the treasury, the arsenal, and the whole of the city were getting ready for the colonel commanding this district, are now nothing more than a heap of ruins.

In short no one has escaped the calamity. Now, while we are writing, the sky looks threatening, and we are afraid of more shocks. If unfortunately our fears should be realized, there will be an end of the few houses remaining standing. The first and principle shock lasted about five minutes and was followed during the night by more than twenty others which, though not so violent, were equally fearful.

It is now 8 o'clock in the morning. Not half an hour has passed since we had another violent shock. The number of persons killed and wounded is not yet known. All the prisoners who were not buried under the ruins of the prison,

have escaped. God grant that the Capital may not have been afflicted with a similar misfortune;

Cape Haytien, Wednesday, 6 o'clock in the evening.—Most deplorable news is spreading throughout the city. It has been brought by Mr. Obas, son of the general commanding the district of Plaisance. In consequence of the earthquake which was felt here on Saturday evening, Cape Town has entirely disappeared and with it two-thirds of the population. The families which escaped this disaster have taken refuge at La Fosse, where they are without shelter, clothes or provisions.

Such is the news circulating in town, and which unfortunately is probably too true. It is to be hoped, however, it will not be confirmed in its full extent.

It is said that the President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of health attached to the hospital, to set off this evening and give their assistance to the unfortunate victims of his disaster.

Capt. Morris (of the brig Wm. Nelson, which brings the account) states in addition, that a few hours previous to his departure, a courier arrived with information that at Cape Haytien a fire succeeded the earthquake, destroying the remaining houses, the powder magazine, and the remnant of the inhabitants. St. Nicholas and Port Paix are said to be in ruins, and in fact all the towns on the north side of the island. One inhabitant of the Cape, a Mr. Dupuy, was saved, all the rest being either crushed, or drowned by the sea, which rose and submerged the city. Fearful; fearful, indeed, are the particulars of this awful visitation.

Cape Haytien, known as The Cape or Cape Francois, on the north coast, is the Capital of the Republic, and formerly contained some 900 stone and brick houses, with a population variously estimated, at from 10 to 20,000.

It is situated on a Cape, at the edge of a plain between the sea and the mountains. The plain is exceedingly fertile, and intersected by broad paved roads, lined with lemon and lime trees.

It is in lat. 19 46 N. and lon. 72 16 W.

STRANGE.—A short time since a couple of men, living about three miles from Elizabethtown in this country, went into a spring-house which was situated near a small stream, which was at that time nearly dry. A heavy rain had occurred a short time before, and the water came down suddenly with such violence that it swept them both away, down a descent of something like one hundred feet. One of them, named Samuel Lytle, was so badly injured, that he died in a short time after. The other was not so seriously injured.—*Chronicle.*

An Excellent Housemaid.—A lady in England having received a letter from a neighboring lady, containing a string of enquiries in regard to a maid who had lately lived with the former, replied as follows:—"Dear Madam: Polly P—is an angel of a housemaid. From the making of a bed down to the threading of a needle, you will find her all that you can wish—AND EVEN A LITTLE MORE."

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842

The world is all agog for a shot at "Jo Smith."—That is, the newspaper world. Slingshot goes a merrily; whang sounds a cannon; bang twangs a gun; pop snaps a pistol, and wush rises a pop gun. It is quite gratifying to the General to be thus noticed. But, oh! you great whales that are writing for glory and living on trust, do be merciful to the small fish around you: when you shoot, spare as many of the little pan gentry as possible; but keep shooting.—Kill Boggs; smash the bankrupt law; and squib away about the General's assets. But for hell's sake, (no, not hell's, that's wicked,) hypocrites then, don't shoot at those fellows that tarred and feathered Joseph Smith in Hiram, Ohio, in 1832, with impunity: It will hurt the credit of Ohio. Don't fire at the inhabitants of Jackson county Mo., for tarring and feathering Patridge and Allen: it will disturb their sympathies. Hold up! don't point your pieces over the bleaching bones of men, women and children, slain for their religion in bloody Missouri! Oh, no! don't! It will tarnish the honor of the State. While firing your great guns at Gen. Smith, hush about the Court Martial that tried to shoot him without law; keep his prison chains still, but stagger from the grog-shop to the pulpit and swear:—"God dam old Jo Smith!"

From the (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

"SAINTS AND PROPHETS IN TROUBLE.—The Evening Journal publishes a letter dated Springfield, Illinois, which represents the Mormon settlement to be subject to the pains and penalties of hard times, notwithstanding all the extraordinary sanctity of its high priests and elders. The following is an extract from the letter:

"You requested me, when I saw you last, in St. Louis, to inform you by letter directed to Philadelphia, whether Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, had applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. I have now before me the applications of the prophet, Joseph Smith, of Sidney Rigdon, and of Hiram Smith, the two last far-famed teachers of this deluded people. The debt of Smith amounts to about \$100,000. I have hastily calculated it just now, and made it amount to \$99,325 57. His assets consist in some notes obtained from individuals for various amounts in some trifling household furniture, and lots in Nauvoo. I have looked diligently among the furniture for the golden Bible, but cannot see it named, in fact he has no Bible or book of any description in his inventory. The inventories and schedules of Sidney Rigdon and Hiram Smith are similar to Joseph Smith's, except that Hiram has inventoried some children's

Sidney Rigdon had inventoried 1 vol. Gill's body of Divinity, 1 old family Bible, 2 books of Mormon, 1 Hebrew, 2 Greek, and 1 Latin Grammar.—These are teachers—he is the prophet."

The above morcuc, among the many close calculations of this scrutinizing generation, is—what shall we say!—*mirabile dictu!* But the greatest curiosity in it is, that Smith's assets are as much as they are; even that one bible should have been found in the whole family—having been robbed of every thing by the mobbers of Missouri, and when plundered, then driven from the State. Hush, such nonsense! the writer must be a nincompoop! Talk about assets, and especially the golden Bible, when all the ungodly bible-pagans of New York, Ohio, and elsewhere had given up the search ten years ago. Hunt for assets—after a man has been fleeced of all he has, at least three times! You might as well take an auger and bore a man's eyes out, then hold up a piece of cloth before him, and ask him what color it is! Thou hypocrites!

HONOR BRIGHT.—The St. Louis Republican very graciously publishes the fact, or ordinance, appointing a city watch in Nauvoo, and connects the matter with Boggs' assassination, to induce the belief that Gen. Smith's moves give sanction to the editor's surmise that a moron shot the said Ex-Governor. What a bright idea! The editor ought to have a patent right, so that knaves and liars, instead of inheriting a lake of fire and brimstone; for sometime to come, might act as lying spirits for mobbers, wizzards, nimshies and other dodging night lights.

To the Editor of The Wasp:

Sir: There is no small stir about Lieut. Gen. Joseph Smith. A Sangamo Journal writ-

ter is actually disturbed in his cogitations, and that there is no harm in it; but this failing, he had recourse to a more influential and desperately wicked course; and that was, to persuade them that myself and others of the authorities of the church not only sanctioned, but practiced the same wicked acts; and when asked why I publicly preached so much against it, said that it was because of the prejudice of the public, and that it would cause trouble in my own house. He was well aware of the consequence of such wilful and base falsehoods, if they should come to my knowledge; and consequently endeavored to persuade his dupes to keep it a matter of secrecy, persuading them there would be no harm if they should not make it known. This proceeding on his part, answered the desired end; he accomplished his wicked purposes; he seduced an innocent female by his lying, and subjected her character to public disgrace, should it ever be known.

To hush such tumults of war.
Away with the scavenger that fears to let every man rise on his own merits.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

To the Editor of the Wasp:—

Mr. Editor: when I see a man take a good deal of pains to listen to the conversation of a couple of gentlemen privately engaged in their own matters, I guess he is a meddler. If he walks round and peaks closely for the purpose of getting a bone: I guess he lacks good manners: If he seems very earnest to pry into other men's business, won't you tell him he will get stung by some of the yellow jackets, or wasps, for his outrageous impertinence?

Should any one be so fond of finding secrets as to patrol round the doors, and peak at the key-hole or peak into the windows: and if the curtains are drawn, pull them away to see who is engaged in conversation, I say, if there be such men in Nauvoo, tell them they have no manners, breeding, or decency, and the quicker they take passage on a cat fish for tophet, the better. Honest men do not wish to be troubled with

SUCH VERMIN.

TO THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, AND TO ALL THE HONORABLE PART OF COMMUNITY.

It becomes my duty to lay before the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and the public generally, some important facts relative to the conduct and character of Dr. JOHN C. BENNETT, who has lately been expelled from the aforesaid church; that the honorable part of community may be aware of his proceedings and be ready to treat him and regard him as he ought to be regarded.

It is a matter of notoriety that said Dr. J. C. Bennett, become favorable to the doctrines taught by the elders of the church of Latter Day Saints, and located himself in the city of Nauvoo, about the month of August 1840, and soon after joined the church. Soon after it was known that he had become a member of said church, a communication was received at Nauvoo, from a person of respectable character, and residing in the vicinity where Bennett had lived. This letter cautioned us against him, setting forth that he was a very mean man, and had another wife, and two or three children in McConnelville, Morgan county, Ohio; but knowing that it is no uncommon thing for good men to be evil spoken against, the above letter was kept quiet, but held in reserve.

He had not been long in Nauvoo before he began to keep company with a young lady, one of our citizens; and she being ignorant of his having a wife living, gave way to his addresses, and became confident, from his behavior towards her, that he intended to marry her; and this he gave her to understand he would do. I, seeing the folly of such an acquaintance, persuaded him to desist: and, on account of his continuing his course, finally threatened to expose him if he did not desist. This, to outward appearance, had the desired effect and the acquaintance between them was broken off.

But, like one of the most abominable and depraved beings which could possibly exist, he only broke off his publicly wicked actions, to sink deeper, into iniquity and hypocrisy. When he saw that I would not submit to any such conduct, he went to some of the females in the city, who knew nothing of him but as an honorable man, & began to teach them that promiscuous intercourse between the sexes, was a doctrine believ-

ed in by the Latter-Day Saints, and that there was no harm in it; but this failing, he had recourse to a more influential and desperately wicked course; and that was, to persuade them that myself and others of the authorities of the church not only sanctioned, but practiced the same wicked acts; and when asked why I publicly preached so much against it, said that it was because of the prejudice of the public, and that it would cause trouble in my own house. He was well aware of the consequence of such wilful and base falsehoods, if they should come to my knowledge; and consequently endeavored to persuade his dupes to keep it a matter of secrecy, persuading them there would be no harm if they should not make it known. This proceeding on his part, answered the desired end; he accomplished his wicked purposes; he seduced an innocent female by his lying, and subjected her character to public disgrace, should it ever be known.

But his depraved heart would not suffer him to stop here. Not being contented with having disgraced one female, he made the attempt upon others; and, by the same plausible tale, overcame them also; evidently not caring whose character was ruined, so that his wicked, lustful appetites might be gratified.

Sometime about the early part of July 1841, I received a letter from Elder H. Smith and Wm. Law, who were then at Pittsburgh, Penn. This letter was dated June 15th, and contained the particulars of a conversation betwixt them and a respectable gentleman from the neighborhood where Bennett's wife and children resided. He stated to them that it was a fact that Bennett had a wife and children living, and that she had left him because of his ill-treatment towards her. This letter was read to Bennett, which he did not attempt to deny; but candidly acknowledged the fact.

Soon after this information reached our ears, Dr. Bennett made an attempt at suicide, by taking poison; but he being discovered before it had taken effect, and the proper antidotes being administered, he again recovered; but he very much resisted when an attempt was made to save him. The public impression was, that he was so much ashamed of his base and wicked conduct, that he had recourse to the above deed to escape the censures of an indignant community.

It might have been supposed that these circumstances transpiring in the manner they did, would have produced a thorough reformation in his conduct; but, alas! like a being totally destitute of common decency, and without any government over his passions, he was soon busily engaged in the same wicked career, and continued until a knowledge of the same reached my ears. I immediately charged him with it, and he admitted that it was true; but in order to put a stop to all such proceedings for the future, I publicly proclaimed against it, and had those females notified to appear before the proper officers that the whole subject might be investigated and thoroughly exposed.

During the course of investigation, the foregoing facts were proved by credible witnesses, and were sworn and subscribed to before an alderman of the city, on the 15th ult. The documents containing the evidence are now in my possession.

We also ascertained by the above investigation, that others had been led by his conduct to pursue the same adulterous practice, and in order to accomplish their detestable designs made use of the same language insinuated by Bennett, with this difference, that they did not hear me say any thing of the kind, but Bennett was one of the heads of the church, and he had informed them that such was the fact, and they credited his testimony.

The public will perceive the aggravating nature of this case; and will see the propriety of this exposure. Had he only been guilty of adultery, that was sufficient to stamp disgrace upon him because he is a man of better information, and has been held high in the estimation of many. But when it is considered that his mind was so intent upon his cruel, and abominable deeds, and his own reputation not being sufficient to enable him to do it, he must make use of my name in order to effect his purposes, an enlightened public will not be astonished at the course I have pursued.

In order that it may be distinctly understood that he wilfully and knowingly lied, in the above insinuations, I will lay before my readers an affidavit taken before an alderman of the city, after I had charged him with these things:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
City of Nauvoo. } Personally appeared before me, Daniel H. Wells, an Alderman of

said city of Nauvoo, John C. Bennett, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and saith: that he never was taught any thing in the least contrary to the strictest principles of the Gospel, or of virtue, or of the laws of God, or man, under any circumstances, or upon any occasion either directly or indirectly, in word or deed, by Joseph Smith; and that he never knew the said Smith to countenance any improper conduct whatever, either in public or private; and that he never did teach to me in private that an illegal illicit intercourse with females was, under any circumstances, justifiable; and that I never knew him so to teach others.

JOHN C. BENNETT.

Sworn to, and subscribed, before me, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1842.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Alderman.

The following conversation took place in the City Council, and was elicited in consequence of its being reported that the Doctor had stated that I had acted in an indecorous manner, and given countenance to vices practised by the Doctor, and others:

May 19, 1842.
Dr. John C. Bennett, ex-Mayor, was then called upon by the Mayor to state if he knew aught against him; when Mr. Bennett replied: "I know what I am about, and the heads of the Church know what they are about I expect. I have no difficulty with the heads of the church. I publicly avow that any one who has said that I have stated that General Joseph Smith has given me authority to hold illicit intercourse with women is a liar in the face of God, those who have said it are damned liars; they are infernal liars. He never, either in public or private, gave me any such authority or license, and any person who states it is a scoundrel and a liar. I have heard it said that I should become a second Avarad by withdrawing from the church, and that I was at variance with the heads and should use an influence against them because I resigned the office of Mayor; this is false. I have no difficulty with the heads of the church, and I intend to continue with you, and hope the time may come when I may be restored to full confidence, and fellowship, and my former standing in the church; and that my conduct may be such as to warrant my restoration—and should the time ever come that I may have the opportunity to test my faith it will then be known whether I am a traitor or a true man."

Joseph Smith then asked: "Will you please state definitely whether you know any thing against my character either in public or private?"

Gen. Bennett answered: "I do not; in all my intercourse with Gen. Smith, in public and in private, he has been strictly virtuous."

HIRAM KIMBALL, N. B. WHITNEY,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, ORSON SPENCER,
WILLARD RICHARDS, JOHN TAYLOR,
HEBER C. KIMBALL, JOHN P. GREEN,
W. WOODRUFF, GUST. HILLS,
GEORGE A. SMITH, G. W. HARRIS,
JAMES SLOAN, City Recorder.

May 19th 1842.

"After I had done all in my power to persuade him to amend his conduct, and these facts were fully established, (not only by testimony, but by his own concessions,) he having acknowledged that they were true, and seeing no prospects of any satisfaction from his future life, the hand of fellowship was withdrawn from him as a member of the church, by the officers; but on account of his earnestly requesting that we would not publish him to the world, we concluded not to do so at that time, but would let the matter rest until we saw the effect of what we had already done.

It appears evident, that as soon as he perceived that he could no longer maintain his standing as a member of the church, nor his respectability as a citizen, he came to the conclusion to leave the place; which he has done; and that very abruptly; and had he done so quietly, and not attempted to deceive the people around him, his case would not have excited the indignation of the citizens, so much as his real conduct has done. In order to make his case look plausible, he has reported, "that he had withdrawn from the church because we were not worthy of his society;" thus instead of manifesting a spirit of repentance, he has to the last, proved himself to be unworthy the confidence or regard of any upright person, by lying, to deceive the innocent, and committing adultery in the most abominable and degraded manner.

We are credibly informed that he has consorted with some of our former wicked persons.

ators, the Missourians, and has threatened destruction upon us; but we should naturally suppose, that he would be so much ashamed of himself at the injury he has already done to those who never injured, but befriended him in every possible manner, that he could never dare to lift up his head before an enlightened public, with the design either to misrepresent or persecute; but he that as it may, we neither dread him nor his influence; but this much we believe, that unless he is determined to fill up the measure of his iniquity, and bring sudden destruction upon himself from the hand of the Almighty; he will be silent, and never more attempt to injure those concerning whom he has testified upon oath he knows nothing but that which is good and virtuous.

"Thus I have laid before the Church of Latter Day Saints, and before the public, the character and conduct of a man who has stood high in the estimation of many; but from the foregoing facts it will be seen that he is not entitled to any credit, but rather to be stamped with indignity and disgrace so far as he may be known. What I have stated I am prepared to prove, having all the documents concerning the matter in my possession, but I think that to say further is unnecessary, as the subject is so plain that no one can mistake the true nature of the case.

I remain yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, June 23, 1842.

The following extracts from letters received by gentlemen in this city from their correspondents in relation to Gen. Bennett, will corroborate with the above statements and testimony:

URBANA, Ill., June 1842.

"As to my knowledge of John C. Bennett, I can safely say that he is unworthy of the confidence of all mankind; in my opinion, he is an infamous rascal, and I am well acquainted with him."

MONTICELLO, Platt Co., Ill., June 3, 1842.

"You inquire of me about John Cook Bennett. . . . That without any creditable way of getting a living, and without any apparent income, he handles more money than any common person.

"That he pretended to have had a commission as Surgeon in the United States army, but had not.

"That he had united with persons unknown, and non-resident in that state, to file money from the unwary, by getting up a plat of a town on a scale of 800 acres, as the capital of Michigan, when it was about to become a state; and thereby procure from thoughtless persons money to locate such a town, and pay in town lots

—without any even remote supposable idea of ever locating such a town.

"That he had in like manner attempted to palm himself upon the Legislature of Ohio, by trying to get a charter for a College in that state, but the Legislature detected him, and recorded him on the journals as an impostor, and Mr. Bailhache, editor of the "Ohio State Journal," published it as far as the paper was read."

McCONNELLSVILLE, Morgan Co. O. }
March 2, 1841. }

Dear Sir—By your request I have made inquiries into the history of John Cook Bennett, and am enabled to give you the following facts which may be relied on as correct.

"When a young man his character stood fair, he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, of Marietta, Washington county, O. It is believed he has a diploma, and also recommendations from some of the principal Physicians of that place; he started out with fair prospects, and married a daughter of Col. Joseph Barker, near Marietta. Bennett and his wife united with the Methodist Church, and he became a local preacher. It was soon manifest that he was a superficial character, always uneasy, and moved from place to place; at different times lived in Barnesville, Maconsvillle, Malta, Wheeling, Va., Colesville, Pennsylvania and Indiana; it is not presumed that less than twenty towns has been his place of residence at different times; he has the vanity to believe he is the smartest man in the nation; and if he cannot at once be placed at the head of the heap, he soon seeks a situation; he is always ready to fall in with whatever is popular; by the use of his recommendations he has been able to push himself into places and situations entirely beyond his abilities; he has been a prominent personage in and about colleges and universities, but has

soon vanished; and the next thing his friends hear of him he is off in some other direction; at one time he was a prominent Campbellite preacher.

"During many years his poor, but confiding wife, followed him from place to place, with no suspicion of his unfaithfulness to her; at length, however, he became so bold in his departures, that it was evident to all around that he was a sore offender, and his wife left him under satisfactory evidence of his adulterous connections; nor was this his only fault; he used her bad otherwise. Mrs. Bennett now lives with her father; has two children living, and has buried one or two. Dr. Bennett has three brothers-in-law living in this place, who, if they were disposed, could give all the particulars; but I dislike to urge them; I did apply to one which I thought the most likely, but he seemed reluctant to give it; but referred me to the person who has given me the foregoing; but he not being a connexion, has not been particular in following him in all his peripatations; but is, no doubt correct, so far as given;—it has been Dr. Bennett's wish that his wife should get a bill of divorce, but as yet she has not; nor does my informant know that she contemplates doing so;—in fine, he is an impostor, and unworthy of the confidence of all good men."

Through motives of delicacy, we withhold the names of our informants, and other correspondents; but hold ourselves in readiness, at all times, to substantiate by abundant testimony, all that has been asserted, if required, as the documents are all on hand.

GEORGE MILLER.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, GREETING.—

Whereas John Cook Bennett, in the organization of the Nauvoo Lodge, under dispensation, palmed himself upon the fraternity as a regular Mason, in good standing; and satisfactory testimony having been produced before said Lodge, that he, said Bennett, was an expelled Mason, we therefore publish, to all the Masonic world, the above facts, that he, the said Bennett, may not again impose himself upon the fraternity of Masons.

All Editors who are friendly to the fraternity of free and accepted ancient York Masons will please insert the above.

GEORGE MILLER.

Master of Nauvoo Lodge,
Under Dispensation.

NOTICE.

It has been suggested, and we are requested by several respectable citizens of this county, to hold a county convention, to conciliate measures and nominate a

county ticket for the coming election, and we the citizens of Nauvoo, are not opposed but in favor of this or any other measure, that will promote the principles of equal rights and justice, and that will tend to benefit the inhabitants of the county. Should this be the expression of the county generally, it would be well for the various precincts to appoint delegates immediately for said convention, to meet about the middle of July next. As for parties we are not very tenacious but cannot consistently go for Joseph Duncan.

Thursday the 14th day of July at 10 A. M. has been named, at the court house in Carthage.

Every precinct should send a delegate, and where any is entitled to more than one, let fifty votes be the ratio for each &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS. NAUVOO LEGION }
CITY OF NAUVOO, June 24, 1842. }

1st. The several companies of the Legion will form on the usual parade ground on the 4th day of July next, at half past 8 o'clock A. M.

2nd. At nine o'clock the Adjutants will form the lines of their respective regiments and the Colonels take command.

3rd. At half past nine o'clock the Adjutants of cohorts will form the line of their respective Cohorts and the Brigadier Generals take command.

4th. At ten o'clock the Adjutant General will form the line of the Legion, and the ranking Brevet Major General take command.

5th. At half past ten o'clock the Lieut. General will be escorted to the field by the music, the 1st company of the 1st Cohort, and the Invincibles of the 2nd Cohort, and on his arrival at the reviewing station be saluted with a discharge of artillery &c. &c.

6th. At 11 o'clock the General review will commence.

7th. At half past 1 o'clock P. M. the inspection of arms will take place, and be followed by the performance of such maneuvers as may be ordered.

8th. The arms (especially those of the State) will be required to be in the very best order as any neglect on that point can not be overlooked.

9th. The officers, musicians, and privates are expected every man to do his duty.

WILSON LAW,

Brevet Major General.

JOSEPH SMITH, Lieutenant General.

RANGE AND SEVERITY OF THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—The earthquake which has recently desolated a large portion of St. Domingo, was one of the most severe that has occurred in any part of the world for many years; and perhaps more extensive in the sphere of its operations than any since the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, in 1755. It appears that on the same day, and very nearly the same hour, the effects of this recent earthquake were felt at various places ranging from Port au Prince to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The greatest explosion from the force of internal pent up fires was felt at Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, on the 7th instant, here they had three successive and violent shocks; and previous to the first of them a shock of the earthquake was felt at Porto Rico, on the morning of the 7th of May, which as far as we have yet learned, was the most easterly point that the effects of it were felt. The internal fires, it seems, then took a north-westerly direction, struggling to escape from their prison house, and broke out at Cape Haytien. It stretched clear across the breadth of St. Domingo and was felt at Port au Prince on the same day and at nearly the same hour. I also traveled on and was felt at Mayaguez at the same time; then to St. Martinville and one or two other places in Louisiana; thence to Van Buren, Arkansas, and clear up to the foot of the Rocky Mountains; where it was also felt on the same day. It thus traveled at least 1500 miles, and perhaps was felt even further. It is a sublime and awful thought; here we have proofs of the existence of a body of internal fires 1500 miles long, and probably as many deep.—N. Y. Herald.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 28th ult. state that several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of the Peloponnesus; on the 18th, at Sparta, the shocks lasted from 25 to 30 seconds each. The inhabitants ran terrified out of their houses. On the same day, and in the course of the night, four or five other slighter shocks were experienced. Beyond the Eurotas an immense rock fell from Mount Menelos, near the village Drouchas. An old tower, situate in the town of Magoules was thrown to the ground. At Mistra the soil trembled with more violence than at Sparta, and a portion of the Hellenic College and several houses were destroyed. The water of the springs and wells became turbid, and an enormous rock, having detached itself from the summit of old Mount Nistra rolled with terrific noise into the town.

At Calames, the first shock, felt at half past nine o'clock, lasted between 40 and 50 seconds, and there were ten others, from that hour until midnight, at intervals of three quarters of an hour. Most of the houses were damaged, and several in the neighborhood actually gave way. Upwards of 50 dwellings were thrown at Areopolis, and 15 towers crum-

bled at Etylus. Many persons were buried under the ruins of their houses in the province of Maina. At Androusa several churches fell in. On the 25 ult., at about four o'clock A. M. another shock was felt at Patras, which lasted a minute and a half.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,

Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842.

10-11.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county made at the May Term thereof A. D. 1842. The subscriber, Guardian of Emma Caroline, & Chauncey G. Robison, infant children and heirs of James Robison deceased, will expose to public sale on the 8th day of August next, in city lots about thirty six acres of land belonging to said wards lying in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, being apart of the East half of the West half of Section No. six, township No. six North, of range No. eight West of the fourth principal meridian, said lands will be sold on a credit of six months, sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells Esq. between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day and will be continued between the same hours, from day to day, till said property is all sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBISON,

Guardian.

Nauvoo June 20th 1842.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

BY order of the Circuit Court of Hancock county will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday the 8th day of August next the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty four in township number seven north of the base line of range number six west of the fourth principal meridian situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, said land has an excellent water privilege with a good saw mill with tools and a flowering mill in commencement, a small framed house and various other improvements.

The terms of sale will be twenty five per centum down, the balance payable in six months to be secured by a note with good approved security and a mortgage on the property.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. WILCOX.

JOEL BRADSHAW.

RIGHT RIGGINS.

Commissioners.

NEW DRUG STORE.

E. B. BATMAN No. 3 Water Street opposite the ferry landing, St. Louis Mo., has just opened a large stock of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c. which he offers at the lowest cash prices and to which the attention of the city and country trade is respectfully invited.

NOTICE.

A Special meeting of the Stockholders, and friends of the Nauvoo Agricultural and manufacturing Association, will be held at the upper room of J. Smith's Store, on Monday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

Done by order of the board, of Trustees.

Attest: E. ROBINSON Secretary.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.

Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

POETRY.

For The Wasp. THE GATHERING OF ZION.

BY E. M. GREENE.

Scattered many a toilsome year,
Pledged in faith to memory dear;
We our gathering still pursue,
And our covenants renew;
Bound by love's unsevered chain,
We all hope to meet again.

Tho' our homes, sunk by decay,
Wicked mobs have torn away;
And our holy, sacred place,
Wickedness has long defaced;
Still on Zion's happy plain,
We all hope to meet again.

Many a time we there did meet;
Many a friend we there did greet:
Now our friends are scattered from
The sacred place they called their home;
Still on Zion's flowery plain
We all hope to meet again.

We'll pass thro' toils for many years,
Till Christ the second time appears;
'When in cold oblivion's shade,'
Proud oppression low is laid;
Then on Zion's peaceful plain
We all hope to meet again.

For the Wasp.

To the Memory of MR. STEPHEN JONES, an old
Revolutionary soldier, who died in Quincy,
Illinois.

Thou art gone vet'ran soldier, the tomb has en-
closed thee;
Like the full ripened fruit the time was fulfilled;
In honor fulfilled—and thy wearied spirit
Sweetly welcomed the hour when the mandate
was seal'd.

And grateful we feel that thy last sigh has pas-
sed
Amidst thy own people, and the good and hu-
mane;

No murderous arm was uplifted o'er thee
To scatter, by peacemeal, thy limbs o'er the
plain.

No thongs, were prepared to lash through thy
heart strings
And sprinkle this soil with the old soldier's blood—
No—in Illinois yet waves the banner of freedom.
As she still yields a home for the brave and the
good.

Here thou didst find an asylum of peace,
When the hand of oppression drove thee from
home;

Here, thy grey locks were honored while they
held its seat,
And the patriot's tribute yet glows o'er thy
tomb.

Friends—citizens! we thank thee in behalf of
humanity;
Religion, and Freedom—for the honor thus paid
To our honored departed—whom well we knew
worthy
Of respect, while in life—and mem'ry when dead.

The love of his God was his heart's dearest trea-
sure,

His soul was awake to humanity's claim;
And ever most true to the cause of his country,
His bosom e'er glowed with the Patriot's flame.

Part in peace, sacred dust—till the archangel
trump

Its most welcome summons shall sound through
thy tomb;

And bid thee arise in glory immortal,
To dwell with the blest in their holiest home.

*Two old revolutionary soldiers, met their fate
in Missouri under these circumstances; one was
literally cut to pieces by an old corn knife, the
other was whipped, if not to death nearly so.

SHARP SHOOTING.—'Hallo, stranger, you ap-
pear to be travelling.'

'Yes, I always travel when on a journey.'

'I think I have seen you somewhere.'

'Very likely, I have often been there.'

'And pray, what might your name be?'

'It might be Sam Patch; but it isn't.'

'Have you been long in these parts?'

'Never longer than at present—five feet nine.'

'Do you get anything new?'

'Yes, I bought a new whetstone this morn-
ing.'

'I thought so; you are the sharpest blade I've
seen on this road.'

Latest from Texas.—Advices at New
Orleans to the 5th inst. contain Galvas-
ton dates to the 3d. The following items
of intelligence are from the Picayune of
the 6th:

The Congress of Yucatan was conven-
ed on the 17th ult., and granted extraor-
dinary powers to the President, on the
16th, in case of invasion.

The people of Yucatan are determined
to continue the war against Mexico at eve-
ry hazard.

Mr. Lubbock, one of the Santa Fe pris-
oners who escaped from Mexico, arrived
in the San Antonio.

Santa Anna has embodied 35,000
troops, destined for Texas and Yucatan,
and purchased two merchant vessels at
Vera Cruz, for transports.

The contract of the Mexican govern-
ment for building two iron war steamers
in England, which failed for want of
funds, has been renewed, and they are to
be completed immediately.

The church has given Santa Anna all
property held by them in mort main, a-
mounting, as is estimated, to \$15,000,000,
to be applied to the prosecution of the
war against Texas. He has also made a
forced loan of 80,000 doubloons from the
priests of Puebla.

General Houston and his cabinet are
at Houston. The archives of the govern-
ment are in Austin, and there, the citi-
zens of that place say, they shall stay.

By many it is thought that the war
movements of Gen. Houston are too tardy;
yet, from all appearances, he is firm-
ly bent on carrying into execution his de-
signs of invading Mexico.

How the World goes. Nicolas Bid-
dle, who cheated the stockholders of the
United States Bank out of near thirty-
five millions of dollars, cheated the peo-
ple who held notes of that bank out of
millions more; bought up editors and pol-
iticians like cattle in the market, and did
more to corrupt the morals of this coun-
try than any ten thousand men now liv-
ing has been released from legal respon-
sibility by a Pennsylvania court.

Amos Kendall, who redeemed the Post
Office Department from embarrassment
and corruption, compelled every man in
its service to do his duty to the country,
and refused to pay out moneys to power-
contractors, to which he believed they
ful had no just claim in law or equity, has
been punished by a Washington court in
a judgment for eleven thousand dollars
although his motives are admitted to have
been honest and praiseworthy.—Union
Democrat.

"WE WANT A CHANGE."—The follow-
ing extract of a letter, dated New Or-
leans, April 23d, 1842, we find in the
last Washington Index. Capital times
these:

"You will have heard ere this reaches
you, of my glorious downfall, like most
others engaged in business here. I have
been obliged to succumb, after having us-
ed every exertion to keep my head up,
and am now on the sympathies of the
public. I hope, however, to keep a stout
heart, and soon be on my legs again. Of
the distress here among business men,
no one at a distance can form an idea.
Nearly all are prostrate! The few re-
maining had better be so too, for they
are making nothing, and under heavy ex-
penses."

Within the last seven years, \$90,000-
000 have gone to England from the Uni-
ted States for iron.

A BLIND PAINTER.

Dr. Piles states that he saw in Italy a
blind man, about 50 years of age, full of
genious and intelligence, and an excel-
lent draughtsman. He met him in the
Giustiniani Palace, modeling in wax a
statue of Minerva. This man could, by
the touch, discover the forms and propor-
tions of the original. The Duke of Bra-
niano, who saw him at work, had some
doubts of his being completely blind, and
to be certain of it he made the blind man
take the picture into a dark cave, but it
was a perfect resemblance. It being ob-
jected to him that the dukes beard helped
him to know him, he offered to take the
portrait of one of his daughters, which
he drew perfectly like. "I saw," says
Dr. Piles, "by this famous blind man,
the portrait of the late King of England,
Charles I, and of Pope Urban VII, and in
France that of Mrs. Hessulin, perfectly
well executed. He found some difficulty
in representing the hair, because it was
moveable."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Ohio States-
man gives an account of the robbery of a
trunk from the boot of the Cincinnati
stage coach, while crossing the bridge
out of Columbus, on the 12th inst. As
the driver entered the bridge he was de-
tained by a man on horseback, reeling
as if drunk. The coach proceeded slow-
ly, until the driver getting impatient,
struck the rider's horse and passed on.
When they arrived at Jefferson, the straps
of the boot were found cut, and a trunk
among the missing. It was found in the
morning near the bridge, rifled of its con-
tents, including \$117 in gold. The
horseman was doubtless an accomplice.
—Morning Chronicle.

WHY DECEIVE THEM?—One hundred
and fifty emigrants recently arrived at
New Orleans, from Liverpool. They
manifest much dissatisfaction with their
prospects in this country—are chagrined
to find the prospects to wealth held out to
them before their emigration, so soon
frustrated. Agents, say they, are tra-
versing England and Ireland, represent-
ing to the people, that board can be had
in this country at one dollar per week,
while the laborer receives two dollars per
day. Should not these agents be inform-
ed that the two dollars per day and roast
beef have turned out a mere delusion?

It is said that the Hon. S. L. SOUTH-
ARD, President pro tem. of the Senate,
has resigned his seat, and Willie P. Man-
gum has been elected in his stead.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP. ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus " "
J. Salsbery, Plymouth " "
Har'ow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike " "
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Recless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

MEAL, FLOUR, AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND, WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember
that those who devote the whole of
their time to work on the Temple must
be fed; they cannot live and work with-
out provisions, and we are growing very
scarce; and especially so with regard to
MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore,
who have the above articles, and intend
to consecrate such on their tithing, will
please forward them immediately to Nau-
voo. W. RICHARDS, Recorder
for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-1f.

A COOKING STOVE
IS wanted immediately, on tithing.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo &
adjoining country for the liberal patronage
heretofore extended to him and respectfully so-
licits a continuation of the same. From the ex-
perience and success he has had during six
years' practice in the various diseases prevalent
with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an
assiduous attention to business to give ample
satisfaction to all those who may favor him with
a call. Particular attention will be paid to all
affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Burying Ground south east of the city
has been laid out in family burying lots, a
number of which will be offered for sale, at pub-
lic auction, on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A.
M., at the office of Gen. Hiram Smith.

Terms one third on the day of sale, one third
in six months from sale, and one third in twelve
months from sale, with approved security.

By order of the City Council.

WILSON LAW,

Committee to sell.

Nauvoo, June 4th 1842.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a
quantity of Stone coal; any persons
wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hi-
ram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the
Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the district of Illinois. }
In the matter of the petition of Hiram Kim-
ball, of Hancock county, to be declared a bank-
rupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Hiram Kimball, of
Hancock county, has filed his petition in this
Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the act of Con-
gress, in such case made and provided: and that
an order has been duly entered in this Court ap-
pointing the 8th day of July next, at the Dis-
trict Court Room in the City of Springfield in
this District, as the time and place for the
hearing of said petition; all persons interested
may then and there appear and show cause, if
any they have, why the prayer of said petition
should not be granted.

Dated this 11th day of June, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Joshua C.
Hobert of Hancock County to be declared a
Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joshua C. Ho-
bert, of Hancock County has filed his petition
in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to
be discharged from his debts under the Act of
Congress, in such case made and provided: and
that an order has been duly entered in this
Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at
the District Court room in the City of Springfield
in this District, as the time and place for the
hearing of said petition; all persons interested
may then and there appear and show cause if any
they have why the prayer of said Petition should
not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN Solicitor, for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Claiborn Wil-
son, of Hancock County to be declared a Bank-
rupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Claiborn Wil-
son, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this
Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the Act of Con-
gress, in such case made and provided: and that
an order has been duly entered in this Court ap-
pointing the 18th day of July next, at the
District Court room in the City of Springfield
in this District, as the time and place for the
hearing of said petition; all persons interested
may then and there appear and show cause if
any they have why the prayer of said Petition
should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN, Solicitor for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN. BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 12.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, July 2, 1842.

Whole Number 12

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
WM. SMITH,
At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of the book establishment of Harper and Brothers.

A fire this morning took place in the book store of the Harpers, which is situated at No. 82 on the south side of Cliff street. It was discovered about 4 o'clock in the morning, by one of the firm, who happened to enter the building at that hour, and who found that desks of the office on the first floor had been rifled of their contents, and the bindery, on the fourth loft, set on fire. When discovered, the flames were to far advanced to be arrested, and the greater part of the building with its contents were destroyed.

The stock of Messrs. Harpers was a very large one, consisting of their valuable collection of scientific and literary works, and their printing and binding apparatus. The whole of the fourth and fifth stories, with the presses and founts, were destroyed, and the other portions of the building greatly damaged, either by fire or water. All the reserved numbers of the publications which the Harpers have issued for several years past, are lost. But fortunately, the stereotype plates, the engraved plates, wood cuts, &c. which have been used for those works were preserved in another building. The whole loss will be about \$100,000, of which about \$40,000 will be insured.

There is no doubt that this fire was the work of an incendiary. One of the windows on the back part of the house was forcibly opened, the mahogany desk of the office broken into, and the money about \$15, and loose papers taken out the door of the bindery forced, and the book scattered about the floor. The chisel with which the bolts were separated, was found in the desk. The proprietors of the establishment it is said, have obtained a clue to the discovery of the incendiaries.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE INDIAN TRIBES IN ARKANSAS.—The following paragraphs we copy from the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer, of the 26th ult:

"By credible information we learn that old party excitements are again rising in the Cherokee nation. A convention was lately held in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, composed of the 'old settler' party, whose purpose was an examination into the party's claims, as likewise to discuss the possibility of their security, and to counsel upon the party's position and views. It appears, from our information that the old settler party cannot convene without the interference of others, accompanied by threats. Such interference and threats naturally excite the feelings of the party opposed, and lead not only to angry disputes, but also inflame the passion and desire for strife, so much so that lives are threatened, dangerous quarrels take place, and even lives are taken. We hear that the lives of some of the principal men are threatened, and that they stand in no small danger. Some even dare not start home from the convention; some apprehend assassination in their own homes; while others are forced to flee for safety.

"We have learned that the Cherokee and Choctaws are not represented in the grand council now sitting at the Council ground, consequently, Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, was sadly misinformed for neither Mr. Ross, the main spring, nor any of his countrymen, will be present. We hope, however, that those tribes who are in attendance may do something serviceable to themselves. The Indian agents, chief military officers, and some of our citizens, are in attendance. We shall probably be able to give information of the results of the deliberations next week. We presume it will be found worthy of some attention, if not interesting.

"Wild-cat and Gen. Taylor have had a conference in relation to the former's sojourn upon the Cherokee lands. We have not heard the particulars, but presume Wild-cat has been ordered off."

THE MINES OF MEXICO.

The mines are the grand object which has connected the idea of unbounded wealth and romantic splendor with the name of Mexico.—Gold and silver, by a natural illusion, have always shone in the eyes of mankind with a lustre beyond that of any other metal. Peru, indeed, offers gold in much greater abundance—but Mexico, since the first discovery, has produced more silver than all the rest of the world united. The silver of Mexico is far from rich: it seldom yields more than three or four ounces to the quintal of earth, while that of Saxony yields ten or even fifteen ounces. It is situated, also, very deep in the ground; the quantity, however, is immense, and obtained with comparatively little difficulty. Instead of being, as usual, placed in the heart of dreary and almost inaccessible deserts, the mines occupy the very best situation of the great table plain, are surrounded by brilliant vegetation, and with all the means of comfortable subsistence.—There are 3000 mines in Mexico: most of them, however, are now unproductive, and even ruinous; but adventure has been encouraged to begin and persevere while a particle of their capital remained, by the enormous profits which have, in a few instances, been realized.

The produce of the mines continued increasing until the commencement of the late revolution. From 1750 to 1759 the average appeared to be \$16,566,000; from 1771, to 1803, it was \$19,638,000, but in the first years of the present century the duties levied implied an amount of \$22,000,000; and, allowing for contraband total might probably be \$25,000,000. During the dreadful convulsions of the late revolution, the amount was greatly reduced, the water having been allowed in many instances to rush in, the machinery destroyed, and the workmen dispersed.

The annual average produce since the revolution is not more than \$12,000,000. The silver coined in the mint of Mexico, which in 1810, amounted to the value of \$17,050,000, had fallen in 1825, to \$3,651,000.

The mint of Mexico is a prodigious establishment, in which all the processes are carried on with the greatest activity. It is capable of stamping \$1,000,000 worth in the hour. So rapid an operation is seldom required, yet there have passed through it probably upward of \$2,000,000,000.—*Mitchell's World.*

The earthquake which was noticed last week as having occurred at Cape Haytien, seems to have been even more destructive, and far more extensive than was at first imagined. It extended over the whole island of Hayti, and most probably over a great portion of the West India Islands. A severe shock of earthquake was felt at the same time in Louisiana,—perhaps the same. The waters in the rivers and lakes were most unaccountably raised to the height of about six feet.

Cape Haytien was completely destroyed. The houses were built mostly of stone, so that their inmates were crushed beneath the ruins. The sea also rose and submerged the town, leaving, so far as heard from, but a solitary person alive.—*Mr. Dupy.—Portsmouth Tribune.*

ASSASSINATION.—Murder, in its most fiendish forms seems to range through the walks of innocence and refinement, unbanished by law of justice and unsatisfied but with the blood of the fairest and most helpless victims.

Mrs. Mary Hunter, relict of the late Joseph Hunter, near Sparta, Tenn., was shot with a rifle ball through the head by some person unknown. The assassin fired in the dark, on the evening of the 1 of May, through a window.—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

A New and Important Work.—The first volume of the "Hamilton Papers," compiled from the documents of the illustrious Hamilton, in the possession of his widow, is in press by Messrs. Wiley & Putnam. They are to be edited by Rev. Mr. Hawks, a gentleman qualified by pure taste, and great ability and experience, for the task of editorship. They will furnish a valuable contribution to the Constitutional history of the country.

The Genealogy of Suicide.—Foppery begat a spruce shop boy—a spruce shop boy begat a pair of half boots—a pair of half boots begat a little stick—a little stick and the half boots begat ambition—ambition begat credit—credit begat a shop—a shop begat a horse—a horse begat a chaise—a chaise begat a curricule—a curricule begat expenses—expenses begat a hazzard table—a hazzard table begat losses—losses begat bankruptcy—a bankruptcy begat a jail; a jail begat want and misery; want and misery begat a disregard for life; and a disregard for life begat suicide—SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.

Question for the learned.—Why does the hair of a soap-lock and a little pig's tail curl up?

Why are ladies more polite to other men than to their own husbands?

What is there so disagreeable in religion that those who possess it should always wear a wry face and a doleful countenance?

Why do people evince the most friendship to you when they know that you stand in the least want of it?

Why are young people very kind to their rich old invalid uncles?

Why are bad deeds committed by a man in a ragged coat always so disgraceful and abominable?

Why does justice—being blind—always see the gold lace on a culprit's coat?

BETTER THAN NONE.—A poor married woman was telling a staid lady, somewhat on the wrong side of fifty, of some domestic troubles, which she, in great part, attributed to the irregularities of her husband. "Well," said the old maid, "you have brought these troubles on yourself: I told you not to marry him. I was sure he would not make you a good husband." "He is not a good one to be sure, madam," replied the woman, "but he is a power better than none."

Woman.—How valuable are woman's labors as mother, as nurse and teacher! so much so that the two sexes are like the date tree, the male plant produces flowers only, the female fruit. We should remember, too, that Adam was created out of Paradise, and Eve in it, and something earthly therefore, still clings to Adam's race. Even to the heathen mythology, we find that, though the gods often transformed themselves into beasts, the goddesses never did.

"Slaves cannot breathe in England," said the Christian Cowper. Probably not. It would be difficult indeed for slaves to breathe in England, when even FREEMAN have to pay a tax upon the air which they breathe.

Earthquake.—On the 7th of May an earthquake was felt in the city of San Jago de Cuba, by which the cathedral and several other extensive buildings were prostrated. The shocks lasted four minutes.

The Housatonic Railroad company has made an assignment of its effects to the city of Bridgeport. The indebtedness of the concern is about \$400,000. The bill-holders will have to suffer badly.

THE SLANDERER.

I hate him for his poisonous breath,
More deadly than the dews of death.
I hate him for his horrid lies—
His peace destroying calumnies.
His words I hate—so arch—so sly—
So void of generosity,
So deep—so empty—yet so full
Of what will social joy annul;
His heart is gall—his tongue is fire;
His soul too base for generous ire.

Another Bank Robbed.—We are informed, says the N. O. Advertiser, that the Branch Bank of Louisiana, at St. Francisville, has been robbed of \$80,000, or more. The Cashier it seems allowed persons to overdraw, at least, so goes the story. He has been dismissed, it is said, from the employ of the Branch.

The notes of the Farmers' of Bank Amsterdam (red-back) are no longer re-deemed at their agency in Albany—*It*

The Lowell Courier says, to supply the Middlesex mills one year with wool, it requires the fleeces of 374,000 sheep.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

We are authorized to announce the name of James D. Blas as the people's Independent Democratic Republican candidate for Representative of Hancock county, in the next Legislature.

July 2, 1842.

It will be seen that the Phrenological chart of Gen. Joseph Smith, is given in this week's Wasp. Others, of the heads of the church, will appear hereafter.

MORMONISM AMONGST US.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that, Mr. Samuel C. Brown, will lecture at Washington Hall to-night and to-morrow night in favor of the Mormon creed. This will be the first we believe that Baltimore has heard of Mormonism from a Mormon minister. No doubt curiosity will secure Mr. B. a large audience from among our citizens. By the way we think this Mr. Brown, is the same Mr. Brown who left Winchester, Va., a few years ago (then a very strict member of the society of Friends) and went to the west where he was converted to Mormonism, humbugged out of a small fortune by Joe Smith and other very good saints and prophets, and then sent back to preach the great doctrine of Morimon Revelation to the poor, deluded Christians in the Old Dominion. The young gentleman was a school-mate of ours, and we confess we were somewhat astonished when we learned that he had become a latter day saint. If we are wrong in our suspicions that the Mr. Brown now amongst us is our old acquaintance from Virginia he will please correct us.—BALTIMORE DAILY WHIG.

We are glad to learn that the citizens of Baltimore, have a chance to hear the fulness of the everlasting gospel: we have yet to learn that any person was ever too good to be saved; or that the truth has ever hurt honest men, who embrace it for the love of it. Let the Baltimoreans seek early, for the pearl of great price.

NEW PROPHET.—The Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, very fogmatically says that Judge Ford of Wisconsin, is the Mormon candidate for Governor. This is news. The Mormons have neither said, printed or published any such thing word or wisdom, and we have but one clue to find out how the editor came in possession of the information: and that is, instead of lying, he has turned prophet for Joseph Duncan! The way he spues out matter for the lean party, is a caution to suckers; in fact there is one hotting prophet in the city who is against the Mormons, or for Duncan, from one column of the paper to another. Duncan ought to feed him on parched corn and alum curd, lest he run out; or, if this is not advisable, he may be greased with rattle-snake's oil, to stretch his hide, so that he may not burst his boiler.

We neglected to state, last week, that C. A. Warren, Esq. the Agent of Lieutenant General Smith, in this city, was consulted in regard to the nomination of Thomas Ford for Governor and that the nomination was not decided upon until he had given his consent to the measure. This fact will furnish additional, and undeniable proof, that Mr. Ford is the Mormon candidate.—SANGAMO JOURNAL.

How cunning! But as to C. A. Warren Esq's. being an agent of Gen. Smith, or consulting him about the nomination of Thomas Ford for Governor, there is nothing of it. It is not as near the truth as the foot of a ram's horn is to the taste of a cucumber.

The Wayne (N. Y.) Sentinel of June 19, says:

"Snow two inches in depth appeared on Onondaga Hill on Saturday morning last."

Cold weather there!

VOTERS.

Every white male citizen of good moral character, who has resided in this state six months, (say from the first of February last,) will be a legal voter—no odds from whence he came.

NOTICE.

Laura Ann Damon wishes to learn, if possible, what has become of her husband, MARQUIS F. DAMON. He was last heard of in Springfield, Ill., in 1840.

Editors who will give the above an insertion, whereby any information concerning

the said Marquis F. Damon may be conveyed to her at Nauvoo, will confer a great favor.

RAIN.

We had an uncommon supply of rain, from showers on Wednesday afternoon and night. Vegetation flourishes finely.

For the Wasp.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HANCOCK CO.

As a people, the church of Jesus Christ of latter-day Saints are found "more sinners against, than sinning."—In political affairs we are ever ready to yield to our fellow citizens of the county, equal participation in the selection of candidates for office—we have been disappointed in our hopes of being met with the same disposition on the part of some of the old citizens of the county—they indeed seem to manifest a spirit of intolerance and exclusion, incompatible with the liberal doctrines of true republicanism. At the late Anti-Mormon convention, a complete set of candidates, pledged to a man to receive no support from, and to field no quarters to, Mormons, are commended to all the citizens of this county for their sagacity! As a portion of said citizens of Hancock we embrace the occasion to decline this ticket for the want of reciprocity in its terms, and honesty and intelligence in the character of some of its candidates.

If the old citizens of the county are still desirous of equal participations with us in the choice of candidates, we are ready to co-operate with them—If independent gentlemen will announce themselves, and possess the requisite qualities, capacity and integrity, they will receive the united support of our people in the county—The time for holding a convention seems to have already gone by—there is time enough for the friends of justice and fair play to elect a ticket, to be announced in the independent manner we have suggested. Let the gentlemen who have the courage to oppose the spirit of dictation which governed the Anti-Mormon convention candidates, show themselves, and we will exercise enough, on the terms proposed in this article, to ensure complete success.

JOSEPH SMITH.

For the Wasp.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir I take the liberty to inform you that a large number of persons in different places have manifested a desire to know the Phrenological development of Joseph Smith's head—I have examined the Prophet's head, and he is perfectly willing to have the Chart published—You will please publish in your paper such portions of it as I have marked showing the development of his much talked of brain, and let the public judge for themselves whether Phrenology proves the reports against him true or false—Time will prove all things, and a word to the wise is sufficient.

Yours Respectfully

A. CRANE.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHART.

BY A. CRANE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHRENOLOGY.

PROFESSOR OF PHRENOLOGY.

AMATIVENESS—11, L extreme susceptibility; passionately fond of the company of the other sex.

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS—9 L strong parental affection, great solicitude for their happiness.

INHABITIVENESS—5 F attached to place of long residence; no desire to change residence.

ADHESIVENESS—8 F solicitous for the happiness of friends, and ardent attachments to the other sex.

COMBATIVENESS—8 L indomitable perseverance; great courage; force; ability to overpower.

DESTRUCTIVENESS—6 M ability to control the passions; and is not disposed to extreme measures.

SECRETIVENESS—10 L great propensity and ability to conceal feelings, plans, &c.

ACQUISITIVENESS—9 L strong love of riches; desire to make, and save money.

ALIMENTIVENESS—9 L strong relish for food; keen and severe appetite.

VITATIVENESS—4 M or S indifference to life; views the approach of death without fear.

FEELINGS.

CAUTIOUSNESS—7 F provision against prospective dangers and ills, without hesitation or irresolution.

APPROBATIVENESS—10 L ambition for distinction; sense of character; sensibility to reproach; fear of scandal.

SELF-ESTEEM—10 L high-mindedness, independence, self-confidence, dignity; aspiration for greatness.

CONCENTRATIVENESS—7 F can dwell on a subject without fatigue, and control the imagination.

SENTIMENTS.

BENEVOLENCE—10 L kindness, goodness, tenderness, sympathy.

VENERATION—6 F religion without great awe or enthusiasm; reasonable deference to superior.

FIRMNESS—10 L Stability and decision of character and purpose.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS—8 L high regard for duty, integrity, moral principle, justice, obligation, truth, &c.

HOPES—10 L cheerfulness; sanguine expectations of success and enjoyment.

MARVELOUSNESS—10 L wonder; credulity, belief in the supernatural.

IMITATION—5 M inferior imitative powers; failure to copy, describe, relate stories, &c.

PREPOSESSION—8 L or F attached to certain notions; not disposed to change them, &c.

IDEALITY—9 L lively imagination; fancy taste; love of poetry, elegance, eloquence, excellence, &c.

PERCEPTIVES.

AFIRMATION—8 F or M desirous to know what others are doing; ready to counsel and give hints of a fault or duty, &c.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS—7 F respectable ingenuity without uncommon skill, tact, or facility in making, &c.

TUNE—5 F or M love of music, without quickness to catch or learn tunes by the ear.

TIME—11 V L or L distinct impressions as to the time when, how long, &c.

LOCALITY—11 V L or L great memory of places and position.

EVENTUALITY—11 V L extraordinary recollection of minute circumstances.

INDIVIDUALITY—10 L great desire to see; power of observation.

FORM—10 F cognizance, and distinct recollection of shapes; countenances, &c.

SIZE—11 V L, L or F ability to judge of proportionate size, &c.

WEIGHT—9 V L, L or F knowledge of gravitation, momentum, etc.

COLOUR—9 F or M moderate skill in judging of colours, comparing and arranging them.

LANGUAGE—6 F freedom of expression, without fluency or verbosity; no great loquacity.

ORDER—9 L love of arrangement; every thing in its particular place.

NUMBER—7 respectable aptness in arithmetical calculations, without extraordinary talent.

REFLECTIVES.

MIRTHFULNESS—10 L wit, fun, mirth; perceptiveness.

CAUSALITY—9 L ability to think and reason clearly, and perceive the relations of cause and effect.

COMPARISON—11 V L extraordinary critical acumen; great power of analysis.

THERE ARE FOUR TEMPERAMENTS.

THE LYMPHATIC, or Phlegmatic, in which the secreting glands are the most active portion of the system, produces both corporeal and mental languor, dullness and inactivity.

THE SANGUINE, in which the arterial portion of the system is most active, gives strong feelings and passions, and more ardor, zeal, and activity, than of strength or power.

THE BILIOUS, in which the muscular portion predominates in activity, produces strength, power, and endurance of body, with great force and energy of mind and character.

THE NERVOUS, in which the brain and nervous system are most active, gives the highest degree of activity, with clearness of perception and of thought, but less endurance. Sharp and prominent organs denote activity; smooth and broad ones, intensity and strength.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART.

The written figures in the margin opposite the organs, and ranging in a scale from 1 to 12, indicate the various degrees in which the respective organs are developed in the head of the individual examined: thus, 1, 2, indicate that the organ is very small, or almost wholly wanting; 3, 4, means small, or feeble, and inactive; 5, 6, MODERATE, or active only in a subordinate degree; 7, 8, FULL or fair, and a little above par; 9, 10, LARGE; or quite energetic, and having a marked influence upon the character; 11, 12, mean VERY LARGE, or giving a controlling influence, and extreme liability to perversion. The SIZE OF THE BRAIN, COMBINATIONS OF THE FACULTIES, and TEMPERAMENT OF the individual, may be indicated in the same manner as the degrees of the faculties or organs.

The initials V L denote very large; L, large; F, full; M, moderate; S, small; V S, very small.

COMBINATION OF THE FACULTIES.

The fore part of the head is called the *frontal* portion; and the back, the *occipital*; the base, or lower part is denominated the *basilar* region; and the upper portion, the *coronal*.

Phrenology has ascertained what portion of the brain the mind employs in the exercise of each mental function; and hence, by determining how much larger one part of the brain is than another, it can tell how much an individual exercises certain classes of mental functions more than he does others. The combinations of the organs have, also, great influence upon the mental manifestations. The rule is, that the larger organs control the smaller.

When the occipital portion is larger than the frontal, there will be more of feeling than reason; of passion than intellect; of brutality than humanity; of propelling than directing power; of action than judgment. But when the frontal region is much larger than the occipital, as in the heads of Melancthon, Franklin, Washington, and Clinton, the individual will combine pure morality with great depth and power of intellect; a strong mind with virtuous feelings; and sound, practical sense, with nobleness of conduct.

One having large or very large intellectual organs, combined with moderate or small organs of the propensities, will possess great mental power with a want of impetus; high intellectual and moral qualities, with inefficiency; but with the propensities well developed, and the intellectual faculties very large, will combine great strength of mind with great energy of character, and both directed by the human sentiments, and applied to moral and intellectual objects: Washington, Franklin, Clinton, and La Fayette.

One having very large perceptive faculties, combined with only full reasoning organs, will possess a practical matter-of-fact talent, and an uncommon share of general information; yet lack depth of mind and strength of intellect, and a talent for adapting means to ends.

One having the perceptive organs full or large, with very large reflective faculties, will have a universal talent, and ability both to plan and execute; to attend to general principles and to details; and, with full or large propensities, be capable of employing extraordinary talents to the best advantage, and of rising to eminence: Franklin, Washington, Clinton, Bonaparte.

One having very large reasoning organs, with only moderate or full perceptive faculties, will possess great depth and originality of mind, and profound philosophical acumen; but will think and reason more than observe.

One in whom the basilar region greatly predominates over the coronal, will possess great force of character, and a ready talent for business; but strong passions applied to selfish purposes, with little morality and elevation of character and feeling.

An evenness of the head indicates uniformity of character; and unevenness eccentricities and strong traits.

WOMAN.—Amid the various scenes of this fitful existence, the most delightful one is that which

In the morning of life man looks around for one being in whose faithful and unchanging bosom he may repose his future confidence, and glide onward with, supporting and supported, through all attacks of the world, disease and pain. Our nature is never seen to a more beautiful advantage than when enthralled by such a care; it shows man in his native and ordained dignity of character, and woman in all those blandishments of an ingenious and uncorrupted soil, accompanying and delighting her lord in his summer hours of joy, and sunshine, nor shrinking from him the 'elemental war' and earth's assaults; she then shows 'the tender fierceness of the dove,' and the placid, helpless being of peace is nerved beyond her nature, and inspired by circumstance, with the feeling of Apollo's priestess. In women, confessedly, nature asserts her greater nobility and power; the disposition of men may admit of greater constancy of decision, but it is to the female character alone to embody itself with a feeling almost supernatural—to spurn and rise above all circumstance in the decision—to attempt every thing, and evince, by the daring, the beauty, and the valuation of such effort.

THE RUSSIAN CLERGY.—The Russians themselves allow that their clergy are deplorably ignorant, and in many cases coarse and vicious. This is pretty well borne out by the fact, that they are never admitted into society, unless their presence is requested at some religious ceremony or festival. The anecdote related to Mr. Venables, by a Russian gentleman, will give a good idea of the degradation to which they reduce themselves.

"Passing one day," says that gentleman, "near a large group of peasants, who were assembled in the middle of a village, I asked them what was going forward."

"We are only putting the father (as they call the priest) into the cellar."

"Into a cellar," I replied; "what are you doing that for?"

"O," said they, "he is a sad drunkard, and has been in a state of intoxication all the week; so we always take care every Saturday to place him in a safe place that he may be able to officiate at the church next day, and on Monday he is at liberty to drink again."

"I could not help applauding," says Mr. V., "this very sensible argument, which was related to me with all the gravity in the world."

Such conduct, in the eyes of a Russian gentleman, is only a failing—*Notes of a Half Pay in search of Health.*

VALUE OF A GOOD TRADE.—A conjuror and a tailor once happened to converse together:

"Alas," cries the tailor, "what an unhappy poor creature am I! If the people should ever take it into their heads to live without clothes, I am undone; I have no other trade to have recourse to."

"Indeed, friend, I pity you sincerely," replied the conjuror; "but, thank Heaven, things are not quite so bad with me, for if one trick should fail, I have a hundred tricks for them yet. However, if at any time you are reduced to beggary, apply to me and I will relieve you."

A famine overspread the land: the tailor made a shift to live, because his customers could not do without clothes; but the poor conjuror, with his hundred tricks, could find none that had money to throw away. It was in vain that he promised to eat fire or to vomit pins; no single creature would relieve him, till he was at last obliged to beg from the very tailor whose calling he had formerly despised.

Monday, June 6.

In Senate, the day was spent upon the appropriation bill. In the House, [Mr. CARY presented the memorial of James C. Patton, a highly respectable citizen of Petersburg, (Va.) praying Congress to assist him in constructing two machines invented by him, one for passing through the air with immense velocity, by which he proposes to reach London or Liverpool from this country in sixty hours; the other machine is so constructed as to generate enough air for respiration, and with which, he thinks, he can pass through water at any depth it will allow, and under ships or vessels of any size, and with such apparatus as he is in possession of, explode or blow up, in 6 or 8 hours, fifteen or twenty ships of the line. Mr. Patton estimates the expense of constructing these machines at \$50,000 each.] Referred to committee on Naval Affairs. The house then spent some time in committee of the whole having under consideration amendments to the bill making appropriations for the support of the army and military academy, when the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. Postponed till to-morrow. The House in committee of the whole, also considered and reported some other bills of no general interest.

URUGUAY. The Madisonian of the 5th instant publishes an official correspondence communicated to the government by Commodore Morris commanding the United States squadron on the Brazil station. The letters relate to an outrage on an American citizen by certain functionaries of the government of Uruguay, and show the means adopted by Com. Morris and the United States consul at Montevideo to obtain prompt redress.

It appears that the individual in question claiming the protection of the American government is a man of color, named George Johnson. He is said to be about 33 years of age, of very decent appearance, and a native of the State of Delaware. He was impressed at San Salvador, and on attempting to escape was subjected to punishment. It appears also that his property was taken from him. A statement of the facts of the case having been made to Com. Morris by the American consul to whom Johnson made complaint, measures were immediately taken to bring the affair before the government of Uruguay. This was done so efficiently that a satisfactory compensation estimated by the sufferer himself was promptly awarded. The government of Uruguay, acting thus honorably in the matter, expressed the desire to preserve the most friendly relations with the United States, not only from the advantages of commercial intercourse, but also from similarity of political institutions, and from a recollection of the early recognition of that country's independence by the United States.

The prompt proceedings of Commodore Morris and our consul, Mr. Hamilton, anticipated the instructions of our government at home in reference to this case. The incident itself, and the successful

termination to which the difficulty arising out of it has been brought, may afford a suitable illustration of the important uses which an efficient navy is calculated to perform. We would not intimate that the government of Uruguay, which has exhibited so fair a specimen of justice and friendly feeling would have done otherwise if no naval force had been at hand to back the application of the injured party in the affair—but it is very certain that the presence of Commodore Morris on the coast, with his armed ships, constituted an important item in the negotiation—*Baltimore American.*

From the Natchez Courier.

ATROCIOUS MURDER AND OUTRAGES.—A manuscript was left in our office yesterday morning, from which we condense the following statement. The passengers on board the steamboat Sunflower, which stopped at Mr. E. P. King's wood-yard were informed that some horrid murder had been committed in that vicinity, and that the citizens were in pursuit of the murderers.

After wooding, they had proceeded but a short distance when they perceived a crowd upon the bank which they rightfully concluded were the pursuers. They stopped, and it appeared that a negro named Joseph, belonging to Mr. Voorhees, on Bayou de Glaize, had been persuaded to run off and join him by a negro runaway from New Orleans, named Enoch. They murdered a Mr. Harrington, and took with them into the woods his wife and a young lady. They called Mr. Harrington out of his house, he unsuspectingly went, a pistol and a gun was presented at him. He was guarded into the house, when the negroes laid their weapons on the bed, and declared their purpose to be to murder him, and abduct the females.

Harrington seized a pistol, aimed it at the breast of Enoch, exploded the cap without discharging the load. Joseph aimed the rifle at Harrington, the young lady clung to Harrington, the rifle went off, killing him and wounding her. His body was thrown into a lake, and the females carried off. The negroes had with them a mulatress named Margaret whose entreaties saved the lives of the poor women, who were inhumanly outraged. They then killed a Mr. Todd and carried off his wife and child.—They also killed another person, name unknown.

The citizens caught Joseph on Sunday, and the girl Margaret. Enoch escaped, though supposed to be wounded by some one or more of the balls fired at him.—Joseph confessed and they determined to burn him alive. He was chained to a tree, the faggots piled around, and in that situation being questioned by Mr. F. Routh, he declared as before that he had no other accomplice than Enoch, and that Enoch made him kill the men who were murdered. His cries were terrific when the fire reached him, and by superhuman exertions, he wrested the staple which confined the chain to the tree. He was then shot, and his body cast back into the fire. The girl is in jail in Vidalia. They are still pursuing the other villain.

Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman of that neighborhood, that only one female was at, and carried away from Harrington's, his youngest daughter. The statement is substantially correct in other particulars.

Great Fire in Norfolk.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that an alarming fire broke out at about 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning, in an unoccupied house, in Little Water street, next door to the corner of Wood's side's Lane.—That block extending to Broad Water streets, was destroyed—the fire crossed to the opposite of Wood side's Lane, which communicated to the stables of Mr. Wm. S. Locoste, which, with his dwelling, and the block of buildings in Warren's Row, rear of the Exchange, was burnt. Number of houses burnt, 22, all of brick except the one in which the fire originated, and the house adjoining—estimated loss, from 20 to 25,000 dollars.

insurance from fifteen to sixteen thousand dollars.

The lumber yards of Messrs. Ferguson & Mithado, and Mr. Tunis, were in immediate danger during the whole period of the fire, from the burning cinders of the houses on fire. Resolution fire company, from Portsmouth, arrived early at the scene of conflagration; they took position at the corner of Holt's lane, and were principally instrumental in saving the block of buildings east of Mr. T. Eccles' house. A detachment of seamen and marines, with a number of officers of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, under command of Capt. Gardener, were also there, working manfully at the engines, and guarding the property of the inhabitants, which was, strewn along the streets.

DESTRUCTION OF ONE FIFTH OF THE CITY OF HAMBURG BY FIRE.

The city of Hamburg, the great commercial emporium of Germany, is a heap of ruins. Her merchants were rejoicing at the prospect held out to them by the promised improvements in our commercial tariff; now they are mourning over their richly stored warehouses in ashes, their houses devoured by the flames, and their prospects of increased prosperity scattered to the four winds of heaven.

The fire, which broke out on Wednesday night, the 14th inst. and which there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to fifty two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost but a great number of persons must have perished. The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning.

On the latter day, at nine o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian, and Prussian troops entered the town, and being well supplied with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the houses to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning. The Senate ordered every person to leave town and nothing could exceed the heart-rending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.

The destruction of Hamburg is one of those calamities which will be felt in

every part of the commercial world.—Great as may be the credit of the Senate and people of Hamburg with foreign states, a century will elapse before the city can be replaced in all the prosperity destroyed by this conflagration. In the midst of the confusion an incident occurred characteristic of the government and the people. A public notice was every where put up, stating that the vault under the bank, containing the gold and silver bars, were fire proof, and that the bank books were all removed in perfect safety.

The Hamburg Neue Zeitung of the 10th inst. thus sums up the results of the sad catastrophe:—

"Sixty streets, containing from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and form a fearful but picturesque ruin. Two splendid churches, with steeples exceeding 400 feet in height, another church with its tower, the Rath Haus, where the Senate hold their sittings, the old Exchange, the repository of archives, the building of the Patriotic Society, are all destroyed. Reichspost Amt, nearly all the booksellers, the offices of two newspapers, (the Borsenallee, and the Correspondent,) nearly all the great hotels and inns, (the Old London, the Belvidere, Hotel de Ruisse, St. Petersburg, Street's Hotel, the Crown Prince, the Wild Man, the Bramer Antheus, the Black Elephant,) the principle magazines des modes and repositories of fashion, and nearly all the chief apothecaries, are destroyed. The following are safe:—The cellar where the bullion is deposited at the bank, the Catharinenstrasse der Wandralune, du Reichenstrasse, &c."

The Dead Sea.—It has been recently ascertained by two British royal engineers, who have been engaged in triangulating the country between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, that the latter is 1,337 feet below the level of the former. The engineers proceeded from level to level by two different routes, and the results of each differed by merely an insignificant fraction. By the same process it was ascertained that the Lake Gennesaret was eighty-four feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Calculating the valley of the Jordan from the lake to the Dead Sea to be about seventy miles, the average depression of the soil will be equal to eighteen feet per mile, which accounts for the rapidity with which this stream, so celebrated in sacred history, flows.

An Ordinance repealing all Ordinances, Laws, and Resolutions, relative to the changing of the Names of Streets.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that all Ordinances, Laws, and Resolutions, that have been passed by the City Council, changing the Names of Streets, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the Names of all Streets in the City of Nauvoo, that were named at the time that the City Plat was drawn out: and as the Plat stands recorded in the Recorder's office, retain their original names.

Sec. 3. That those Streets that have been named since the Plat was recorded, and have not had their Names changed, also retain the Names that were first given to them.

Passed June 22d 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

YEAST.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour; let it afterwards stand until it becomes milk warm, bottle and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this will make eighteen pounds of bread.

"Jube, did you see that fat lady fall in the mud yesterday?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you think?"

"I thought she went down like a star in the midst of the ocean."

DIED.—In this city, on the 29th day of March 1842, William Francis, infant son of Moses and Nancy Tracy, of the dropsy on the brain.

—In this city, on the 27th of June, 1842, Wm. Moroni, son of John and Cynthia Ann Eldridge, aged 16 months and 17 days.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsam, cough syrup, rheumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholera morbus, cholera infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever, ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.
Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842.

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A famine overspread the land: the tailor made a shift to live, because his customers could not do without clothes; but the poor conjuror, with his hundred tricks, could find none that had money to throw away. It was in vain that he promised to eat fire or to vomit pins; no single creature would relieve him, till he was at last obliged to beg from the very tailor whose calling he had formerly despised.

Monday, June 6.

In Senate, the day was spent upon the appropriation bill. In the House, [Mr. Carr presented the memorial of James C. Patton, a highly respectable citizen of Petersburg, (Va.) praying Congress to assist him in constructing two machines invented by him, one for passing through the air with immense velocity, by which he proposes to reach London or Liverpool from this country in six hours; the other machine is so constructed as to generate enough air for respiration, and with which, he thinks, he can pass through water at any depth it will allow, and under ships or vessels of any size, and with such apparatus as he is in possession of, explode or blow up, in 6 or 8 hours, fifteen or twenty ships of the line. Mr. Patton estimates the expense of constructing these machines at \$50,000 each.] Referred to committee on Naval Affairs. The house then spent some time in committee of the whole having under consideration amendments to the bill making appropriations for the support of the army and military academy, when the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. Postponed till to-morrow. The House in committee of the whole, also considered and reported some other bills of no general interest.

URUGUAY. The Madisonian of the 5th instant publishes an official correspondence communicated to the government by Commodore Morris commanding the United States squadron on the Brazil station. The letters relate to an outrage on an American citizen by certain functionaries of the government of Uruguay, and show the means adopted by Com. Morris and the United States consul at Montevideo to obtain prompt redress.

It appears that the individual in question claiming the protection of the American government is a man of color named George Johnson. He is said to be about 33 years of age, of very decent appearance, and a native of the State of Delaware. He was impressed at San Salvador, and on attempting to escape was subjected to punishment. It appears also that his property was taken from him. A statement of the facts of the case having been made to Com. Morris by the American consul to whom Johnson made complaint, measures were immediately taken to bring the affair before the government of Uruguay. This was done so efficiently that a satisfactory compensation estimated by the sufferer himself was promptly awarded. The government of Uruguay, acting thus honorably in the matter, expressed the desire to preserve the most friendly relations with the United States, not only from the advantages of commercial intercourse, but also from similarity of political institutions, and from a recollection of the early recognition of that country's independence by the United States.

The prompt proceedings of Commodore Morris and our consul, Mr. Hamilton, anticipated the instructions of our government at home in reference to this case. The incident itself, and the suc-

cessful termination to which the difficulty arising out of it has been brought, may afford a suitable illustration of the important uses which an efficient navy is calculated to perform. We would not intimate that the government of Uruguay, which has exhibited so fair a specimen of justice and friendly feeling would have done otherwise if no naval force had been at hand to back the application of the injured party in the affair—but it is very certain that the presence of Commodore Morris on the coast, with his armed ships, constituted an important item in the negotiation—*Baltimore American.*

From the Natchez Courier.

ATROCIOUS MURDER AND OUTRAGES.—A manuscript was left in our office yesterday morning, from which we condense the following statement. The passengers on board the steamboat Sunflower, which stopped at Mr. E. P. King's wood-yard were informed that some horrid murder had been committed in that vicinity, and that the citizens were in pursuit of the murderers.

After wooding, they had proceeded but a short distance when they perceived a crowd upon the bank which they rightly concluded were the pursuers. They stopped, and it appeared that a negro named Joseph, belonging to Mr. Voorhees, on Bayou de Glaize, had been persuaded to run off and join him by a negro runaway from New Orleans, named Enoch. They murdered a Mr. Harrington, and took with them into the woods his wife and a young lady. They called Mr. Harrington out of his house, he unsuspectingly went, a pistol and a gun was presented at him. He was guarded into the house, when the negroes laid their weapons on the bed, and declared their purpose to be to murder him, and abduct the females.

Harrington seized a pistol, aimed it at the breast of Enoch, exploded the cap without discharging the load. Joseph aimed the rifle at Harrington, the young lady clung to Harrington, the rifle went off, killing him and wounding her. His body was thrown into a lake, and the females carried off. The negroes had with them a mulatress named Margaret whose entreaties saved the lives of the poor women, who were inhumanly outraged. They then killed a Mr. Todd and carried off his wife and child. They also killed another person, name un-

known.

The citizens caught Joseph on Sunday, and the girl Margaret. Enoch escaped, though supposed to be wounded by some one or more of the balls fired at him. Joseph confessed and they determined to turn him alive. He was chained to a tree, the faggots piled around, and in that situation being questioned by Mr. F. Kouth, he declared as before that he had no other accomplice than Enoch, and that Enoch made him kill the men who were murdered. His cries were terrific when the fire reached him, and by superhuman exertions, he wrested the staple which confined the chain to the tree. He was then shot, and his body cast back into the fire. The girl is in jail in Vidalia. They are still pursuing the other villain.

Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman of that neighborhood, that only one female was at, and carried away from Harrington's, his youngest daughter. The statement is substantially correct in other particulars.

Great Fire in Norfolk.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that an alarming fire broke out at about 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning, in an unoccupied house, in Little Water street, next door to the corner of Wood's side's Lane. That block extending to Broad Water streets, was destroyed—the fire crossed to the opposite of Wood side's Lane, which communicated to the stables of Mr. Wm. S. Locoste, which, with his dwelling, and the block of buildings in Warren's Row, rear of the Exchange, was burnt. Number of houses burnt, 22, all of brick except the one in which the fire originated, and the house adjoining—estimated loss, from 20 to 25,000 dollars.

Insurance from fifteen to sixteen thousand dollars.

The lumber yards of Messrs. Ferguson & Milhado, and Mr. Tunis, were in immediate danger during the whole period of the fire, from the burning cinders of the houses on fire. Resolution fire company, from Portsmouth, arrived early at the scene of conflagration; they took position at the corner of Holt's lane, and were principally instrumental in saving the block of buildings east of Mr. T. Eccles' house. A detachment of seamen and marines, with a number of officers of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, under command of Capt. Gardener, were also there, working manfully at the engines, and guarding the property of the inhabitants, which was strewn along the streets.

DESTRUCTION OF ONE FIFTH OF THE CITY OF HAMBURG BY FIRE.

The city of Hamburg, the great commercial emporium of Germany, is a heap of ruins. Her merchants were rejoicing at the prospect held out to them by the promised improvements in our commercial tariff; now they are mourning over their richly stored warehouses in ashes, their houses devoured by the flames, and their prospects of increased prosperity scattered to the four winds of heaven.

The fire, which broke out on Wednesday night, the 14th inst. and which there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to fifty two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost but a great number of persons must have perished. The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning.

On the latter day, at nine o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian, and Prussian troops entered the town, and being well supplied with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the houses to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning. The Senate ordered every person to leave town and nothing could exceed the heart-rending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.

The destruction of Hamburg is one of those calamities which will be felt in every part of the commercial world.—Great as may be the credit of the Senate and people of Hamburg with foreign states, a century will elapse before the city can be replaced in all the prosperity destroyed by this conflagration. In the midst of the confusion an incident occurred characteristic of the government and the people. A public notice was every where put up, stating that the vault under the bank, containing the gold and silver bars, were fire proof, and that the bank books were all removed in perfect safety.

The Hamburg Neue Zeitung of the 10th inst. thus sums up the results of the sad catastrophe:—

"Sixty streets, containing from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and form a fearful but picturesque ruin. Two splendid churches, with steeples exceeding 400 feet in height, another church with its tower, the Rath Haus, where the Senate hold their sittings; the old Exchange, the repository of archives, the building of the Patriotic Society, are all destroyed. Reichspost Amt, nearly all the booksellers, the offices of two newspapers, (the Borsenballe, and the Correspondent,) nearly all the great hotels and inns, (the Old London, the Belvidere, Hotel de Ruisse, St. Petersburg, Street's Hotel, the Crown Prince, the Wild Man, the Bramer Antheus, the Black Elephant,) the principal magazines des modes and repositories of fashion, and nearly all the chief apothecaries, are destroyed. The following are safe:—The cellar where the bullion is deposited at the bank, the Catharinenstrasse der Wandralune, du Reichenstrasse, &c."

The Dead Sea.—It has been recently ascertained by two British royal engineers, who have been engaged in triangulating the country between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, that the latter is 1,337 feet below the level of the former. The engineers proceeded from level to level by two different routes, and the results of each differed by merely an insignificant fraction. By the same process it was ascertained that the Lake Gennesaret was eighty-four feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Calculating the valley of the Jordan from the lake to the Dead Sea to be about seventy miles, the average depression of the soil will be equal to eighteen feet per mile, which accounts for the rapidity with which this stream, so celebrated in sacred history, flows.

An Ordinance repealing all Ordinances, Laws, and Resolutions, relative to the changing of the Names of Streets.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that all Ordinances, Laws, and Resolutions, that have been passed by the City Council, changing the Names of Streets, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the Names of all Streets in the City of Nauvoo, that were named at the time that the City Plat was drawn out: and as the Plat stands recorded in the Recorder's office, retain their original names.

Sec. 3. That those Streets that have been named since the Plat was recorded, and have not had their Names changed, also retain the Names that were first given to them.

Passed June 22d 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

YEAST.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour; let it afterwards stand until it becomes milk warm, bottle and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this will make eighteen pounds of bread.

"Jabe, did you see that fat lady fall in the mud yesterday?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you think?"

"I thought she went down like a star in the midst of the ocean."

DIED.—In this city, on the 29th day of March 1842, William Francis, infant son of Moses and Nancy Tracy, of the dropsy on the brain.

—In this city, on the 27th of June, 1842, Wm. Meroni, son of John and Cynthia Ann Eldridge, aged 16 months and 17 days.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsam, cough syrup, rheumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholera morbus, cholera infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever, ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842.

12-3m.

POETRY.

For The Wasp. REMEMBER THE POOR.

BY W. W. PHILIPS.

Remember, ye clergy, ye eyes to the world,—
Al ye that pretend you are working for God.
For hundreds a year, in your clerical robes,—
The poor are forgotten at home and abroad.
Remember the poor!

Remember—ye christians, in all christendom,
That boast of your tracts, and the aid you
afford,
For churches, and Bibles, and missions afar,
But not for a prophet to honor the Lord:
Remember the poor!

Remember—ye nations and multitudes far,
That worship all manner of gods, in your turn.
That sparkle like fire-flies, or grovel like worms.
The world with its hay, wood, and stubble,
must burn:
Remember the poor!

Remember—ye Mormons, the Latter Day Saints.
That know how your Savior is coming, anon.
To make up his jewels, of purified gold.
From all of the cities of great Babylon:
Remember the poor!

Remember—ye servants, the prophetic horns,
That walk by the Spirit, and go by command.
To gather the guests for the feast of the Lord—
With friends, and with foes, on the sea, or
the land,—
Remember the poor!

SINGULAR CELEBRATION.—*Texan Trickery.*—
The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto,
(51st of April,) was celebrated in great style by
the Texan prisoners confined in the convent of
Santiago, City of Mexico. The way they work-
ed it to obtain leave of the commandant of the
guard was certainly ingenious. If we were cor-
rectly informed. One of the Texans who spoke
Spanish went to the officer and told him that it
was a great feast day in Texas—the anniversary
of the patron saint of the Republic—and de-
sires that he would give the men the liberty of
remaining in-doors that afternoon in order to
celebrate it. To this the commandant gave his
consent, and the men came in from their morn-
ing work well supplied with every species of li-
quor and good things to be found in the rum
and cook shops on their route.

Although unwell at the time and unable to
participate in the festivities, we have never seen
more joy or hilarity upon any occasion. An ex-
cellent dinner was provided, speeches, songs
and toasts, patriotic and humorous, enlivened
the scene. The celebration was decorated with Texan
flags, done in chalk and charcoal, and a happier
set of fellows never congregated around a fes-
tive board. A similar scene under similar cir-
cumstances was perhaps never before witnessed
—celebrating the greatest and almost only de-
feat Santa Anna ever sustained, and under his
very nose. That night the chains were knock-
ed from our ankles and we obtained our liberty
but we can never forget our last day in prison,
or the celebration of the battle of San Jacinto.
[N. O. Picayune.]

GREAT FIRE AT STEYER.

A letter from Steyer, a manufacturing town
in Austria, with 10,000 inhabitants, gives an ac-
count of a dreadful fire at that place. The let-
ter, which was dated the 27th inst., and is pub-
lished by the Augsburg Gazette, says: "On the
3d, at four in the afternoon, a violent conflagra-
tion burst forth in the town of Steyerdorf.
The flames, excited by a high wind, made rap-
id progress, and by the next morning, at six, not
less than 243 houses were reduced to ash s. We
are surrounded with ruins: the streets are filled
with dead bodies, and women and children are
uttering cries of despair. The working clas-
ses are the principal sufferers by this catastro-
phe. Several hundreds are reduced to beggary.

The burning of some of the churches, particu-
larly the Nicolai, was a sublime spectacle.
The Nicolai was about 200 feet high, some cen-
turies old, and of immense strength. The stee-
ple was of wood covered with sheet copper.
We notice that already a meeting has been
called in New York to aid the sufferers. A sub-
scription for that purpose had been opened in
London and at the last dates nearly £50,000
had been collected and remitted.

✧ The denunciation of the Mormons
by the Whig "no party" candidate, Jo-
seph Duncan, is perfectly ridiculous and
absurd. It shows that the opinions of his
Excellency and the Whigs generally in
reference to that sect have "underwent"
some change within the last two years.
In 1840, the Whigs saw but little danger
from the growing power of the Mormons
—they were then considered a poor un-
fortunate, and persecuted set of people,
entitled to the commiseration of the patri-
ot and the philanthropist. At that time,
the Mormons were regarded as good
Whigs, and their votes were considered
necessary to secure the State for Harri-
son and Tyler. Now, because they re-
fuse to vote for the Whig candidate, they
are denounced as the veriest outcasts of
society, unfit to be tolerated in a civilized
community. Verily, the opinions of the
Whigs have "underwent" some change.

The Late Explosion.—We have some
further particulars of the explosion of the
steamboat Douglass. The disaster oc-
curred at midnight. All the passengers
in the ladies' cabin were either killed or
injured, except a little girl. The boat
was racing at the time. Among the kill-
ed, were the steward, Mr. Leonard of
New Orleans, and a child of Dr. Huff-
man, of Baltimore, in addition to several
persons who were severely injured.

[Philad. Gazette.]

New Counterfeit.—Three dollar notes
of the Chautauque Co. Bank, altered to
\$20's, have made their appearance.—
They may easily be detected by observ-
ing that the vignette on the altered notes
represents a group of cattle, while the
genuine \$20's have a heathen divinity, in
a recumbent position, on the right, and
the figure of a horse on the left of the
bills.—*Argus.*

✧ The Carpet Mills at Lowell, Mass.
are stopping, and several heavy manu-
facturing establishments have stopped al-
ready. That's the right way—no reduc-
tion of wages, but shut down the gate at
once when the business won't pay.

Hail Storm.—A violent hail storm set-
tled upon the town of Stratford on Mon-
day evening last, which for violence has
been seldom exceeded. The New Ha-
ven Register says: scarcely a house in
the town but had more or less damage
done to its windows. A gentleman as-
sures us that he picked up more than one
hundred of the stones measuring an inch
in diameter.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP. ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin/Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Jas Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam s Curtis, Horhers Town.
W. I. Appleby, Recless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nicolson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thomps n, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

Wood Destroyed.—About two thou-
sand acres of woodland, on which was a
large quantity of wood, which had been
cut and piled up ready for market, were
burned over in Allestown, N. H., last
week.

NOTES.

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Tem-
ple, are left with the Temple Com-
mittee for collection. Brethren, remem-
ber that your contracts with your God are
sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.
W. RICHARDS,
Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-11.
P. S. Remember the notes due for
property also.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit
Court of Hancock county made at the
May Term thereof A. D. 1842. The
subscriber, Guardian of Emma Caroline
& Chauncey G. Robison, infant children
and heirs of James Robison deceased,
will expose to public sale on the 8th day
of August next, in city lots about thirty
six acres of land belonging to said wards
lying in the county of Hancock, and
State of Illinois, being apart of the East
half of the West half of Section No. six,
township No. six North, of range No.
eight West of the fourth principal meridi-
an, said lands will be sold on a credit of
six months, sale will take place on the
premises near the residence of Daniel H.
Wells Esq. between the hours of 9
o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of
said day and will be continued between
the same hours, from day to day, till said
property is all sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBISON,
Guardian.

* Nauvoo June 20th 1842.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

By order of the Circuit Court of Han-
cock county will be sold at public
auction to the highest bidder on Monday
the 8th day of August next the south
west quarter of the south west quarter of
section number twenty four in township
number seven north of the base line of
range number six west of the fourth prin-
ciple meridian situated in the county of
Hancock and State of Illinois, said land
has an excellent water privilege with a
good saw mill with tools and a flowering
mill in commencement, a small framed
house and various other improvements.

The terms of sale will be twenty five
per centum down, the balance payable in
six months to be secured by a note with
good approved security and a mortgage
on the property.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock
A. M.

L. L. WILCOX,
JOEL BRADSHAW,
RIGHT RIGGINS.

Commissioners.

NEW DRUG STORE.

E. B. BATMAN No. 3 Water Street
opposite the ferry landing, St. Louis Mo.,
has just opened a large stock of fresh
Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils,
Glassware, &c. which he offers at the
lowest cash prices and to which the at-
tention of the city and country trade is
respectfully invited.

NOTICE.

A Special meeting of the Stockholders,
and friends of the Nauvoo Agricultural
and manufacturing Association, will be
held at the upper room of J. Smith's Store
on Monday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock
P. M.

Done by order of the board, of Trus-
tees.

Attest: E. ROBINSON Secretary.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership
heretofore existing under the name of
George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jenn-
ings is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent and all persons indebted to the firm,
will call and settle with George W.
Crouse without delay, under whose name
the business will be continued.

Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND,
WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember
that those who devote the whole of
their time to work on the Temple must
be fed; they cannot live and work with-
out provisions, and we are growing very
scarce; and especially so with regard to
MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore,
who have the above articles, and intend
to consecrate such on their tithing, will
please forward them immediately to Nau-
voo. W. RICHARDS, Recorder
for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-11.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo &
adjoining country for the liberal patronage
heretofore extended to him and respectfully so-
licits a continuation of the same. From the ex-
perience and success he has had during six
years' practice in the various diseases preva-
lent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an
assiduous attention to business to give ample
satisfaction to all those who may favor him with
a call. Particular attention will be paid to all
affections of the eye.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Burying Ground south east of the city
has been laid out in family burying lots, a
number of which will be offered for sale, at pub-
lic auction, on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A.
M., at the office of Gen Hyram Smith.
Terms one third on the day of sale, one third
in six months from sale, and one third in twelve
months from sale, with approved security.

By order of the City Council.

WILSON LAW,
Committee to sell.

Nauvoo, June 4th 1842.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the district of Illinois. }
In the matter of the petition of Hiram Kim-
ball of Hancock county, to be declared a bank-
rupt and to be discharged from his debts.
No ice is hereby given, that Hiram Kimball, of
Hancock county, has filed his petition in this
Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the act of Con-
gress, in such case made and provided: and that
an order has been duly entered in this Court ap-
pointing the 8th day of July next, at the Dis-
trict Court Room in the City of Springfield in
this District, as the time and place for the
hearing of said petition; all persons interested
may then and there appear and show cause, if
any they have, why the prayer of said petition
should not be granted.

Dated this 11th day of June, A. D. 1842.
RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Joshua C.
Hobert of Hancock County to be declared a
Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.
Notice is hereby given, that Joshua C. Ho-
bert, of Hancock County has filed his petition
in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to
be discharged from his debts under the Act of
Congress, in such case made and provided: and
that an order has been duly entered in this
Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at
the District Court room in the City of Springfield
in this District, as the time and place for the
hearing of said petition; all persons interested
may then and there appear and show cause if any
they have why the prayer of said Petition should
not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.
J. H. SHERMAN Solicitor, for Petitioner.
Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Claiborn Wil-
son, of Hancock County to be declared a Bank-
rupt and to be discharged from his debts.
Notice is hereby given, that Claiborn Wilson,
of Hancock County has filed his petition in this
Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the Act of Con-
gress, in such case made and provided: and that
an order has been duly entered in this Court ap-
pointing the 18th day of July next, at the Dis-
trict Court room in the City of Springfield in
this District, as the time and place for the
hearing of said petition; all persons interested
may then and there appear and show cause if
any they have why the prayer of said Petition
should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.
J. H. SHERMAN, Solicitor for Petitioner.
Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a
quantity of Stone coal; any persons
wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hi-
ram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the
Post Office.
Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-11.

POETRY.

For The Wasp. REMEMBER THE POOR.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Remember, ye clergy, as eyes to the world,—
All ye that pretend you are working for God,
For hundreds a year, in your clerical robes;
The poor are forgotten at home and abroad:
Remember the poor!

Remember—ye christians, in all christendom,
That hoast of your tracts, and the aid you
afford,
For churches, and Bibles, and missions afar,
But not for a prophet to honor the Lord:
Remember the poor!

Remember—ye nations and multitudes far,
That worship all manner of gods, in your turn,
That sparkle like fire-flies, or grovel like worms,
The world with its hay, wood, and stubble,
must burn:
Remember the poor!

Remember—ye Mormons, the Latter Day Saints,
That know how your Savior is coming, anon,
To make up his jewels, of purified gold,
From all of the cities of great Babylon:
Remember the poor!

Remember—ye servants, the prophetic horns,
That walk by the Spirit, and go by command
To gather the guests for the feast of the Lord—
With friends, and with foes, on the sea, or
the land,—
Remember the poor!

SINGULAR CELEBRATION.—Texan Trickery.

The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, (51st of April,) was celebrated in great style by the Texan prisoners confined in the convent of Santiago, City of Mexico. The way they worked it to obtain leave of the commandant of the guard was certainly ingenious, if we were correctly informed. One of the Texans who spoke Spanish went to the officer and told him that it was a great feast day in Texas—the anniversary of the patron saint of the Republic—and desires that he would give the men the liberty of remaining in-doors that afternoon in order to celebrate it. To this the commandant gave his consent, and the men came in from their morning work well supplied with every species of liquor and good things to be found in the rum and cook shops on their route.

Although unwell at the time and unable to participate in the festivities, he has never seen more joy or hilarity upon any occasion. An excellent dinner was provided, speeches, songs and toasts, patriotic and humorous, enlivened the scene, the walls were decorated with Texan flags, done in chalk and charcoal, and a happier set of fellows never congregated around a festive board. A similar scene under similar circumstances was perhaps never before witnessed—celebrating the greatest and almost only defeat Santa Anna ever sustained, and under his very nose. That night the chains were knocked from our ankles and we obtained our liberty, but we can never forget our last day in prison, or the celebration of the battle of San Jacinto. [N. O. Picayune.

GREAT FIRE AT STEYER.

A letter from Steyer, a manufacturing town in Austria, with 10,000 inhabitants, gives an account of a dreadful fire at that place. The letter, which was dated the 27th inst., and is published by the Augsburg Gazette, says: "On the 3d, at four in the afternoon, a violent conflagration burst forth in the faubourg of Steverdorf. The flames, excited by a high wind, made rapid progress, and by the next morning, at six, not less than 245 houses were reduced to ashes. We are surrounded with ruins; the streets are filled with dead bodies, and women and children are uttering cries of despair. The working classes are the principal sufferers by this catastrophe. Several hundreds are reduced to beggary.

The burning of some of the churches, particularly the Nicolai, was a sublime spectacle.—The Nicolai was about 240 feet high, some centuries old, and of immense strength. The steeple was of wood covered with sheet copper.—We notice that, already a meeting has been called in New York to aid the sufferers. A subscription for that purpose had been opened in London and at the last dates nearly £50,000 had been collected and remitted.

✶ The denunciation of the Mormons by the Whig "no party" candidate, Joseph Duncan, is perfectly ridiculous and absurd. It shows that the opinions of his Excellency and the Whigs generally in reference to that sect have "underwent" some change within the last two years. In 1840, the Whigs saw but little danger from the growing power of the Mormons—they were then considered a poor unfortunate, and persecuted set of people, entitled to the commiseration of the patriot and the philanthropist. At that time, the Mormons were regarded as good Whigs, and their votes were considered necessary to secure the State for Harrison and Tyler. Now, because they refuse to vote for the Whig candidate, they are denounced as the veriest outcasts of society, unfit to be tolerated in a civilized community. Verily, the opinions of the Whigs have "underwent" some change.

The Late Explosion.—We have some further particulars of the explosion of the steamboat Douglass. The disaster occurred at midnight. All the passengers in the ladies' cabin were either killed or injured, except a little girl. The boat was racing at the time. Among the killed, were the steward, Mr. Leonard of New Orleans, and a child of Dr. Huffman, of Baltimore, in addition to several persons who were severely injured. [Philad. Gazette.

New Counterfeit.—Three dollar notes of the Chautauque Co. Bank, altered to \$20's, have made their appearance.—They may easily be detected by observing that the vignette on the altered notes represents a group of cattle, while the genuine \$20's have a heathen divinity, in a recumbent position, on the right, and the figure of a horse on the left of the bills.—Argus.

✶ The Carpet Mills at Lowell, Mass. are stopping, and several heavy Manufacturing establishments have stopped already. That's the right way—no reduction of wages, but shut down the gate at once when the business won't pay.

Hail Storm.—A violent hail storm settled upon the town of Stratford on Monday evening last, which for violence has been seldom exceeded. The New Haven Register says: scarcely a house in the town but had more or less damage done to its windows. A gentleman assures us that he picked up more than one hundred of the stones measuring an inch in diameter.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP. ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
E. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Rectless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

Wood Destroyed.—About two thousand acres of woodland, on which was a large quantity of wood, which had been cut and piled up ready for market, were burned over in Allestown, N. H., last week.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,
Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county made at the May Term thereof A. D. 1842. The subscriber, Guardian of Emma Caroline, & Chauncey G. Robison, infant children and heirs of James Robison deceased, will expose to public sale on the 8th day of August next, in city lots about thirty six acres of land belonging to said wards lying in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, being apart of the East half of the West half of Section No. six, township No. six North, of range No. eight West of the fourth principal meridian, said lands will be sold on a credit of six months, sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells Esq. between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day and will be continued between the same hours, from day to day, till said property is all sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBISON,
Guardian.
Nauvoo June 20th 1842.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

BY order of the Circuit Court of Hancock county will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday the 8th day of August next the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty four in township number seven north of the base line of range number six west of the fourth principal meridian situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, said land has an excellent water privilege with a good saw mill with tools and a flowering

mill in commencement, a small framed house and various other improvements.

The terms of sale will be twenty five per centum down, the balance payable in six months to be secured by a note with good approved security and a mortgage on the property.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. WILCOX,
JOEL BRADSHAW,
RIGHT RIGGINS.

Commissioners.

NEW DRUG STORE.

E. B. BATMAN No. 3 Water Street opposite the ferry landing, St. Louis Mo., has just opened a large stock of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c. which he offers at the lowest cash prices and to which the attention of the city and country trade is respectfully invited.

NOTICE.

A Special meeting of the Stockholders, and friends of the Nauvoo Agricultural and manufacturing Association, will be held at the upper room of J. Smith's Store on Monday the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

Done by order of the board, of Trustees.

Attest: E. ROBINSON Secretary.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.

Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

MEAL, FLOUR, AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND, WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo. W. RICHARDS, Recorder for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-11.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS,
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Burying Ground south east of the city has been laid out in family burying lots, a number of which will be offered for sale, at public auction, on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Gen. Hyram Smith.

Terms one third on the day of sale, one third in six months from sale, and one third in twelve months from sale, with approved security.

By order of the City Council.

WILSON LAW,
Committee to sell.

Nauvoo, June 4th 1842.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the district of Illinois. }
In the matter of the petition of Hiram Kimball of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

No ice is hereby given, that Hiram Kimball, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 8th day of July next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 11th day of June A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Joshua C. Hobert of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joshua C. Hobert, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN Solicitor, for Petitioner.
Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN, Solicitor for Petitioner.
Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office. Old castings will be taken in exchange for new. Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-11.



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 13.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, July 9, 1842.

Whole Number 13

THE WASP,

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

The following is the Phrenological chart
of Elder Willard Richards—

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHART.

BY A. CRANE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHRENOLOGY.

PROPENSITIES.

Amativeness—8 F very partial to the oppo-

site sex; generally reciprocated by them.

Philoprogenitiveness—7 F interested in the

happiness of children; fond of their company.

Inhabitiveness—6 F attached to place of long

residence; no desire to change residence.

Adhesiveness—11 V L passionately and devo-

tedly attached to lovers and friends.

Combativeness—7 F great powers of exertion

and sustaining, under opposition and difficulties.

Destructiveness—6 M ability to control the

passions; and is not disposed to extreme mea-

sures.

Secreciveness—10 L great propensity and

ability to conceal feelings, plans, &c.

Acquisitiveness—8 F frugality and industry

without much of the miserly, penurious or sting-

y feeling.

Alimentiveness—9 F a good appetite, but not

excessive; partiality for a variety of rich hearty

dishes.

Vitativeness—7 L strong desire to exist; con-

templates death as the greatest misfortune.

FEELINGS.

Cautiousness—8 L discretion, carefulness,

anxiety, apprehension, &c.

Approbativeness—10 L ambition for distinc-

tion; sense of character; sensibility to reproach;

fear of scandal.

Self-esteem—10 L high-mindedness; indepen-

dence, self-confidence, dignity; aspiration for

greatness.

Concentrativeness—7 F can dwell on a sub-

ject without fatigue, and contrall the imagina-

tion.

SENTIMENTS.

Benevolence—9 L kindness, goodness, tender-

ness, sympathy.

Veneration—7 F religion without great awe

or enthusiasm; reasonable deference to superi-

ority.

Firmness—9 L stability and decision of char-

acter and purpose.

Conscientiousness—8 L high regard for duty,

integrity, moral principle, justice obligation,

truth, &c.

Hope—7 F reasonable hopes, a fine flow of

spirits; anticipation of what is to be realized.

Marvellousness—6 F openness to conviction

without blind credulity; tolerably good degree

of faith.

Imitation—10 F a disposition and respecta-

ble ability to imitate, but not to mimic, or to act

out.

Prepossession—8 L or F attached to certain

notions; not disposed to change them, &c.

Ideality—10 L lively imagination; fancy taste,

love of poetry, elegance, eloquence, excellence,

&c.

PERCEPTIVES.

Admonition—9 F or M desirous to know what

others are doing; ready to counsel and give him

of a fault or duty, &c.

Constructiveness—8 L great mechanical in-

genuity, talent, and skill.

Tune—8 F or M love of music, without quick-

ness to catch or learn tunes by the ear.

Time—8 F or M indistinct notions of the lapse

of time, of ages, dates of events, &c.

Locality—11 V L or L great memory of p-

laces and position.

Eventuality—9 L retentive memory of events

and particulars.

Individuality—10 L great desire to see; pow-

er of observation.

Form—8 F cognizance, and distinct recollec-

tion of shapes; countenances, &c.

Size—11 V L, L or F ability to judge of pro-

portionate size, &c.

Weight—6 M S or V S deficient balancing

power; failure in equilibrium.

Colour—11 V L or L great power of recollec-

ting and comparing colours.

Language—7 F freedom of expression, with-

out fluency or verbosity, no great loquacity.

Order—10 L love of arrangement; every thing

in its particular place.

Number—9 L quickness, facility, and cor-

rectness in calculating figures.

REFLECTIVES.

Mirthfulness—10 L wit, fun, mirth; percep-

tion and love of the ludicrous.

Causality—11 L ability to think and reason

clearly, and perceive the relations of cause and

effect.

Comparison—10 L a discrimination; power

of illustration; ability to perceive and apply an-

alogies, &c.

THERE ARE FOUR TEMPERAMENTS.

THE LYMPHATIC, or Phlegmatic, in which the

secreting glands are the most active portion of

the system, produces both corporeal and men-

tal languor, dullness and inactivity.

THE SANGUINE, in which the arterial portion

of the system is most active, gives strong feel-

ings and passions, and more ardor, zeal, and ac-

tivity, than of strength or power.

THE BILIOUS, in which the muscular portion

predominates in activity, produces strength,

power, and endurance of body, with great force

and energy of mind and character.

THE NERVOUS, in which the brain and nervous

system are most active, gives the highest degree

of activity, with clearness of perception and of

thought, but less endurance. Sharp and prom-

inent organs denote activity; smooth and broad

ones, intensity and strength.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART.

The written figures in the margin opposite the

organs, and ranging in a scale from 1 to 12, in-

dicate the various degrees in which the respec-

tive organs are developed in the head of the in-

dividual examined: thus, 1, 2, indicate that the

organ is very small, or almost wholly wanting;

3, 4, means small, or feeble, and inactive;

5, 6, moderate, or active only in a subordinate

degree; 7, 8, full or fair, and a little above par;

9, 10, large, or quite energetic, and having a

marked influence upon the character; 11, 12,

mean very large, or giving a controlling influence,

and extreme liability to perversion. The size of

the brain, combinations of the faculties, and

temperament of the individual, may be indica-

ted in the same manner as the degrees of the

faculties or organs.

The initials V L denote very large; L, large;

F, full; M, moderate; S, small; V S, very small.

COMBINATION OF THE FACULTIES.

The fore part of the head is called the frontal

portion; and the back, the occipital; the base,

or lower part is denominated the basilar region;

and the upper portion, the coronal.

Phrenology has ascertained what portion of

the brain the mind employs in the exercise of

each mental function; and hence, by determin-

ing how much larger one part of the brain is

than another, it can tell how much an individ-

ual exercises certain classes of mental func-

tions more than he does others. The combina-

tions of the organs have, also, great influence

upon the mental manifestations. The rule is,

that the larger organs control the smaller.

When the occipital portion is larger than the

frontal, there will be more of feeling than rea-

son; of passion than intellect; of brutality

than humanity; of propelling than directing

power; of action than judgment. But when

the frontal region is much larger than the oc-

cipital, as in the heads of Melancthon, Frank-

lin, Washington, and Clinton, the individual

will combine pure morality with great depth

and power of intellect; a strong mind with vir-

tuous feelings; and sound, practical sense, with

nobleness of conduct.

One having large or very large intellectual

organs, combined with moderate or small or-

gans of the propensities, will possess great men-

tal power with a want of impetus; high intel-

lectual and moral qualities, with inefficiency;

but with the propensities well developed, and

the intellectual faculties very large, will com-

bine great strength of mind with great energy

of character, and both directed by the human

sentiments, and applied to moral and intellec-

tual objects: Washington, Franklin, Clinton,

and La Fayette.

One having very large perceptive faculties,

combined with only full reasoning organs, will

possess a practical matter-of-fact talent, and an

uncommon share of general information; yet

lack depth of mind and strength of intellect.

One having the perceptive organs full or

large, with very large reflective faculties, will

have a universal talent, and ability both to plan

and execute; to attend to general principles

and to details; and, with full or large propensi-

ties, be capable of employing extraordinary tal-

ents to the best advantage, and of rising to em-

inence: Franklin, Washington, Clinton, Bona-

parte.

One having very large reasoning organs, with

only moderate or full perceptive faculties, will

possess great depth and originality of mind,

and profound philosophical acumen; but will

think and reason more than observe.

One in whom the basilar region greatly pre-

dominates over the coronal, will possess great

force of character, and a ready talent for busi-

ness; but strong passions applied to selfish pur-

poses, with little morality and elevation of char-

acter and feeling.

An evenness of the head indicates uniformity

of character; and unevenness eccentricities and

strong traits.

General Joseph Smith, the founder of the

sect called 'The Latter Day Saints of the Church

of Jesus Christ,' was born in Clarion, Windsor

county, Vermont, in 1805, 23rd of December.

Old Windsor county is now boasting of as many

distinguished men in different spheres as any in

the Union. This poor farmer's son has built

up a denomination of nearly 100,000 people, in

Europe, Asia, Africa, and nearly all the islands

of the great ocean. Besides, Gen. Smith did

not invent his creed himself; but an angel of the

Lord delivered it to him on Mount Moriah, N.

Y., on the 22nd of September, 1827.—N. O.

Joseph Smith, whatever people may think, or at

St. Domingo.

choose to think of the strangeness or wildness

of his creed, cannot be denied the attribute of

greatness. In a time of great intelligence, and

in a country where the school master is particu-

larly abroad amongst the people, he has reared

up a new sect and inoculated two worlds with

his doctrines—laid the foundation of one of the

most thriving sects this day in the world; and

reared a city for their residence; and estab-

lished laws for their government. This he has

done, of their children into the fire, and there

in opposition to one of the most determined

and let them remain till they were burnt to

tyrannous persecutions that any people have

ashes. This was done directly after

been known to suffer since the persecution of

each child was born for the third success-

the Huguenots and Albigenes in the darker

ive "year."

ages of government and christianity. The out-

rages committed on these people by those of the

government of Missouri, is a tale of almost un-

equalled horror, which we may some day refer

to.—(Pittsburgh) Sat. Ev. Visitor.

FROM HAYTI.—We are indebted to a com-

mercial house for Port-au-Prince papers to the

26th ult., from which we derive the following

particulars.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The Chamber of Represent-

atives, on the recommendation of the President

of Hayti, has passed a law to exempt the in-

habitants of the districts devastated by the re-

cent earthquake, from Taxes. The Senate,

at its sitting on the 23d May, concurred.

CAPE HAITIEN.—News had been received at

Port-au-Prince from Cape Haitien, by the re-

turn of Capt. Faubert, aid de-camp to Presi-

dent Boyer, who sent him on a mission thither.

The disorders that prevailed in this unfortunate

city in ruins, of which we have before heard

so much complaint, have been consummated

by the pillage, or rather theft of the public

treasure, which had been hitherto preserved, it

is said, by a guard. Letters announce the con-

flagration of the rest of the houses overturned,

and not before burnt. The first fire consumed

only a quarter of the city, and was extinguish-

ed by rain.

ST. JAGO.—Letters from this unfortunate

city confirm the sad news of the overturning of

all the houses built with masonry, and of all

the public edifices. About two hundred per-

sons have perished. The earthquake was per-

ceived at the same time as at Cape Haitien.

New shocks, very strong, having continued

through the night and the following days, the

rest of the population removed a half league

from the city. At the first moment of this

strong convulsion of the earth, the river Yaque

was seen to go up towards its source, and to

divide into two parts, leaving a dry passage in

its bed; then, to descend with astonishing im-

petuosity.

The excesses committed here by the prison-

ers who escaped in consequence of the fall of

the prisons, are deplorable—also, by some coun-

try people, and by some from the city, who

thought they had a right to pillage. But it ap-

pears that the authorities have not fulfilled their

duty in endeavoring to prevent this disorder.

St. Jago is described as a very flourishing city

that had just begun to acquire the prosperity

due to industry.

ST. DOMINGO.—The powerful shock experi-

enced here was preceded by a terrible noise

coming from the East. The fine cathedral,

which commenced in 1514 and finished in 1540, had

resisted every earthquake, especially those of

1684 and 1691. But it was considerably injured

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

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Destructiveness—6 M ability to control the passions; and is not disposed to extreme measures.
Secretiveness—10 L great propensity and ability to conceal feelings, plans, &c.
Acquisitiveness—8 F frugality and industry, without much of the miserly, penurious or stingy feeling.
Alimentiveness—8 F a good appetite, but not excessive; partiality for a variety of rich hearty dishes.
Vitaliveness—7 L strong desire to exist; contemplates death as the greatest misfortune.

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Approbativeness—10 L ambition for distinction; sense of character; sensibility to reproach; fear of scandal.
Self-esteem—10 L high-mindedness, independence, self-confidence, dignity; aspiration for greatness.
Concentrativeness—7 F can dwell on a subject without fatigue, and control the imagination.

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Size—11 V L, L or F ability to judge of proportionate size, &c.

Weight—6 M S or V S deficient balancing power; failure in equilibrium.

Colour—11 V L or L great power of recollecting and comparing colours.

Language—7 F freedom of expression, without fluency or verbosity, no great loquacity.

Order—10 L love of arrangement; every thing in its particular place.

Number—9 L quickness, facility, and correctness in calculating figures.

REFLECTIVES.

Mirthfulness—10 L wit, fun, mirth; perception and love of the ludicrous.

Causality—11 L ability to think and reason clearly, and perceive the relations of cause and effect.

Comparison—10 L a discrimination; power of illustration; ability to perceive and apply analogies, &c.

THERE ARE FOUR TEMPERAMENTS

THE LYMPHATIC, or Phlegmatic, in which the secreting glands are the most active portion of the system, produces both corporeal and mental languor, dullness and inactivity.

THE SANGUINE, in which the arterial portion of the system is most active, gives strong feelings and passions, and more ardor, zeal, and activity, than of strength or power.

THE BILIOUS, in which the muscular portion of the system is most active, produces strength, power, and endurance of body; with great force and energy of mind and character.

THE NERVOUS, in which the brain and nervous system are most active, gives the highest degree of activity, with clearness of perception and of thought, but less endurance. Sharp and prominent organs denote activity; smooth and broad ones, intensity, and strength.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART.

The written figures in the margin opposite the organs, and ranging in a scale from 1 to 12, indicate the various degrees in which the respective organs are developed in the head of the individual examined: thus, 1, 2, indicate that the organ is very small, or almost wholly wanting; 3, 4, means small, or feeble, and inactive; 5, 6, moderate, or active only in a subordinate degree; 7, 8, full or fair, and a little above par; 9, 10, large, or quite energetic, and having a marked influence upon the character; 11, 12, mean very large, or giving a controlling influence, and extreme liability to perversion. The size of the brain, combinations of the faculties, and temperament of the individual, may be indicated in the same manner as the degrees of the faculties or organs.

The initials V-L denote very large; L, large; F, full; M, moderate; S, small; V S, very small.

COMBINATION OF THE FACULTIES.

The fore part of the head is called the *frontal* portion; and the back, the *occipital*; the base, or lower part is denominated the *basilar* region; and the upper portion, the *coronal*.

Phrenology has ascertained what portion of the brain the mind employs in the exercise of each mental function; and hence, by determining how much larger one part of the brain is than another, it can tell how much an individual exercises certain classes of mental functions more than he does others. The combinations of the organs have, also, great influence

upon the mental manifestations. The rule is, that the larger organs control the smaller.

When the occipital portion is larger than the frontal, there will be more of feeling than reason; of passion than intellect; of brutality than humanity; of propelling than directing power; of action than judgment. But when the frontal region is much larger than the occipital, as in the heads of Melancthon, Franklin, Washington, and Clinton, the individual will combine pure morality with great depth and power of intellect; a strong mind with virtuous feelings; and sound, practical sense, with nobleness of conduct.

One having large or very large intellectual organs, combined with moderate or small organs of the propensities, will possess great mental power with a want of impetus; high intellectual and moral qualities, with inefficiency; but with the propensities well developed, and the intellectual faculties very large, will combine great strength of mind with great energy of character, and both directed by the human sentiments, and applied to moral and intellectual objects: Washington, Franklin, Clinton, and La Fayette.

One having very large perceptive faculties, combined with only full reasoning organs, will possess a practical matter-of-fact talent, and an uncommon share of general information; yet lack depth of mind and strength of intellect, and a talent for adapting means to ends.

One having the perceptive organs full or large, with very large reflective faculties, will have a universal talent, and ability both to plan and execute; to attend to general principles and to details; and, with full or large propensities, be capable of employing extraordinary talents to the best advantage, and of rising to eminence: Franklin, Washington, Clinton, Bonaparte.

One having very large reasoning organs, with very moderate or full perceptive faculties will possess great depth and originality of mind, and profound philosophical acumen; but will think and reason more than observe.

One in whom the basilar region greatly predominates over the coronal, will possess great force of character, and a ready talent for business; but strong passions applied to selfish purposes, with little morality and elevation of character and feeling.

An evenness of the head indicates uniformity of character; and unevenness eccentricities and strong traits.

General Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect called 'The Latter Day Saints of the Church of Jesus Christ,' was born in Clarion, Windsor county, Vermont, in 1805, 23rd of December. Old Windsor county is now boasting of as many distinguished men in different spheres as any in the Union. This poor farmer's son has built up a denomination of nearly 100,000 people, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and nearly all the islands of the great ocean. Besides, Gen. Smith did not invent his creed himself; but an angel of the Lord delivered it to him on Mount Moriah, N. Y., on the 22nd of September, 1827.—N. O. Pic.

Joseph Smith, whatever people may think, or choose to think of the strangeness or wildness of his creed, cannot be denied the attribute of greatness. In a time of great intelligence, and in a country where the schoolmaster is particularly abroad amongst the people, he has reared up a new sect and inoculated two worlds with his doctrines—laid the foundation of one of the most thriving sects this day in the world; and reared a city for their residence; and established laws for their government. This he has done, in opposition to one of the most determined and tyrannous persecutions that any people have been known to suffer since the persecution of the Huguenots and Albigenses in the darker

ages of government and christianity. The outrages committed on these people by those of the government of Missouri, is a tale of almost unequalled horror, which, we may some day refer to.—(Pittsburgh) Sat. Ev. Visitor.

FROM HAYTI.—We are indebted to a commercial house for Port-au-Prince papers to the 26th ult., from which we derive the following particulars.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The Chamber of Representatives, on the recommendation of the President of Hayti, has passed a law to exempt the inhabitants of the districts devastated by the recent earthquake, from Taxes. The Senate, at its sitting on the 23d May, concurred.

CAPE HAITIEN.—News had been received at Port-au-Prince from Cape Haitien, by the return of Capt. Faubert, aid de-camp to President Boyer, who sent him on a mission thither. The disorders that prevailed in this unfortunate city in ruins, of which we have before heard so much complaint, have been consummated by the pillage, or rather theft of the public treasure, which had been hitherto preserved, it is said, by a guard. Letters announce the conflagration of the rest of the houses overturned, and not before burnt. The first fire consumed only a quarter of the city, and was extinguished by rain.

ST. JAGO.—Letters from this unfortunate city confirm the sad news of the overturning of all the houses built with masonry, and of all the public edifices. About two hundred persons have perished. The earthquake was perceived at the same time as at Cape Haitien. New shocks, very strong, having continued through the night and the following days, the rest of the population removed a half league from the city. At the first moment of this strong convulsion of the earth, the river Yaque was seen to go up towards its source, and to divide into two parts, leaving a dry passage in its bed; then, to descend with astonishing impetuosity.

The excesses committed here by the prisoners who escaped in consequence of the fall of the prisons, are deplorable—also, by some country people, and by some from the city, who thought they had a right to pillage. But it appears that the authorities have not fulfilled their duty in endeavoring to prevent this disorder. St. Jago is described as a very flourishing city that had just begun to acquire the prosperity due to industry.

ST. DOMINGO.—The powerful shock experienced here was preceded by a terrible noise coming from the East. The fine cathedral, commenced in 1514 and finished in 1540, had resisted every earthquake, especially those of 1684 and 1691. But it was considerably injured by that of the 7th inst. The sea was excessively agitated near the harbor. The injury experienced by the cathedral occasioned the fear of its fall, on which account the vicar-general Portez thought proper to take away the holy sacrament and carry it to the church St. Dominick, and afterward to a barrack constructed in haste.—A repetition of the atrocious piracies of Cape Haitien and St. Jago is expected at St. Domingo.

THE MINES.—The mines on the East of Hayti have recently been explored by an Englishman named Robertson, who is now going to England to solicit the patronage of English capitalists in the work. [Jour. of Com.]

Horrid.—The Mt. Holly (Pa.) Herald states that a man and his wife "were last week detected of having thrown three of their children into the fire, and there let them remain till they were burnt to ashes. This was done directly after each child was born for the third successive "year."

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The undersigned would respectfully announce himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock county, Ill. He is untrammelled by party feelings and Conventions; he solicits the votes of all parties. If he is elected, he will serve them as citizens and not as partizans in the discharge of his official duties.

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"There's nothing but roguery in villainous man."

SHAK.

The Sangamo Journal, that has had a sail out for every breeze, for the Mormons and against them, run off with the first morsel against Doctor Bennett, as a dog would with a stolen bone to gnaw. But hark ye! the same Jack at Jobbing, now calls upon Bennett, Rigdon and Robinson to come and make an expose of every thing. O lordy! what a clever fellow Mr. Bennett is now: butter and honey. O, do come and mash Mormonism: Poor fool! do you not see your own ears peer up so Jack-A's-a-i-o-a-l-l-y that every body knows how worthless truthless, and contemptible you are, before you bray! Do get Doctor Bennett to write again for you, and you may be Paddyfied to the degree of A. S. S.

"The Mormons are making great headway in the ancient city of Salem: several of their 'Elders' having arrived and commenced business upon a pretty grand scale. They had made about eighty converts up to the last advices. It certainly is a little strange that such palpable blockheads should find, even on the spot where wit has first flourished, a New England town capable of furnishing such a number of fools.—It is almost enough to shake a man's faith in the efficacy of education, to see a community like that of Salem besotted enough in ignorance to listen to vagaries of so transparent an imposture as that of these 'latter day saints'—but there is no such thing as accounting for the sinuosities of human whim.—(N. Y.) Courier and Enquirer.

Truly, 'there is no such thing as accounting for the sinuosities of human whim,' and human depravity. After Col. Webb, of the regular army, has sharked his thousand, five thousand, and fifty thousand dollars from the mother of harlots and her daughters; covered at Duff Green's mahogany stocked pistol; and shipped into the blood of Cilly, to turn moralist is wonderful! and that too against pure and undefiled religion. He would appear nigher his true character, to exclaim like Timour the Tartar, 'I have done one good deed in all my life I've done, I do sincerely repent of it from the very bottom of my soul!'

Webb talk of fools and the efficacy of education! Salem witches! and Mormon block-heads!

Have the Mormons ever injured him? No; and the Latter Day Saints will glorify God in eternity when nothing is known of him but the smoke of his torment, (unless he repents.) Sic transit gloria.—Webb! Webb! Webb! Webb! Webb! Webb!

MORMONISM AND POLITICS.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, being the only people now living on the globe, that profess to be guided by revelation and lead by the will of God, we feel it our duty to lay before the public a few words on the subject for consideration:

Our rules we know, to some seem odd, But blaming us is blaming God.

Extract from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. [Page 216 (¶ 2) Sec. 85.]

'And now verily I say unto you, concerning the laws of the land, it is my will that my people should observe to do all things whatsoever I command them, and the law of the land, which is constitutional, supporting that principle of freedom, in maintaining rights and privileges belongs to all mankind and is justifiable before me: therefore I the Lord justifyeth you, and your brethren of my church, in befriending that law which is the constitutional law of the land: and as pertaining to law of man, whatsoever is more or less than these, cometh of evil. I the Lord God maketh you free: therefore ye are free in deed: and the law also maketh you free: nevertheless when the wicked rule the people mourn: wherefore honest men and wise men should be sought for, diligently, and good men and wise men, ye should observe to uphold; otherwise whatsoever is less than these, cometh of evil.'

We hope to hear no more of the Mormons' setting themselves up over the Government.—They are the only people that will eventually support the Constitution of our beloved country.

ACCIDENT.—We learn, from pretty good authority, that a sail keelboat, laden with whiskey, beer, &c., which has been trading below and above on the Mississippi, was capsized, in a severe blow, on Thursday last, some miles above this, and the cargo and two persons lost.

Mormonism.—This seems to be the age of wonders, and as such, if indeed wonders shall not increase as they have of late years, in a geometrical ratio, will be esteemed by posterity. One of the distinguished wonders is Mormonism, for it is a matter of wonder that such a sect should have arisen and continued in a condition so flourishing as this appears to be in. Joseph Smith, the founder, is represented to be, and undoubtedly is, an illiterate man; and yet he has succeeded in forming a powerful sect, with numerous branches in Europe; has brought to his camp many persons of wealth and reputed intelligence as well as the weak and ignorant. He has made himself a prophet—the favored of heaven—and given to his followers a bible, which he would have us believe that he owes to inspiration from God the power to write.

We have received from the Prophet—and we acknowledge the honor we feel at this mark of attention from the modern Mahomet—several numbers of the hebdomadal over which he presides, the "Times and Seasons," published in the Mormon city of Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois. The papers are great curiosities, and contain many matters of interest, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." In one of them, the prophet discourses about the Temple which he quotes Jehovah as having directed to "be built by the tithing of my people." The temple it seems is going up rapidly, but as companies bring the lumber from the "pine country," it is fair to presume that the work is not cedar. A chapter from the book of Abraham, with an engraving of Mormon hieroglyphics, is given, the figures in the cut are explained so far as the prophet is permitted to explain them.

In the present time, Joe Smith is commander of the Nauvoo legion, which is said to number 4000 men; and he officially invites the officers of the legion to a grand military supper, &c. He promulgates an order, conferring the "freedom of the city," and a command in the legion, upon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald. But Joe Smith is great in finance as well as in polemics and the art of war. He regrets that the notes of the Illinois State Bank are held in such bad repute, and he thinks a "restoration of public confidence" would make the notes pass current, which must be considered a very sage conclusion. As a

relief to the sufferings of the people, he recommends Congress to "increase the value of gold and silver, and give us an intermediate coin of platinum;" if this is done, "the country will again prosper, and plenty and unparalled prosperity abound." Joe is waggish, that's a dead certainty.

The good people of Nauvoo are not without the more light and agreeable literature, for Mr. Wm. Smith has published several numbers of a literary paper, The Wasp. As its name indicates it is a complete Stingo—very sharp and spicy. We shall venture to say no more of it, however, for the way a poor devil of an editor, who has contrived to give offence to Mr. Smith, is used up, is a caution to his brothers to keep at a respectful distance.

On the whole, we should judge that the Mormon community is in a flourishing condition; and if the doctrine of Smith, universal love, charity, and equality, is practiced upon, we shall not object to the increase of the prophet's spiritual or temporal kingdom.—*Repub. Journal.*

We are much obliged to you, sir,

Editors of honest mien,

Like scissors very keen,

Ne'er cut themselves, I ween,

No; they cut what's between.

To the Editor of the Wasp:—

SIR: Permit me to drop you the following sketch of what passed under my observation, in what may be called, the 'United City of the West.'

LIFE IN NAUVOO.

Sunday July 3.—Joseph Smith delivered one of his interesting and sublime discourses. The congregation, which listened with almost breathless attention, was very large, numbering probably 8 or 10,000. The subject matter was drawn from the prophecies of Daniel which foretold that the God of heaven would set up a kingdom in the last days, &c. It was so satisfactorily done, that it was a pity that the world of great men, sectarians and all, could not have been present, to take a few lessons of common sense from Jo's mouth, (as Bennett of the Herald would say) that they might come to understanding and save themselves, as well as talk about saving the heathen.

In the afternoon Pres't. Hyrum Smith spoke with great effect and power. The way he used up the unwise elders, who cry tidings! tidings! but can not tell what it is, was truly a warning to men of God!—and when he smelt out the tobacco chewers and whiskey drinkers, it seemed as if the sinners in Zion were afraid!

Monday July 4. The Nauvoo Legion came out in good spirits and fine style. At about 1 o'clock Lieut. Gen. Smith and Staff was received with the usual salutes and honors of military etiquette common on such occasions.

After the troops were reviewed, the weather showing rather an unfavorable appearance, the Legion was dismissed for refreshments.

Between one and two in the afternoon the Legion was again formed, for inspection, after which the display was imposing and grand. The officers at their posts, in uniform, the Lieut. Gen. giving the word of command through a "speaking trumpet," and the agility with which the evolutions were performed, were enough to convince all true patriots of their country, that the Mormons, besides their superior knowledge in religion, were beginning to shine as an Egyptian for the benefit of light, liberty and law. The after part of the day was very fine, and the assemblage large,—perhaps there were from 11 to 12,000. There were three steamboats at our landing in the course of the day; one landed in the forenoon; and two came down from Burlington in the afternoon with a respectable party, who were escorted into the field by a detachment from the Legion and the band.

In the midst of the hilarity of this anniversary of our nation's birth day, a few of the red men of the west, were present to witness the order, regularity, sobriety and union which everywhere, seemed to prevail; for let it be remembered, that little or no swearing, gambling, and with the exception of two cases fined \$10-25, no whiskey dealing—was known in our united city.

Of the saints who stand as living lights, For their God, their country and their rights.

Gentlemen present, who had become acquainted with the fact, that the Mormons had been twice plundered of their arms, and obliged to do military duty, when they became citizens of Illinois, or pay their fines, or go to jail for want

of means, were agreeably disappointed to observe the fortitude of a band of brethren, who, though smitten by the iron hand of mobocracy, were not conquered no; many of them uniformed al-a-mode; equipped cap-a-pie, and disciplined in the tactics of soldiery, were as good a sample of the left arm of nation's defence, (the navy the right,) as could be produced in the United States, and an honor to any State or nation. In the room of grumbling, it would be well for more of the citizens of the United States to emulate the Mormons and show themselves worthy of the name they ought to bear throughout the world: citizen soldiers. Then they could say in the language of the declaration of Independence, Brother nations, 'ENEMIES IN WAR, IN PEACE FRIENDS.'

The fair, too, shared in the moral splendor of Nauvoo; for some of the highest officers' ladies, in riding costumes, accompanied them before the Legion, and gracefully received and shared the ordinal honors of free men and free woman.—Virtue beautifies and righteousness exalts the human family. *Laus Deus.* The sound of the cannon brought flesh to the mind, the language of the venerable but departed Adams; written sixty six years ago: that the fourth of July would henceforth be celebrated 'by the ringing of bells, bonfires and the firing of cannon.' Several very appropriate speeches were made before the Legion was dismissed. Gen. Smith's was able and satisfactory; setting forth the conduct, harmony and union of our citizen soldiers, in their true light. A speech from a gentleman in behalf of the attending guests of the day, was responded to by a vote of thanks. All things seemed to indicate good feelings, and brotherly love, which hope may be perpetual. *Amor vincet omnia.*

Tuesday, July 5—Police reports.

Mayor. Well, Mr. Nokes, you are arraigned for disorderly conduct. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Nokes. Not guilty.

M. Call the witnesses.

N. Stop; what do you call disorderly conduct?

M. Disturbing the peace.

N. Then I'm guilty, I reckon, for I went to grocery and got some whiskey, and after I had drunk it I thought I would take a game of cards; started to buy some candles; fell into the ditch, or mud, and raising up saw a show tent, and started for it—and the next thing I remember, I was tied and under guard.

M. You was drunk, I suppose.

N. 'Spose I was—for I have not got back with the candles yet.

The Mayor remanded him, and he was discharged by paying police costs, which was canceled by his informing against Mr. Suckeroonton, the grocer.

In the interim Mr. Banjo was brought in for selling whiskey from a wagon without license.

Mayor. Mr. Banjo, you are called upon to know why you sell whiskey contrary to the city ordinance.

Banjo. Haint sold any whiskey—sold porter and give away whiskey.

Witness. Saw him pay for mending of a saddle chain in whiskey.

B. Well, haint I a right to pay my debts?

M. Certainly; but not by selling whiskey without license.

W. I gave him a picayune for a pint of whiskey.

B. No; I gave you the whiskey, and sold you the porter for a pic.

W. I know you said so, but I didn't, and the porter was not fit for the horse.

The ordinance was read: no selling or giving away whiskey appeared to be the result.

B. Then I've broke the law.

Fined \$ 0.

Mr. Suckeroonton, the grocer, came in, and, having no license, was fined \$25.

Wednesday, July 6. Two keel boats, sloop rigged, and laden with provisions and apparatus necessary for the occasion, and manned with fifty brave fellows, started this morning on an expedition to the upper Mississippi, among the Pinerias, where they can join those already there, and erect Mills, saw boards and plank, make shingles, hew timber, and return next spring with rafts for the Temple of God, Nauvoo House, &c., to beautify the city of Nauvoo, according to the prophets, in such case made and provided.

Thursday, July 7. Col. Henderson, the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, on the ticket with Joseph Duncan, at a little past 3 o'clock, took the stand near the Temple, and delivered his prospective speech to a respectable and attentive audience: A sketch of which, is,

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We have received from the Prophet—and we acknowledge the honor we feel at this mark of attention from the modern Mahomet—several numbers of the hebdomadal over which he presides, the "Times and Seasons," published in the Mormon city of Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois. The papers are great curiosities, and contain many matters of interest, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." In one of them, the prophet discourses about the Temple which he quotes Jehovah as having directed to "be built by the tithing of my people." The temple it seems is going up rapidly, but as companies bring the lumber from the "pine country," it is fair to presume that the work is not cedar. A chapter from the book of Abraham, with an engraving of Mormon hieroglyphics, is given; the figures in the cut are explained so far as the prophet is permitted to explain them, "at the present time." Joe Smith is commander of the Nauvoo legion, which is said to number 4000 men, and he officially invites the officers of the legion to a grand military supper, &c. He promulgates an order, conferring the "freedom of the city," and a command in the legion, upon Bennet, editor of the New York Herald. But Joe Smith is great in finance as well as in polemics and the art of war. He regrets that the notes of the Illinois State Bank are held in such bad repute, and he thinks a "restoration of public confidence" would make the notes pass current, which must be considered a very sage conclusion. As a

relief to the sufferings of the people, he recommends Congress to "increase the value of gold and silver, and give us an intermediate coin of platinum;" if this is done, "the country will again prosper, and plenty and unparalled prosperity abound." Joe is waggish, that's a dead certainty.

The good people of Nauvoo are not without the more light and agreeable literature, for Mr. Wm. Smith has published several numbers of a literary paper, The Wasp. As its name indicates, it is a complete Stingo—very sharp and spicy. We shall venture to say no more of it, however, for the way a poor devil of an editor, who has contrived to give offence to Mr. Smith, is used up, is a caution to his brothers to keep at a respectful distance.

On the whole, we should judge that the Mormon community is in a flourishing condition; and if the doctrine of Smith, universal love, charity, and equality, is practiced upon, we shall not object to the increase of the prophet's spiritual or temporal kingdom.—*Repub. Journal.*

We are much obliged to you, sir,
Editors of honest mien,
Like scissors very keen,
Ne'er cut themselves, I ween,
No; they cut what's between.

To the Editor of the Wasp:—

Sir: Permit me to drop you the following sketch of what passed under my observation, in what may be called, the 'United City of the West.'

LIFE IN NAUVOO.

Sunday July 3.—Joseph Smith delivered one of his interesting and sublime discourses. The congregation, which listened with almost breathless attention, was very large, numbering probably 8 or 10,000. The subject matter was drawn from the prophecies of Daniel which foretold that the God of heaven would set up a kingdom in the last days, &c. It was so satisfactorily done, that it was a pity that the world of great men, sectarians and all, could not have been present, to take a few lessons of common sense from Jo's mouth, (as Bennett of the Herald would say) that they might come to understanding and save themselves, as well as talk about saving the heathen.

In the afternoon Pres't. Hyrum Smith spoke with great effect and power. The way he used up the unwise elders, who cry tidings! tidings! but can not tell what it is, was truly a warning to men of God!—and when he smelt out the tobacco chewers and whiskey drinkers, it seemed as if the sinners in Zion were afraid!

Monday July 4. The Nauvoo Legion came out in good spirits and fine style. At about 11 o'clock Lieut. Gen. Smith and Staff was received with the usual salutes and honors of military etiquette, common on such occasions.

After the troops were reviewed, the weather showing rather an unfavorable appearance, the Legion was dismissed for refreshments.

Between one and two in the afternoon the Legion was again formed, for inspection, after which the display was imposing and grand. The officers at their posts, in uniform, the Lieut. Gen. giving the word of command through a "speaking trumpet," and the agility with which the evolutions were performed, were enough to convince all true patriots of their country, that the Mormons, besides their superior knowledge in religion, were beginning to shine as an Aegis for the benefit of light, liberty and law. The after part of the day was very fine, and the assemblage large,—perhaps there were from 11 to 12,000. There were three steamboats at our landing in the course of the day; one landed in the forenoon; and two came down from Burlington in the afternoon with a respectable party, who were escorted into the field by a detachment from the Legion and the band.

In the midst of the hilarity of this anniversary of our nation's birth day, a few of the red men of the West, were present to witness the order, regularity, sobriety and union which every where, seemed to prevail; for let it be remembered, that little or no swearing, gambling, and (with the exception of two cases fined \$10-25.) no whiskey dealing—was known in our united city.

Of the saints who stand as living lights,

For their God, their country and their rights.

Gentlemen present, who had become acquainted with the fact, that the Mormons had been twice plundered of their arms, and obliged to do military duty, when they became citizens of Illinois, or pay their fines, or go to jail for want

of means, were agreeably disappointed to observe the fortitude of a band of brethren, who, though smitten by the iron hand of mobocracy, were not conquered, no; many of them uniformed al-a-mode; equipped cap-a-pie, and disciplined in the tactics of soldiery, were as good a sample of the left arm of nation's defence, (the navy the right,) as could be produced in the United States, and an honor to any State or nation. In the room of grumbling, it would be well for more of the citizens of the United States to emulate the Mormons and show themselves worthy of the name they ought to bear throughout the world: citizen soldiers. Then they could say in the language of the declaration of Independence, Brother nations, 'ENEMIES IN WAR, IN PEACE FRIENDS.'

The fair, too, shared in the moral splendor of Nauvoo; for some of the highest officers' ladies, in riding costumes, accompanied them before the Legion, and gracefully received and shared the cordial honors of free men and free woman—Virtue beautifies and righteousness exalts the human family. *Laus Deus.* The sound of the cannon brought fresh to the mind, the language of the venerable but departed Adams; written sixty six years ago: that the fourth of July would henceforth be celebrated 'by the ringing of bells, bonfires and the firing of cannon.' Several very appropriate speeches were made before the Legion was dismissed. Gen. Smith's was able and satisfactory; setting forth the conduct, harmony and union of our citizen soldiers, in their true light. A speech from a gentleman in behalf of the attending guests of the day, was responded to by a vote of thanks. All things seemed to indicate good feelings, and brotherly love, which hope may be perpetual. *Amor vincet omnium.*

Tuesday, July 5.—Police reports.

Mayor. Well, Mr. Nokes, you are arraigned for disorderly conduct. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Nokes. Not guilty.

M. Call the witnesses.

N. Stop; what do you call disorderly conduct?

M. Disturbing the peace.

N. Then I'm guilty, I reckon, for I went to grocery and got some whiskey, and after I had drunk it I thought I would take a game of cards; started to buy some candles; fell into the ditch, or mud, and raising up saw a show tent, and started for it—and the next thing I remember, I was tied and under guard.

M. You was drunk, I suppose.

N. Spose I was—for I have not got back with the candles yet.

The Mayor reprimanded him, and he was discharged by paying police costs, which was canceled by his informing against Mr. Suckeroonton, the grocer.

In the interim Mr. Banjo was brought in for selling whiskey from a wagon without license.

Mayor. Mr. Banjo, you are called upon to know why you sell whiskey contrary to the city ordinance.

Banjo. Haint sold any whiskey—sold porter and give away whiskey.

Witness. Saw him pay for mending of a trace chain in whiskey.

B. Well hav'n't I a right to pay my debts?

M. Certainly; but not by selling whiskey without license.

W. I gave him a picayune for a pint of whiskey.

B. No; I gave you the whiskey, and sold you the porter for a pic.

W. I know you said so, but I did'n't, and the porter was'n't fit for the hogs.

The ordinance was read: no selling or giving away whiskey appeared to be the result.

B. Then I've broke the law.

Fined \$10.

Mr. Suckeroonton, the grocer, came in, and, having no license, was fined \$25.

Wednesday, July 6. Two keel boats, sloop rigged, and laden with provisions and apparatus necessary for the occasion, and manned with fifty brave fellows, started this morning on an expedition to the upper Mississippi, among the Pineries, where they can join those already there, and erect Mills, saw boards and plank, make shingles, hew timber, and return next spring with rafts for the Temple of God, Nauvoo House, &c., to beautify the city of Nauvoo, according to the prophets, in such case made and provided.

Thursday, July 7. Col. Henderson, the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, on the ticket with Joseph Duncan, at a little past 3 o'clock, took the stand near the Temple, and delivered his prospective speech to a respectable and attentive audience. A sketch of which, is,

that he was raised in a school where it was necessary to give an expose of a candidate's political opinions and views: was born in Kentucky, raised in Tennessee, and adopted in Illinois; should divide his discourse into four heads, viz:

1. An amendment of the Constitution;
2. The State debts;
3. A National Bank;
4. A protective Tariff.

1. The amendment of the Constitution was actually necessary to curtail the number of State Representatives which according to the population would be 361: To lessen the Senate term to 2 years; to lessen the term of time and powers of the Supreme Court Judges; to prevent the Legislature from granting divorces; to prevent aliens from voting at elections, and to make them swear allegiance to our Government.

2. To extinguish the State debt of fifteen millions of dollars, without taxation; The State owes the Bank and the Bank owes the State about equal sums; pass a law to make one balance the other: The canal has paid its way and can; and the rail road debt can be liquidated by our share of the public land, which eventually will be 34,240,000 acres, &c.

3. A national Bank to regulate the circulating medium; have have had two specimens; one chartered in 1791, under the sanction of Washington, for 20 years; one under Madison for 20 years, chartered in 1816; During nine years without a national bank, the whole country had been ruined: Twenty nine Legislatures cannot furnish a safe currency, nor will they any more than twenty nine cooks without seeking each other, could furnish Nauvoo with a fourth of July dinner.

4. A protective Tariff to regulate trade, so that we may sell more than we buy; for the balance against the United States during the last 50 years, is about 800,000,000. In General Jackson's term there was a surplus in the Treasury, and it was returned to the States (this happened in the nine years of ruin before mentioned)

The Veto power ought to be destroyed; every man went for his own State; Silas Wright wanted a duty on salt; because York State manufactured the article; Benton did not; Mr. Buchanan wanted a duty on iron for the benefit of Pennsylvania; Mr. Young wants a duty on lead for the benefit of Illinois; the Southwest members on sugar for Louisiana; the Carolinians on cotton so that the Bostonians need not trade in cotton in the Indies.

Could find better men than President Tyler at a log rolling, or corn shucking; prophesied what would be and closed.

Friday July 8. Weather very cool for the season: Thermometer 60°: wind north and

chilly: Council met to revise the ordinances and laws of the Nauvoo Legion; Steam-boats, Ohio and Agnes, came up from below; nothing new. Mormon maxims:

To be blessed, work:

To be cursed, shirk.

Saturday, July 9. Fine day: people enquiring—Wasp out! No; but soon will be for I see that old Wasp flibbish his wings at the window, as a signal that a swarm of yellow jackets was about hatching, and like the Lord's hornets for Israel, would go forth stinging and to sting hydrophobic Editors, hypocrites, liars, whoremongers, adulterers, mobocrats, sectarian bigots, idlers, loafers, and foolish men, women and children, wherever they can get a job—

E FLURIE'S UNUM.

From the National Intelligencer.

A TARIFF BILL FOR REVENUE

A Tariff Bill for Revenue was yesterday reported by the indefatigable Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and now, if we may speak figuratively of the business of the session, all the irons are in the fire.—We wish that none of them may burn!

We have glanced our eye over the bill, with a view to give the reader a general idea of its character. It proposes to lay duty on goods imported, from abroad, on the chief articles thereof, as follows:

On manufactured wool exceeding 8 cents per pound in value, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On the same article of the value of 8 cents or under per pound, a duty of five per cent, ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool forty per cent ad valorem, except carpeting, blankets, and some other articles; on which

special ad valorem duties are proposed.

On cotton manufactured three cents per pound.

On all manufactures of cotton not otherwise specified, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of silk according to their character thirty or thirty-five per cent.

On manufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton.

On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured by rolling, eighteen dollars per ton; on the same article, made in whole or in part by rolling, thirty dollars per ton.

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, 3 cents per pound.

On cut glass, from twenty-five to forty-five cents per pound; on plain, moulded, and pressed glass, from ten to sixteen cents per pound.

On all articles of china or any other earthen ware, thirty per cent ad valorem.

On tanned sole or bend leather, six cents per pound; on calfskins tanned and dressed, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen, &c.

On all bound books in the English language, twenty cents per pound, &c.

On raw sugar, two and a half cents per pound.

On teas, according to their quality, twenty cents, fifteen cents, ten cents, down to the Bohea on which a duty of three cents only is proposed.

On salt, ten cents per bushel.

After going through a long enumeration of specific duties, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem upon all remaining articles.

An additional duty of ten per cent, on all articles imported in foreign vessels in cases where a specific discrimination is not made in the bill.

All duties hereafter to be paid in cash.

The bill also proposes to repeal the proviso of the Land Distribution Act which suspends the operation of that act in the event of any duty being laid by Congress of a higher rate than twenty per centum ad valorem.

Oregon Territory.—We find the following interesting statement of the prospects of this territory in an exchange paper:

An embryo Republic.—The settlement at the mouth of the Oregon is growing rapidly in importance. The number of inhabitants has been recently much augmented, and it may be expected that in a few years it will flow with a tide, such as has overspread our territory in the valley of the Mississippi and in the space of the quarter of a century filled a wilderness with a numerous and a thriving population. At last accounts, preparations were in progress to organize among the settlers a regular form of government. The next news probably will be the establishment of an infant republic on the shores of the Pacific. Under judicious management, the progress of the settlement cannot fail to be more rapid and prosperous even than was that of the American colonies. The experiment commences under the most favorable auspices. The founders of the commonwealth belong to the Anglo Saxon breed, and are well educated and properly imbued with the spirit of true democracy. They carry with them principles and institutions that have grown into the vigor of maturity under the shelter of the British and American institutions.

All the experience acquired during the alterations, the vicissitudes and the revolutions that marked the struggle for liberty in England and in the United States, passes as heirloom or inheritance to the descendant of the pilgrims on the bank of the Oregon. There are no theories to be discussed or to be tested—and no experiments to be tried, before arranging or setting in motion the machinery of a Republican government. The whole science has been fully ascertained and well established, ready for use and to be put in practice. Other advantages of equal importance, under which the Oregon colony begins its career, might be mentioned. The distance of the spot from the old world renders improbable any interference on the part of the European governments. The soil is fertile, the climate pleasant and salubrious, and the territory sufficiently extensive to accommodate all emigrants, and afford ample room for a Democratic Empire, more spacious than our own United States.—The gift of prophecy, is not necessary to foresee a grand destiny ahead for Oregon and probably a few years will witness its accomplishment.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

WORMS IN WHEAT.

Editor of the Chicago Democrat.

Sir. It may be interesting to many of your readers, although unpleasant news, to be informed of the awful depredations the worms are now making upon the crops of wheat, corn, oats, &c., but more especially upon the former. For some days past, my business has given me an opportunity of seeing many persons from various parts of the country, and I have full confidence in their statements that the crops in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois are receiving great injury from the worms. Whole fields of wheat are already destroyed, varying from 5 to 100, 150, and 200 acres. It is reported that one farmer on Fox river, near Ottawa, has lost a field of over 300 acres. There is no mistake; they are working great destruction in many places on the Fox river. They are now in some of the fields on Indian Creek, Somonock and Big Rock Creeks. This is truly alarming; and the more so, as we are left entirely in the dark how to account for their strange and sudden appearance, simultaneously, in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. Whence their origin? Is it from some winged insect depositing eggs on the blades or stalks? From some worm or insect making a deposit upon the ground last season and the peculiar state of the weather being such as to cause them to grow and thus prey upon the crops? In what manner can they be exterminated? It is hoped, among your numerous readers, some will not delay to communicate their views upon so important a subject.

In haste, your obt. serv't.

SILAS LONG.

Jefferson, Big Rock Creek, June 20, 1842.

GOVERNOR DORR ARRESTED, AND READY TO BE DELIVERED.—On Sunday, having discovered the whereabouts of Governor Dorr, of Rhode Island, we proceeded, like a good citizen, to take measures for his arrest, and he may now be said to be in our custody, root and branch.

If Governor King, of Rhode Island, will, therefore, send on his \$1,000 in cash, with an authorized agent, we shall deliver to such agent the person of Governor Dorr, exclusive of "that sword." As we always do a cash business, we must have the cash on the nail—because among other reasons, we shall appropriate the whole of the money, so received, in aiding and assisting the people of Rhode Island to procure as fast as possible a Constitution such as every other State in New England possesses, and such as every free American ought to live under. This is no joke—but down right earnest. Governor King will therefore be quick.

ABOUT THE WEATHER.—We continue to hear of the ravages committed by Jack Frost. He has ruined numerous gardens, and spoiled acres and acres of corn. Fortunately, however, he has not touched the wheat and rye. In several sections he was accompanied by snow, which fell in Franconia, N. H. to the depth of four inches.

Georgia Gold Mines.—The Milledgeville Journal states that persons who follow the pursuit of digging for gold in that vicinity, have of late been much stimulated in their labor in consequence of the handsome profits they have in many instances realized. It is said that in the neighborhood of Dahlonega, there are from fifteen hundred to two thousand pennyweights found daily. At one mine,

on Battle Branch, there was lately found one lump worth, it is said, one hundred and twenty eight dollars. It is supposed, from present prospects, that there will be at least from \$30,000 to \$400,000 realized in that section from the pursuit within the present year. The late success in this business is drawing the attention of many others to it.

Slow but Sure.—Topping, the murderer, was sentenced Tuesday by Judge Kent, and will be hung on the 5th of August. The miserable man said that the poor woman he killed was his wife, and had borne him ten children. What human being could live after such an act, whether there was a court of law or not to punish him! In such a case death is happiness. Colt will have to follow.—We do not see how he can escape. Dick Robinson's days are past and gone—Charles F. Mitchell is in Ohio. Why does not Governor Seward send on a requisition for him to the Governor of that State? He is ready enough to apprehend Governor Dorr—why should he neglect his duty in Mitchell's case?

Peculiarity in Orange Trees.—Many of the trees in one garden were a hundred years old, still bearing plentifully a highly prized, thin skinned orange, full of juice and free from pips. The thinness of the rind of a St. Michael's orange, and its freedom from pips, depend on the age of the tree. The young trees when in full vigor, bear fruit with a thick pulpy rind and an abundance of seeds; but, as the vigor of the plant declines, the peel becomes thinner and the seed gradually diminish in number until they disappear altogether. Thus the oranges that we esteem the most are the produce of aged trees, and those which we consider the least palatable come from plants in full vigor.—[*A Winter in the Azores.*]

The Sultan of Muscat has presented Mr. Pingree, of Salem, a splendid Arabian horse: The steed arrived a short time since at Salem, accompanied by a couple of Arab grooms, who were objects of great attention for a few days, but not being very much delighted with the summer frosts, or perhaps a little fearful of being hanged for a couple of witches, they sailed on Sunday last for Zanzibar, in one of Mr. Pingree's vessels.

3061 passengers have arrived in this city from foreign ports, during the two last days.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.
Nauvoo July 8th 1842.

STRAYED.

From the enclosure of the Trustee in Trust, a large red ox, about 8 years old; the tithing of Dr. Lenox M. Knight any person who will secure and return him to the recorder's office shall have our thanks, and will add so much to his own interest in the building of the Temple.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.
Recorder's office July 9th 1842.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP.

W. Holdridge has just opened an assortment of FANCY GOODS; among which are Bonnets, Shoes, and a general variety of silks prints muslin delaines, which he will sell at New York prices, at the store of Wm. Allen south of the Temple.

Nauvoo, July 8, 1842.

that he was raised in a school where it was necessary to give an expose of a candidate's political opinions and views: was born in Kentucky, raised in Tennessee, and adopted in Illinois; should divide his discourse into four heads, viz:

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Jefferson, Big Rock Creek, June 20, 1842.

GOVERNOR DORR.—On Sunday, having discovered the whereabouts of Governor Dorr, of Rhode Island, we proceeded, like a good citizen, to take measures for his arrest, and he may now be said to be in our custody, root and branch.

If Governor King, of Rhode Island, will, therefore, send on his \$1,000 in cash, with an authorized agent, we shall deliver to such agent the person of Governor Dorr, exclusive of "that sword."—As we always do a cash business, we must have the cash on the nail—because among other reasons, we shall appropriate the whole of the money, so received, in aiding and assisting the people of Rhode Island to procure as fast as possible a Constitution such as every other State in New England possesses, and such as every free American ought to live under. This is no joke—but downright earnest. Governor King will therefore be quick.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ABOUT THE WEATHER.—We continue to hear of the ravages committed by Jack Frost. He has ruined numerous gardens, and spoilt acres and acres of corn. Fortunately, however, he has not touched the wheat and rye. In several sections he was accompanied by snow, which fell in Franconia, N. H. to the depth of four inches.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Georgia Gold Mines.—The Milledgeville Journal states that persons who follow the pursuit of digging for gold in that vicinity, have of late been much stimulated in their labor in consequence of the handsome profits they have in many instances realized. It is said that in the neighborhood of Dahlonega, there are from fifteen hundred to two thousand pennyweights found daily. At one mine,

on Battle Branch, there was lately found one lump worth, it is said, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars. It is supposed, from present prospects, that there will be at least from \$300,000 to \$400,000 realized in that section from the pursuit within the present year. The late success in this business is drawing the attention of many others to it.

Slow but Sure.—Topping, the murderer, was sentenced Tuesday by Judge Kent, and will be hung on the 5th of August. The miserable man said that the poor woman he killed was his wife, and had borne him ten children. What human being could live after such an act, whether there was a court of law or not to punish him! In such a case death is happiness. Colt will have to follow.—We do not see how he can escape. Dick Robinson's days are past and gone—Charles F. Mitchell is in Ohio. Why does not Governor Seward send on a requisition for him to the Governor of that State? He is ready enough to apprehend Governor Dorr—why should he neglect his duty in Mitchell's case?—*Herald.*

Peculiarity in Orange Trees.—Many of the trees in one garden were a hundred years old, still bearing plentifully a highly prized, thin-skinned orange, full of juice and free from pips. The thinness of the rind of a St. Michael's orange, and its freedom from pips, depend on the age of the tree. The young trees when in full vigor, bear fruit with a thick pulpy rind and an abundance of seeds; but, as the vigor of the plant declines, the peel becomes thinner and the seed gradually diminish in number until they disappear altogether. Thus the oranges that we esteem the most are the produce of aged trees, and those which we consider the least palatable come from plants in full vigor.—[*A Winter in the Azores.*]

The Sultan of Muscat has presented Mr. Pingree, of Salem, a splendid Arabian horse. The steed arrived a short time since at Salem, accompanied by a couple of Arab grooms, who were objects of great attention for a few days, but not being very much delighted with the summer frosts, or perhaps a little fearful of being hanged for a couple of watches, they sailed on Sunday last for Zanzibar, in one of Mr. Pingree's vessels.

over passengers have arrived in this city from foreign ports, during the two last days.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

Nauvoo July 8th 1842.

STRAYED.

From the enclosure of the Trustee in Trust, a large red ox, about 8 years old; the tithing of Dr. Lenox M. Knight any person who will secure and return him to the recorder's office shall have our thanks, and will add so much to his own interest in the building of the Temple.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

Recorder's office July 9th 1842.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP.

W. Holdridge has just opened an assortment of FANCY GOODS; among which are Bonnets, Shoes, and a general variety of silks prints, muslin delaines, which he will sell at New York prices, at the store of Wm. Allen south of the Temple.

Nauvoo, July 8, 1842.

A STORM IN THE ALPS.—Facing about, the landscape was completely changed: here, six thousand five hundred feet below us, was spread out the whole valley of Interlaken with all its villages and with its two lakes, that appeared, in their emerald frames, like two immense mirrors in which the Deity might behold himself from the sky. In the distance beyond, towering in sombre masses athwart the firmament, rose Mont Pilate and Mont Righi, placed on either side of Lucerne, like the giants in the Arabian Nights, to guard some mysterious city.

Willer here laid his hand on my shoulder. I turned partly around; and following with my eye the direction of his finger, saw that we were about to witness that which—next to a storm at sea—is the most imposing object in nature: I mean, a storm on the mountains.

The two clouds that were freighted with the coming tempest detached themselves, one from the summit of the Wetter-Horn, and the other from the side of the Yung-frau, and silently advanced like two opposing armies that reserve their fire until they come within point-blank range. Although these black, vapory masses flew toward each other with great rapidity, not a breath of air was stirring; a profound stillness reigned; and all nature seemed to stand mute and motionless, in dread of the approaching shock.

At length a flash of lightning, followed by a detonation that in its swelling and prolonged echoes rang like a peal of the last trumpet, announced that the antagonist clouds had gained the requisite proximity and the combat began. Immediately, the clouds crossed one above the other, exchanging as they passed a tremendous blaze of electric artillery. From all points of the horizon, nebulae of various forms and colors hastened on like regiments eager to take part in the affray, and precipitating themselves into the melee, augmented the dense mass of vapor. Soon, the entire South was on fire, and the portion of the sky occupied by the sun became as vivid as a conflagration. The whole landscape was fantastically illuminated: the Lake of Thun seemed to roll waves of flame; the Lake of Brienz was tinged with green; and the lakes of the four cantons changed from their natural blue to a ghastly white. The wind now increased in violence and rent fragments of the clouds from the main body, which, thus separated from the common centre, wandered in various directions, and, as if by a given signal, precipitated themselves simultaneously to the earth. We next felt a few drops of rain, and then were almost immediately enveloped in vapor. *Sauve qui peut* was now the order of the day, and we made a hasty retreat to the Inn.

The storm beat about this frail building with ominous fury for a time; but it gradually descended, leaving us in clear, calm sunshine, while the strife of the elements beneath our feet was sustained as fiercely as ever.

[Dumas.]

RHODE ISLAND. Gov. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, having officially refused to surrender Mr. Dorr upon the requisition of Governor KING, the latter has issued a proclamation offering \$1,000 reward for the delivery of the fugitive within the state of Rhode Island in one year.

A meeting was held by the partizans of Dorr, at Woonsocket, in the northern part of Rhode Island, and sundry hostile demonstrations made by forming an encampment, obtaining military stores and beating up for recruits—but at the last dates the whole movement seems to have been abandoned.

In the legislature of Connecticut which is in session, there had been two reports made from the committee to whom the Rhode Island topic had been referred—one sympathizing with the Dorr party, and the other from a minority of the committee, in opposition to revolutionary movements.

[Niles' National Register.]

The North and South.—One cannot but be struck with the difference between the people of these two sections of the same country. In the one we see plainness and simplicity of life united with education, in a country stuck full of schools and colleges, and where every man and woman is said to be taught to read and write, as one of the elements of life itself, and where is supposed to be an almost total absence of what may be termed, personal pride. We are almost induced to think this latter a vice, for, ashamed

of nothing because merely of its humbleness, they are afraid of nothing from its novelty—and a new line of trade, or a new line of thinking, finds a ready votary with a people ever bent upon enquiry, and as eager to acquire knowledge as wealth.

On the contrary, those of the South have an aristocracy of blood, as they call it, and opinion also to support; and this pride, so much derided and despised in the North, keeps them aloof from change, whether in the pursuits of ordinary life, or of their opinions, political or religious. This feeling induces them to hold to the opinions of their fathers, whose prowess or skill conquered the lands, and chattels with which it is peopled and worked. The opinions of a new sect therefore, are as readily repulsed as would be a new fashioned plough or time of planting corn.

The Mormons make numerous and ready converts among the schools of New England, whilst they have the first one yet to make South of Mason & Dixon's line. Among the ill taught and illiterate even of North Carolina, so numerous settled in Missouri they could not even live. It is to the credit certainly of the Mormons that their sect originated and has flourished where the greatest degree of intelligence is supposed to prevail.

Commander McKenzie has been detached from the steam frigate Missouri, and ordered to the command of the new brig Somers.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,

Temple Recorder.

June 23, 1842.

10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

NEW DRUG STORE.

E. B. BATMAN No. 3 Water Street opposite the ferry landing, St. Louis Mo., has just opened a large stock of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c. which he offers at the lowest cash prices and to which the attention of the city and country trade is respectfully invited.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing under the name of George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.

Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP. ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Recless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsam, cough syrup, rhumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842.

12-3m.

GUARDIAN'S SALE,

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county made at the May Term thereof A. D. 1842. The subscriber, Guardian of Emma Caroline, & Chauncey G. Robison, infant children and heirs of James Robison deceased, will expose to public sale on the 8th day of August next, in city lots about thirty six acres of land belonging to said wards lying in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, being apart of the East half of the West half of Section No. six, township No. six North, of range No. eight West of the fourth principal meridian, said lands will be sold on a credit of six months, sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells Esq. between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day and will be continued between the same hours, from day to day, till said property is all sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBISON,

Guardian.

Nauvoo June 20th 1842.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

BY order of the Circuit Court of Hancock county will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday the 8th day of August next the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty four in township number seven north of the base line of range number six west of the fourth principal meridian situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, said land has an excellent water privilege with a good saw mill with tools and a flowering mill in commencement, a small framed house and various other improvements.

The terms of sale will be twenty five per centum down, the balance payable in six months to be secured by a note with good approved security and a mortgage on the property.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. WILCOX.
JOEL BRADSHAW.
RIGHT RIGGINS.

Commissioners.

The number of electors in France is 224,700. This gives one elector in every 151 individuals, the total population being estimated at 34,000,000. They had better imitate Rhode Island, and get up a new People's Constitution.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND,

WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder

for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842.

10-1f.

NOTICE.

THE Burying Ground south east of the city has been laid out in family burying lots, a number of which will be offered for sale, at public auction, on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Gen. Hiram Smith.

Terms one third on the day of sale, one third in six months from sale, and one third in twelve months from sale, with approved security.

By order of the City Council.

WILSON LAW,

Committee to sell.

Nauvoo, June 4th 1842.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.

Nauvoo, June 13th 1842.

10-1f.

District Court of the United States, within and for the district of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of Hiram Kimball of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Hiram Kimball, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 8th day of July next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 11th day of June, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the Petition of Joshua C. Hobert of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joshua C. Hobert, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN Solicitor, for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the Petition of Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN, Solicitor for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

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[Dumas.]

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W. RICHARDS,

Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842.

10-1f.

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Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

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Joseph Johnson, Ramona
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Har'ow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, LaHarpe Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reelless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

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12-3m.

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Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

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AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND,

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W. RICHARDS, Recorder

for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842.

10-1f.

NOTICE.

THE Burying Ground south east of the city has been laid out in family burying lots a number of which will be offered for sale, at public auction, on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Gen. Hiram Smith.

Terms one third on the day of sale, one third in six months from sale, and one third in twelve months from sale, with approved security.

By order of the City Council.

WILSON LAW,

Committee to sell.

Nauvoo, June 4th 1842.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.

Nauvoo, June 13th 1842.

10-1f.

District Court of the United States, within and for the district of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Hiram Kimball of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Hiram Kimball, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 11th day of July next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 11th day of June, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Joshua C. Hobert of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joshua C. Hobert, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN Solicitor, for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN, Solicitor for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 14.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, July 16, 1842.

Whole Number 14

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

The following is the Phrenological chart of Elder Brigham Young, the President of the Quorum of the 'Twelve,'—of whom Elder W. Richards, whose chart was given in last week's Wasp, was also a member.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHART.

BY A. CRANE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHRENOLOGY.

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Amativeness—7 F very partial to the opposite sex; generally reciprocated by them.

Philoprogenitiveness—10 L strong parental affection, great solicitude for their happiness.

Inhabitiveness—9 L love of homestead very strong, extremely fond of early reminiscences of birth-place &c.

Adhesiveness—10 L unalterable affection when once fixed; enduring all things for their sakes.

Combateness—7 F great powers of exertion and sustaining, under opposition and difficulties.

Destructiveness—5 M ability to control the passions; and is not disposed to extreme measures.

Secretiveness—7 F proper reserve; prudent expression of feeling, without bluntness or deceitfulness.

Acquisitiveness—5 M freeness to spend money; love of it chiefly for its uses and what it will buy.

Alimentiveness—6 F a good appetite, but not excessive; partiality for a variety of rich hearty dishes.

Vitateness—6 M or S indifference to life, views the approach of death without fear.

FEELINGS.

Cautiousness—7 F provision against prospective dangers and ills, without hesitation or irresolution.

Approbativeness—8 F or M decent regard for popularity, fame, praise, and a good name.

Self-esteem—7 F self-confidence and complacency, without much pride or conceit.

Concentrativeness—8 F can dwell on a subject without fatigue, and control the imagination.

SENTIMENTS.

Benevolence—11 V L an overflowing of kind, humane, and tender feelings.

Veneration—10 L worship of the Supreme Being; reverence.

Firmness—10 L stability and decision of character and purpose.

Conscientiousness—10 L high regard for duty, integrity, moral principle, justice, obligation, truth, &c.

Hope—8 F reasonable hopes, a fine flow of spirits; anticipation of what is to be realized.

Marvellousness—7 F openness to conviction without blind credulity; tolerably good degree of faith.

Imitation—7 F a disposition and respectable ability to imitate, but not to mimic, or to act out.

Prepossession—11 V L strong adherence to preconceived opinions; very strong prejudices, &c.

Ideality—8 F refinement without a sickly delicacy; some love of poetry without a poetic talent.

PRECEPTIVES.

Admonition—5 S or V S indifference about the affairs of others, and not disposed to give advice, &c.

Constructiveness—8 F respectable ingenuity without uncommon skill, tact, or facility in making, &c.

Tune—9 F or M love of music, without quickness to catch or learn tunes by the ear.

Time—8 F or M indistinct notions of the lapse of time, of ages, dates of events, &c.

Locality—11 V L or L great memory of places and positions.

Eventuality—9 L retentive memory of events and particulars.

Individuality—8 F with very large 39 and 40, great observation, with deep thought, &c.

Form—8 F cognizance and distinct recollection of shapes; countenances, &c.

Size—11 V L, L or F ability to judge of proportionate size, &c.

Weight—11 V L, L or F knowledge of gravitation, momentum, etc.

Colour—8 F or M moderate skill in judging of colours, comparing and arranging them.

Language—7 F freedom of expression, without fluency or verbosity; no great loquacity.

Order—8 L love of arrangement; every thing in its particular place.

Number—8 F respectable aptness in arithmetical calculations, without extraordinary talent.

REFLECTIVES.

Mirthfulness—6 F pleasantry and humor, without facetiousness; fair perception of the ludicrous.

Causality—11 V L great power of thought, depth and originality of reason.

Comparison—9 L a discrimination; power of illustration; ability to perceive and apply analogies, &c.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART.

The written figures in the margin opposite the organs, and ranging in a scale from 1 to 12, indicate the various degrees in which the respective organs are developed in the head of the individual examined: thus, 1, 2, indicate that the organ is very small, or almost wholly wanting;

3, 4, means small, or feeble, and inactive; 5, 6, moderate, or active only in a subordinate degree; 7, 8, full or fair, and a little above par; 9, 10, large, or quite energetic, and having marked influence upon the character; 11, 12, mean very large, or giving a controlling influence, and extreme liability to perversion. The size of the brain, combinations of the faculties, and temperament of the individual, may be indicated in the same manner as the degrees of the faculties or organs.

The initials V L denote very large; L, large; F, full; M, moderate; S, small; V S, very small.

We are authorized to announce G. Chittenden as a candidate for Sheriff of Hancock county.

THE DARK AGE.

We have often said we lived in a dark age; and the following horrible programme of one, where there is plenty of potatoes and lots of bullocks.

Ann Eggle, (aged 18)—"I have heard of Christ performing miracles, but I don't know what sort of things they were. He died by their pouring fire and brimstone down his throat. I think I once did hear that he was nailed to a cross. Three times ten makes 20. There are fourteen months in the year, but I don't know how many weeks there are."

Elizabeth Eggle, (aged 16)—"I can't read at all. Jesus Christ was Adam's son, and they nailed him to a tree; but I don't rightly understand these things."

William Beaver, (aged 16)—"The Lord made the world. He sent Adam and Eve on earth to save sinners. I have heard of the Saviour; he was a good man, but he did not die here. I think Ireland is a town as big as Barnsley."

Bessy Bailey, (aged 15)—"Jesus Christ died for his son to be saved. I don't know who the Apostles were. I don't know what Ireland is whether it is a country or a town."

Horror of the English Collieries.—Commissioners were not long since appointed to investigate the situation of the people employed in the English collieries don't know who Jesus Christ was. (a very numerous class) and their report, never heard of Adam either. I never which has just been made, is filled with

been obliged to stop in bed all Sunday to rest myself."

"These extracts, says the report, afford a fair sample of the religious knowledge of the children examined, (and they were taken indiscriminately) and it may be easily inferred that their secular knowledge is no better. Some did not know whether London was in England or Ireland; and others did not know even the name of the country or even the county in which they lived."—Boston Post.

Circular to Registers and Receivers of the United States' Land Office.

General Land Office,
May 4, 1842.

Gentlemen:—Under the construction hitherto given to the provisions of the Act of 14th July, 1832, as applicable to the Acts of 22d June, 1838, and 1st June, 1840, it has been held, that whenever a plat of a township, not in the office at the dates of these acts respectively, should be returned prior to the expiration of either, claimants under those acts were bound to make proof and payment for the land claimed prior to the time limited in these Acts, respectively; but that where such township plat should not be returned until after the expiration of said Acts, such claimants would be entitled to a years time from the filing of the plat in the Register's Office, for the making of such proof and payment: the Act of 14th, July, 1832, being regarded as inoperative, until the time mentioned in the Acts of 1838 and 1840 shall have expired. Under a recent opinion of the Attorney General, the Act of 14th July, 1832, is regarded as a declaration by Congress that a years time, after the removal of all the disabilities therein mentioned, is a reasonable time for the performance of these acts of

thus prevented, and that a claim under the Act of 1838, or that of 1840, may be proven up and paid for at any time within a year after the said disabilities have ceased to exist, unless the lands shall be proclaimed for sale within that year.—You are accordingly advised, that whenever a plat shall have been filed since the 22d June, 1841, or shall hereafter be filed, claimants under the Acts of 1838 and 1840, are entitled to a year's time from the filing of the plat, within which to make their proof and payment, unless the land shall be proclaimed for sale within that year; in which case, such proof and payment must be made prior to the day fixed for the commencement of the said public sale.

The importance of the date when the said Township plats are filed will be readily discovered, and the Register is therefore specially referred to the third paragraph of the circular of 17th July, 1838, and a compliance with the directions therein given most earnestly directed.

I am, gentlemen,
Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. M. HUNTINGTON,
Commissioner.

To the Register of the Land Office and Receiver of Public moneys,
Land Office at

Thomas Ell, a colored man, died at Union Village, N. J., on the 1st inst., at the great age of 104 years. On the Sunday preceding his death, he walked eight miles to attend divine worship.



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We are authorized to announce G. Chittenden as a candidate for Sheriff of Hancock county.

THE DARK AGE.

We have often said we lived in a dark age; and the following horrible programme of one, among the many cases, now starving our dread-ful good world, and especially that terrible enlightened portion called Great Britain, is laid before our readers as a sample. If Americans do not go under ground to live like beasts, remember there are many places where they do as bad above ground. These, verily, are the last days; the days of vengeance! while men boast of light and knowledge, saving the heathen, and bringing in the millenium; they make Beasts of their own blood relatives at home; we can only say in the language of Shakspeare:

"Be ready Gods, with all your thunderbolts, And dash them to pieces."

Now read the following:—Ed.

Horrors of the English Collieries.—

Commissioners were not long since appointed to investigate the situation of the people employed in the English collieries don't know who Jesus Christ was. (a very numerous class) and their report, never heard of Adam either. I never which has just been made, is filled with heard about them at all. I have often

the most heart-rending details. We are been obliged to stop in bed all Sunday to without uncommon skill, tact, or facility in making, &c.

of both sexes are placed in the coal mines at the age of six years; they are obligated to crawl on their hands and knees in the edge of the children examined, (and they

mud; and even at the tender age named, they are worked from eleven to fourteen hours a day. They are excluded from light, and were it not for the passing and repassing of coal carriages, they would be, to use the language of the report, "in solitary confinement of the worst order. In some districts they remain in solitude and darkness during the whole time they are in the pit, and, according to their own account, many of their never see the light of day for weeks together during the greater part of the winter season, excepting on those days in the week when work is not going on, and on Sundays."

Their labor requires the unremitting exertion of all their physical powers. We are told that "in these districts in which females are taken down into the coal mines, both sexes are employed in precisely the same kind of labor, and work for the same number of hours; the girls and boys, and the young men and young women, and even married men and women, with child, commonly work almost naked; and all classes of witnesses bear testimony to the demoralizing influence of the employment of females under ground."

Our readers may readily suppose that where labor is carried on so unremittingly, and under such circumstances, there is no opportunity for mental improvement—that where the bodies of children are not cared for, their minds are totally neglected. On this head the report makes the most painful developments.—The Commissioners examined large numbers of the young people, and criminally, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of their religious and other knowledge, and the answers which are quoted below afford a fair sample of all that are given in the report:

Elizabeth Day, (a girl of 17)—"I don't go to Sunday school. The truth is, we are confined bad enough on week days, and want to walk about on Sundays. I can't read at all. Jesus Christ was Adam's son, and they nailed him to a tree; but I don't rightly understand these things."

William Beaver, (aged 16)—"The Lord made the world. He sent Adam and Eve on earth to save sinners. I have heard of the Saviour; he was a good man, but he did not die here. I think Ireland is a town as big as Barnsley, of bullocks."

Ann Eggle, (aged 18)—"I have heard of Christ performing miracles, but fore specially referred to the third paragraph of the circular of 17th July, 1838, and a compliance with the directions therein given most earnestly directed.

I am, gentlemen, Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. HUNTINGTON,

Commissioner.

To the Register of the Land Office and Receiver of Public moneys,

Land Office at

Thomas Ell, a colored man, died at Union Village, N. J., on the 1st inst., at the great age of 104 years. On the Sunday preceding his death, he walked eight miles to attend divine worship.

These extracts, says the report, afford a fair sample of the religious knowledge easily inferred that their secular knowledge is no better. Some did not know whether London was in England or Ireland; and others did not know even the name of the country or even the county in which they lived."—Boston Post.

Circular to Registers and Receivers of the United States Land Office.

General Land Office.

May 4, 1842.

Gentlemen:—Under the construction hitherto given to the provisions of the Act of 14th July, 1832, as applicable to the Acts of 22d June, 1838, and 1st June, 1840, it has been held, that whenever a plat of a township, not in the office at the dates of these acts respectively, should be returned prior to the expiration of either, claimants under those acts were bound to make proof and payment for the land claimed prior to the time limited in these Acts, respectively; but that where such township plat should not be returned until after the expiration of said Acts, such claimants would be entitled to a years time from the filing of the plat in the Register's Office, for the making of such proof and payment: the Act of 14th July, 1832, being regarded as inoperative, until the time mentioned in the Acts of 1838 and 1840 shall have expired. Under a recent opinion of the Attorney General, the Act of 14th July, 1832, is regarded as a declaration by Congress that a years time, after the removal of all the disabilities therein mentioned, is a reasonable time for the performance of these acts of a claimant, which such obstacles previously prevented, and that a claim under the Act of 1838, or that of 1840, may be proven up and paid for at any time within a year after the said disabilities have ceased to exist, unless the lands shall be proclaimed for sale within that year.—You are accordingly advised, that whenever a plat shall have been filed since the 22d June, 1841, or shall hereafter be filed, claimants under the Acts of 1838 and 1840, are entitled to a year's time from the filing of the plat, within which to make their proof and payment, unless the land shall be proclaimed for sale within that year; in which case, such proof and payment must be made prior to the day fixed for the commencement of the said public sale.

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Thomas Ell, a colored man, died at Union Village, N. J., on the 1st inst., at the great age of 104 years. On the Sunday preceding his death, he walked eight miles to attend divine worship.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM SMITH as candidate for the senate of this State, at the ensuing election.

Printer.

We are authorized to announce Jacob C. Davis as the independent candidate for Senator of Hancock county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN F. CHARLES as an independent candidate for Senator for Hancock county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce to the independent voters of Hancock county, that J. B. Backenstos is a Democratic candidate for Representative, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Thos. H. Owens as a candidate for Representative, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce David Greenleaf as a candidate for Representative, at the ensuing election.

To the independent voters of Hancock co.

Gentlemen: I present myself, for your consideration, as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature, at the next August election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

M. ALDRICH.

We are authorized to announce the name of James D. Bias, as the people's Independent Democratic Republican candidate for Representative of Hancock county, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Wm. Backenstos as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

The undersigned would respectfully announce himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock county, Ill. He is untrammelled by party feelings and Conventions; he solicits the votes of all parties. If he is elected, he will serve them as citizens and not as partisans in the discharge of his official duties.

G. A. CHITTENDEN.

We are requested to state that John T. Barnett is an independent democratic candidate for County Commissioner, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Franklin J. Bennett, of St. Mary's precinct, as a candidate for School Commissioner at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Stigall as a candidate for Coroner of Hancock county.

A word on politics. As many persons announce their names as candidates for the ensuing election, in the Wasp, we have thought it advisable to say that we require the pay for insertion in advance.

'SALUTARY.'

Procul, o procul este profani!—VIRGIL.
Well, Illinois has Suckeroons,
And Warsaw, lo, a paper harp!
On which to mow out awful tunes
The Devil keeps one T. C. Sharp;
And music charms he hath forthwith,
To please a hog and give a horse awe,
To saw the bass of *Damn Jo Smith*,
And slur the nincompoops of Warsaw.

The old Methodist priest, (Mr. Sharp,) after laying a couple of months to bleed, and breathe and beg, has again come out with a little old dish-cloth or black rag, or Signal, as he calls it, which has 'neutralized' nailed on it, as a kind of Good Lord, Good Devil, to recommend the same as an old Negro heaves an old shoe for good luck. This old priest, after having disappointed God, men and women, so long has now the presumptuous audacity to try to hold up that old black flag, till after the August election, just to gratify his natural propensity for lying, slandering and hypocrisy. What a fatherly bestowment, and endowment, the Methodist diocese must have conferred on one of the sons of Maryland,

when T. C. Sharp was set apart for the ministry, *patens volens*, and, then like one of the seven sons of Seera, he began his miracles in Warsaw, to convert the Mormons to — what? to believe that it is right to disinherit, ravish, and murder on account of religion: O you monster! you savage! don't say you are a Republican; don't claim yourself a christian; for you, in your course towards the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, show yourself to be a Revelator of ruin! a slobberer of slander! and a wretch writhing in your soul, as for wickedness enough to afford you eternal employment where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched.

MORE 'SALUTARY.'

The old Methodist priest's son, down in Warsaw, among his long list of lies published on the 9th inst., calls the 'Wasp' a *Pole Cat*: for the which payment we shall designate him as a *Skunk*, and his paper as a *Funk-bag*. A *Pole Cat*, or *Polish Cat*, is of the fitchet species and not very offensive; but the *skunk*, of the weasel kind, loves darkness rather than light because his deeds are evil, and is equipped with a funk bag for the same reason that Sharp is: — to keep decent people at a respectful distance. If he can get any satisfaction by changing Wasp to *Pole Cat*, go ahead; he will make out about as well as to *arr*, coax, or cozen Bennett to help him edit the *Funk-bag*. Poor sinners! Tom Sharp gambling with two parties for power; and Bennett bound to Missouri for repentance! *One! jam salis!*

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Spit knives, will ye!

PROPHECYING.

The Alton Telegraph is prophesying again. It can be seen, at the close of another painful diarrhoea of morbid matter from the Editor of the 2nd of July. Now mark the prophecy. 'But if his life (Duncan's) is spared, the citizens of Illinois will put a veto (Latin, *I forbid*) upon POLITICAL MORMONISM, that we trust, will effectually drive it from Illinois.'

There is but one kind of Mormonism, thank God, whether it be styled *political*, *evangelical*, or *theoretical*, and the blood of many witnesses has sealed that to be faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; baptism for the remission of sins; the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and endurance to the end to be saved. All this is to be effectually effaced from Illinois if Duncan lives. Religion, then, is no better off in the boasted land of liberty, than in the realms of deserts. The name of God was voted out of France, and the Guillotine ensued: Prophecy on, Saul.

A BONE FOR THE SECTS.

It is a common saying abroad that the Mormons are fools, fanatics, or ignoramuses. Go it credulous; the Mormons have a Prophet, and like all saints before them, if they follow the word of the Lord, they will escape the wrath to come, while you may all wonder and perish; you will find more *whipt roosters* than merely Dr. West of Boston: 'Tis hard fighting against the apostles of Jesus Christ, and the old Blue Lights of sectarianism will find it so after locking horns a few times more with the Elders of Israel.

NAUVOO AHEAD.

Our good city continues to go ahead notwithstanding the scarcity of money. We observed the other day, the foundation of a large building had been laid for a *Pottery*. This is noble; we have the materials and workmen, and why not produce as good crockery as England?

A white lead manufactory is in progress, also. Wonder what the old long-faced sectarian priests, who go about preaching, that the *Mormons* are the common enemies of mankind, will

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PROSPECTS.—We want several hundred subscribers to the Wasp, who can pay cash, flour, meat, or such commodities as industrious mechanics need for consumption. Come on boys—you may, Peenix like, raise the Wasp to a *Lion*.

The cause of the Latter Day Saints, abroad seems to be gaining. Our news from the Eastern cities shows a determination on both sides to bear and be heard. All right: our Elders go forth, as apostles ever did, to teach, not to be taught: The world just begins to learn the fact better late than never.

HORRID ACCIDENT.

The Steam Boat Edna collapsed both flues of her larboard boiler on Sunday morning, the 3d of July, at the mouth of the Missouri river, by which more than sixty persons, (mostly Germans,) were badly scalded; between forty and fifty of whom have since died.

O YES! O YES!

It will be well for the Latter-Day Saints to recollect that on Monday the 1st day of August next, the election commences: when it is expected that those who have rights will use them according to the constitution—Good men and good deeds.

For the Wasp.

COL. HENDERSON AND GOV. DUNCAN.
Col. Henderson, was in our city last week and delivered what we should call a first rate political speech. He is a man of first rate talent and a gentleman, and goes it with a perfect rush for retrenchment and reform. He spoke in the highest possible terms of Gov. Duncan, and the way he tied up the Locofocos was a caution to sinners.

Gov. Duncan is also a man of the first order. The prejudices of the people where he has travelled, has led him to take a course apparently against the Mormons; but we know Gov. Duncan, and he knows us—there is no misunderstanding between us. The August election is near at hand and that will show who will be Governor. After the election it will all be right with us. Hurrah for the Colonel and Jo.

VERITAS.

LATE FROM NAUVOO.—JOHN C. BENNETT.—The mail yesterday, brought us the Nauvoo papers, the "Times and Seasons," and "The Wasp," of the 1st inst. In both of these papers, Mr. Joseph Smith has quite a long communication, addressed to the members of the Church and the "honorable part of community," exposing the character and conduct of Mr. Johng C. Bennett, while Mayor of the city, commander of the Nauvoo Legion, Master in Chancery for Hancock county, candidate for the legislature, a distinguished leader in the church, &c. &c. By this publication it appears that Bennett has been guilty of seduction, adultery, slander, lying, &c. Bennett it appears, has a wife and two children at McCounelsville, Ohio, from whom he has never been divorced—that he came to Nauvoo, joined the church, and "put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in"—that he imposed himself upon the young ladies of that city, as a single man—that he finally accomplished his object in seducing one of their number—and instead of being satisfied with the accomplishment of this sinful wrong, he made attacks upon the virtue of married women, and overcame them also—"evidently not caring whose character was ruined, so that his wicked,

lustful appetites might be gratified." His conduct was known to the elders, and he reasoned with and threatened him with excommunication; in consequence of this, he attempted to commit suicide, but was frustrated in the design. It was supposed, that shame and the dread of public exposure, after his recovery from he attempt at suicide, would have produced a thorough reformation in his conduct; but not so; he soon gave a loose rein to his lustful passion, and continued his adulterous practices. During the course of his career of vice and infamy, as Smith states, he sought to teach the credulous females of the church, that 'promiscuous intercourse between the sexes, was a doctrine believed in by the latter day saints; and that there was no harm in it.' To make his triumph over their virtue the more easy, he told the women that the heads of the church, including Smith himself, sanctioned and practiced these vices. In *la fi e*, the publication of Mr. Smith, exposes one of the most corrupt knaves and hypocrites, the State affords, and in whatever community, Judge Douglass's Master in Chancery, John C. Bennett, makes his appearance in future, he should be marked and known as a monster, dangerous to the good order and social relations existing in society, and unworthy the least countenance or attention of any moral or virtuous man. He is evidently old in sin and iniquity, and his exposure was due to society at large. Bennett left Nauvoo in a sudden and abrupt manner, and there is no knowing where he will next make his appearance. Whether his locofoco friends will sustain him in this strait to which he is brought, remains to be seen.—Quincy Whig.

We certainly are frank to confess our gratitude, to the Quincy Whig for his liberality and apparent humanity. When all men can harmonize and treat vice with contempt or punishment, as it deserves, then we can use the proverb: 'righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.'

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS ESCAPE FROM BRITISH TYRANNY.

It is with great pleasure that we have to announce the arrival in this city of the first of those poor fellows who, taken in Canada for rebellion, and transported to Van Diemen's Land, has been enabled to make his escape back to this country.

The person we allude to, came into our office on Thursday, with his cheek flushed with health and delight, his eye beaming with pride and pleasure at once more reaching his native land, and his escape from British tyranny.

His name is James Gammell. He is about 28 years of age; was born in New York, brought up in Canada, and during the troubles there, was taken under Col. James Monroe, at Short Hills, Upper Canada, in the summer of 1838. Monroe was hung; Gammell was sentenced to be hung on the 25th of August, 1838, but was reprieved, sent to England with John S. Parker, and twenty-two others, and hence transported to Van Diemen's Land for life, with about seventy more Americans.

Gammell and eleven others were sent out from England, in the ship Canton, to Hobart's Town, on the 22d September, 1839, and reached there January 16th, 1840. They were all sent one hundred miles into the interior to work on the great road leading across the island from Hobart Town to Launceston. Here they worked in irons for two years. After that, Lord John Russell sent out orders to mitigate their condition. They then received each a "ticket of leave," and were allowed to work at their respective trades, on their own account, but still to be kept confined to the interior, and never allowed to go to any seaport on the island.

Gammell, however, was allowed a pass by the magistrate of the district to go to Hobart Town to get a model for a stump machine. And with that he stumped the British authorities; for by the assistance of some American sailors, then at Hobart Town, he made his escape on board of an American whale ship, and

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842.

We are authorized to announce the name of **WILLIAM SMITH** as candidate for the senate of this State, at the ensuing election.

Printer.

We are authorized to announce **Jacob C. Davis** as the independent candidate for Senator of Hancock county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN F. CHARLES** as an independent candidate for Senator for Hancock county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce to the independent voters of Hancock county, that **J. B. Backenstos** is a Democratic candidate for Representative, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce **Thos. H. Owens** as a candidate for Representative, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce **David Greenleaf** as a candidate for Representative, at the ensuing election.

To the independent voters of Hancock co.

Gentlemen: I present myself, for your consideration, as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature, at the next August election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

M. ALDRICH.

We are authorized to announce the name of **James D. Bias**, as the people's Independent Democratic Republican candidate for Representative of Hancock county, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. Backenstos** as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

The undersigned would respectfully announce himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock county, Ill. He is untrammelled by party feelings and Conventions; he solicits the votes of all parties. If he is elected, he will serve them as citizens and not as partizans in the discharge of his official duties.

G. A. CHITTENDEN.

We are requested to state that **John T. Barnett** is an independent democratic candidate for County Commissioner, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce **Franklin J. Bartlett**, of St. Mary's presinet, as a candidate for School Commissioner at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce **Geo. W. Stigall** as a candidate for Coroner of Hancock county.

A word on politics. As many persons announce their names as candidates for the ensuing election, in the Wasp, we have thought it advisable to say that we require the pay for insertion in advance.

'SALUTARY.'

Procul, o procul este profani!—VIRGIL.
Well, Illinois has Suckeroons,
And Warsaw, lo, a paper harp!
On which to mux out awful tunes
The Devil keeps one T. C. Sharp;
And music charms he hath forthwith,
To please a hog and give a horse awe,
To saw the bass of *Damn Jo Smith*,
And slur the nincompoops of Warsaw.

The old Methodist priest, (Mr. Sharp,) after laying a couple of months to bledy and b eath and beg, has again come out with a little eddish-cloth or black rag, or Signal, as he calls it, which has 'neutrality' nailed on it, as a kind of Good Lord, Good Devil, to recommend the same as an old Negro heaves an old shoe for good luck. This old priest, after having di-appointed God, men and women, so long, has now the presumptuous audacity to try to hold up that old black flag, till after the August election, just to gratify his natural propensity for lying, slandering and hypocrisy. What a fatherly bestowment, and endowment, the Methodist diocess must have conferred on one of the sons of Maryland,

when T. C. Sharp was set apart for the ministry, *volens volens*, and, then like one of the seven sons of *Seva*, he began his miracles in Warsaw, to convert the Mormons to — what? to believe that it is right to disinheret, ravish, and murder on account of religion: O you monster, you savage! don't say you are a Republican, don't claim yourself a christian; for you, in your course towards the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, show yourself to be a Revelator of ruin! a slobbered of slander! and a wr'ch writhing in your soul, ase for wickedness enough to afford you eternal employment where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched.

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reached this city in fine health and spirits on last Wednesday at high noon, being the first of the American prisoners who has made his escape from Van Dieman's Land.

His numerous hair breadth escapes we give at length hereafter. In the meantime, the poor fellow wishes us to state that the following American prisoners have died there since he went out:—

Peter Williams, of the United States; Alexander McLeod, Genard Van Camp, of Canada; John James M'Miller, do; Mr. Priest, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Mr. Curtis

The following have been sent to work in the coal mines for two years, for trying to make their escape from the island:—Symes W. Miller, Chataque; Joseph Stewart, New York; W. Reynolds, do; Horace Cooley, London, U. C.; Mr. Murry, do; Jacob Paddock, Kingston.

In these coal mines there are 1000 men at work. Gammell says that he left 76 prisoners still there of the patriot party, mostly United States' citizens, and all in bondage, employed by released convicts in various trades. A man named Notage, of Ohio, was killed blasting a rock. Can nothing be done to obtain the release of these poor fellows? Surely—they have suffered enough—N. Y. Herald.

There have been ten Presidents of the U. States. Of these, six have been natives of Virginia. Virginia has supplied two Vice Presidents, Thomas Jefferson and John Tyler—five Secretaries of State, Thomas Jefferson, Edmond Randolph, John Marshall, James Madison, James Monroe—Secretaries of War, James Barbour—Secretary of the Navy, Abel P. Up-hur—Postmaster General, none—Chief Justice, John Marshall—Attorneys General, Edmond Randolph, Charles Lee, and William Wirt.

Two Presidents have come from the Eastern States—the Middle States have had one—the West one—but the South (beyond Virginia) thus far have been neglected.

ONE VILLAIN PUNISHED.—We learn from Saratoga Sentinel, N. Y. that at the last Oyer and Terminer held in that county, a fellow named Ezekiel Little was convicted of biting off his wife's tongue. He accomplished his fiendish purpose by choking her till her tongue protruded from her mouth, when like a wolf, he seized it with his teeth, and bit off about an inch in length. The offence

as it came out at the trial, was, that his wife could not believe him to be Jesus Christ the Son of God, and entitled to worship. No wonder. She has strong reasons, however, to believe he was the son of the devil. He was sentenced to the State prison for seven years.—Philadelphia Herald.

A SERMON IN A TREE.—"Observe," said Zoro to the downcast and desponding Viola—"observe, you tree in your neighbor's garden. Look how it grows up, crooked and distorted. Some wind carried the germ from which it sprung in the clefts of the rock. Choked up and walled round by crags and buildings, by nature, and by man, its life has been one struggle for the light; light which makes to this life the necessity and the principle. You see how it is writhed and twisted; how, meeting the barrier, in one spot, it has labored and worked, stem and branches, towards the clear skies at last. What has protected it through each disaster of birth and circumstances? Why are its leaves as green and fair as the vine behind you, which, with all its arms, cannot embrace the open sunshine? My child, because of the very instinct that impelled the struggle, because the labor for the light won to the light at length. So with a gallant heart, through every adverse accident of sorrow and of fate, to turn to the sun, to strive for the haven; that it is that gives knowledge to the strong, and happiness to the weak. Ere we meet again, you will turn sad and heavy eyes to those quiet boughs; and when you hear the birds sing from them, and see the sunshine come aslant from eaves and housetop to be the playfellow of their leaves, learn the lesson that nature teaches you, and strike through darkness to the light." [Bulwer.]

Learning, if rightly applied, makes a young man thinking, attentive, and industrious, confident and wary; an old man cheerful and reserved. 'Tis an ornament of prosperity, a refuge in adversity, an entertainment at all times

ROMANCE OR REALITY.—If you wish to marry a woman who will sit all day with holes in her stockings, and talk to you about what sacrifices she would be willing to make for your comfort and convenience—who will see you toiling and sweating day and night for the support of your family, and never reach forth a finger to assist you, while she addresses you in poetical numbers, and calls you the noblest of beings—whose heart is always bursting with love, while your shirts need washing, and you can never get a meal cooked to your mind—if you would marry such a one, go and marry a romantic maiden who reads Bulwer and sighs to the moon.

"George Washington Napoleon Jackson Hannibal Harrison?"

"Ma'm?"

"Tell Josephine Rosina Cleopatra Matilda Victoria, to bring up the slop-pail."

"Yes, ma'm."

"And don't let me catch you playing with that Jack Jones again. How often have I told you never to play with a boy that had but two names, and particularly such a vulgar name as Jack Jones."

Whew!

That incorrigible rogue, John Smith, has been detected in Rhode Island of robbing a hen-roost. It is not yet known to which army he belongs.

District Court of the United States, within and for the district of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. 14-31

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Edward F. Chittenden of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Edward F. Chittenden of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Talton E. Fox of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Talton E. Fox of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of William Niswanger of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that William Niswanger of Hancock County has filed his Petition in this court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS. REMAINING in the Post Office at Nanvoo Hancock county Illinois, July 1st 1842, which, if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the Post Office department, as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised, or they may no get them.

H Alexander A Hay

Thos Alister Caroline E Hubbard

Miles Anderson Saml Hamer 2

T O Angel N Higgins

Thos Arthur L S Hallister

Adolphus Allen J Hunter

J K Allen W W Hay

Wm Allen Jacob Hess

George Beebe W Huit

C Baldwin 3 R Hubbard

J G Bently G W Harris

N Boscow 2 H R Hayt

Albert Brown E Heaton

A or B Adams J Hooper

I Barlow Noah Hubbard

S Blackledge A C Hodge

R Brasher Isaac Higbee

J Bullard I H Haskinson

Jos Baily R Hill

John Bair Geo Hubbard

C Biddlecome Peter Haws

Jane Black Mr Hemmick

N Bliss Saml James

E Bass jr Wm Jones

J Bates Hiram Jackson

J Blackhurst Harry Jacobs

H Bradford John S Johnson

C Builer David Jones

P G Boman Ed Johnston

Wm Batson J W Johnston

B Clark J W Jenkins

I Carter Elizabeth Jones

G Coltrin Benj Johnson

S A Carlisle Thos Sher Jackson 2

Thos Clayton Mary Kelsey

J Craghton Esion Kelsey

C Harless R Kinnamon

Wm Campion Westly Knights

H C Connor Margaret Kingston

Jas Carroll Charisley Klepper

Walter Crum Hyram Hoil

John Cams W Luce

W Chapman D B Lamorowx

W B Cornt Mariah Lane

Chas Chapman John Loveless

J B Day Ed Little

Elizabeth Durfee L M Lyman

John Davis Andrew Lytle

Miss E R Davis L Leonard

Seth Palmer Cath Stoker

George Peacock 2 Wealthy Shumway

E Potter Ezra Strond

J E Pettis Jacob Strong

Jesse Pettis Nath Stacher

Adison Pratt R Stephens

Channey Peck Jas Standing

J T Patten Jas Simpson

Jacob Peart Wm Stephen

J H Price M M Samuels

Roby Pouter Joshua Smith

Adaline Pery Warren Smith

Joseph Parker Hyrum Smith 3

Wm Pool Joseph Smith 3

Mary Ann Price Daniel Tyler

Wm Price N Turner

George Price 2 Turza Thatcher

C H Phelps Thos Turnbull

Mary H Palmer 2 Burr Thomlinson

Mary Page Jane Twist

Wm Parsons Johathar Taylor 2

Tharit Pearson Charity Tharp

Arch bald Rite Wm Thompson

R A Russell 2 John Taylor

John Roberts 2 Ira Willson

Thos Richmond Ann Wright

J R Robbins Robert Wright

J E Royce Eliza J Webb 2

Thos Raulclife Pardon Webb

Amelia Rogers Channey Webb

Sarah Riland Benj S Wilber

Sarah Roberts Martha A Webster

N Runnium F G Williams

T Rogers 2 Benj Warrington 2

J L Robinson Cath Willson

Wm Robinson Isa Whitesides

Chas Raymond James Whitehead

W W Reed SS Willcox

W Richards Thos Weakefield

Wm Seely Siles Wilcox

John Stiles J B Walker

E Stout J L or A S Workman

ra Sherman M B Welton

Lyman Stephens L Woodruff

C A Scofield J J Walker

M M Saunders Y Yeomaur

R Shepherd Brigham Young 4

L Stodard D D Yearsley

Wm Sleeper

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Warner of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next,

at the District court room in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

reached this city in fine health and spirits on last Wednesday at high noon, being the first of the American prisoners who has made his escape from Van Dieman's Land.

His numerous hair breadth escapes we give at length hereafter. In the mean time, the poor fellow wishes us to state that the following American prisoners have died there since he went out:—

Peter Williams, of the United States, Alexander McLeod, Genard Van Camp, of Canada; John James Miller, do; Mr. Priest, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Mr. Curtis

The following have been sent to work in the coal mines for two years, for trying to make their escape from the island:—

Symes W. Miller, Chataque; Joseph Stewart, New York; W. Reynolds, do; Horace Cooley, London, U. C.; Mr. Murry, do; Jacob Paddock, Kingston.

In these coal mines there are 1000 men at work. Gammell says that he left 76 prisoners still there of the patriot party, mostly United States citizens, and all in bondage, employed by released convicts in various trades. A man named Notage, of Ohio, was killed blasting a rock. Can nothing be done to obtain the release of these poor fellows? Surely—they have suffered enough—N. Y. Herald.

There have been ten Presidents of the U. States. Of these, six have been natives of Virginia. Virginia has supplied two Vice Presidents, Thomas Jefferson and John Tyler—five Secretaries of State, Thomas Jefferson, Edmond Randolph, John Marshall James Madison, James Monroe—Secretaries of the Treasury, none—Secretaries of War, James Barbour—Secretary of the Navy, Abel P. Up-hur—Postmaster General, none—Chief Justice, John Marshall—Attorneys General, Edmond Randolph, Charles Lee, and William Wirt.

Two Presidents have come from the Eastern States—the Middle States have had one—the West one—but the South (beyond Virginia) thus far have been neglected.

ONE VILLAIN PUNISHED.—We learn from Saratoga Sentinel, N. Y. that at the last Oyer and Terminer held in that county, a fellow named Ezekiel Little was convicted of biting off his wife's tongue. He accomplished his fiendish purpose by choking her till her tongue

protruded from her mouth, when like a wolf, he seized it with his teeth, and bit off about an inch in length. The offence as it came out at the trial, was, that his wife could not believe him to be Jesus Christ the Son of God, and entitled to worship. No wonder. She has strong reasons, however, to believe he was the son of the devil. He was sentenced to the State prison for seven years.—Philadelphia Herald.

A SERMON IN A TREE.—“Observe,” said Zoro to the downcast and desponding Viola—“observe, you're in your neighbor's garden. Look how it grows up, crooked and distorted. Some wind carried the germ from which it sprung in the clefts of the rock. Choked up and walled round by crags and buildings, by nature, and by man, its life has been one struggle for the light; light which makes to this life the necessity and the principle. You see how it is with-d and twisted; how, meeting the barrier, in one spot, it has labored and worked, stem and branches, towards the clear skies at last. What has protected it through each disaster of birth and circumstances? Why are its leaves as green and fair as the vine behind you, which, with all its arms, cannot embrace the open sunshine? My child, because of the very instinct that impelled the struggle; because the labor for the light won to the light a length. So with a gallant heart, through every adverse accident of sorrow and of fate, turn to the sun, to strive for the heaven; that it is that gives knowledge to the strong, and happiness to the weak. Ere we meet again, you will turn sad and heavy eyes to those quiet boughs; and when you hear the birds sing from them, and see the sunshine come aslant from crag and housetop to be the playfellow of their leaves, learn the lesson that nature teaches you, and strike through darkness to the light.” [Bulwer.]

Learning, if rightly applied, makes a young man thinking, attentive, and industrious, confident and wary; an old man cheerful and reserved; 'Tis an ornament of prosperity, a refuge in adversity, an entertainment at all times

ROMANCE vs. REALITY.—If you wish to marry a woman who will sit all day with holes in her stockings, and talk to you about what sacrifices she would be willing to make for your comfort and convenience—who will see you toiling and sweating day and night for the support of your family, and never reach forth a finger to assist you, while she addresses you in poetical numbers, and calls you the noblest of beings—whose heart is always bursting with love, while your shirts need washing, and you can never get a meal cooked to your mind—if you would marry such a one, go and marry a romantic maiden who reads Bulwer and sighs to the moon.

“George Washington Napoleon Jackson Hannibal Harrison?”

Ma'm?

“Tell Josephine Rosina Cleopatra Matilda Victoria, to bring up the slop-pail.”

“Yes, ma'm.”

“And don't let me catch you playing with that Jack Jones again. How often have I told you never to play with a boy that had but two names, and particularly such a vulgar name as Jack Jones.”

Whew!

That incorrigible rogue, John Smith, has been detected in Rhode Island of robbing a henroost. It is not yet known to which army he belongs.

District Court of the United States, within and for the district of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. 14-31

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Edward F. Chittenden of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

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District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of William Niswanger of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

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Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo Hancock county Illinois: July 1st 1842, which, if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the Post Office department, as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised, or they may no get them.

A Alexander	A Hay
Thos Alister	Caroline E Hubbard
Miles Anderson	Saml Hamer
T O Angel	N Higgins
Thos Arthur	L S Hallister
Adolphus Allen	J Hunter
J K Allen	W W Hay
Wm Allen	Jacob Hess
George Peebe	W Huit
C Baldwin	3 R Hubbard
J G Bently	G W Harris
N Boscow	2 H B Hayt
Albert Brown	E Heaton
A or B Adams	J Hooper
I Barlow	Noah Hubbard
S Blackledge	A C Hodge
R Brasher	Isaac Hulse
J Bullard	I H Haskinson
Jos Barly	R Hill
John Fair	Geo Hubbard
C Bidd ecome	Peter Haws
Jane Black	Mr Hemmeck
N. Eliss	Saml James
E Pass jr	Wm Jones
I Bates	Hiram Jackson
I Blackhurst	Harry Jacobs
H Bradford	John S Johnson
C Butler	David Jones
P G Boman	Ed Johnston
Wm Batson	J W Johnston
B Clark	JW Jenkins
I Carter	Elizabeth Jones
G Coltrin	Benj Johnson
S A Carlisle	Thos Sher Jackson
Thos Clayton	Mary Kelsey
I Craghton	Easton Kelsey
C Harless	R Kinnamon
Wm Campion	Westly Knights
H C Connor	Margaret, Kington
Jas Carroll	Charisley Klepper
Walter Crun	Hyram Hoil
John Cams	W Luce
W Chapman	D-B Lamorowx
W B Cornt	Mariah Lane
Chas Chapman	John Loveless
I B Day	Ed Lule
Elizabeth Durfee	L M Lyman
John Davis	Andrew Lytle
Miss E R Davis	L Leonard
Miss Elizabeth Davis	S McLenathan
C R Dana	Mary E Lightner
J Dunham	W Lancaster
Ed Dazett	C W Lyon
I O Duke	M Logan
I Durfee	E Landers
Miss R Delkith	Fred Levy
S Emong	2 Wm Mikesell
Ed Nauvoo Paper	S McMurtry
I Emery	Wm McIntire
I Eldridge	Davis McOiney
John Eagle	Harris Murphy
Dwight Evilish	Jessee McCarrrell
J H Enfried	J H Murphy
Dr Emmet	Jes McLalard
I Frost	Pridy Meeks
R Foster	James McMahan
W Fosset	Henry Mower
I S Fulmer	Samuel Merrill
John Foss	J McLellan
C B Fisher	John Middleton
John Field	Thos McKey
I R Fisher	Wm McKay
Jas Flanagan	E P Merium
DM Gammit	H Marhham
no S Gleason	E McNall
CP Garauth	George Morey
Thos Green	H W Miller
Jas Gorden	W Morgan
Jane Glover	Wm Munjar
W S Gould	Joel Miles
Guy Green	Allen Meeks
E M Garfield	Mary Mitchell
E H Groves	George Middagh
Jas Graham	3 Eligah Newman
I Gochevaur	Wm Nesbet
Miss Ann Gardner	Wm Niswanger
P A Goodwin	Newel Night
B D Harris	Mary Omstead
A Hunsoker	Ed Oahy
H Herrinshaw	2 David Osborne
Martin Harris	F Phippen
C Hallett	2 John Price
J Halston	Hannah Price
Chas Hopkins	J E Page

Seth Palmer	Cath Stoker
George Peacock	2 Wealthy Shumway
E Potter	Ezra Strond
I E Pettis	Jacob Strong
Jessee Pettis	Nath Stacher
Adison Pratt	R Stephens
Channey Peck	Jas Standing
I T Patten	Jas Simpson
Jacob Peart	Wm Stephen
J H Price	M M Samuels
Roby Pouter	Joshua Smith
Adaline Pery	Warren Smith
Joseph Parker	Hyrum Smith
Wm Pool	Joseph Smith
Mary Ann Price	Daniel Tyler
Wm Price	N Turner

George Price	2 Turza Thatcher
C H Phelps	Thos Turnbull
Mary H Palmer	2 Burr Thomnison
Mary Page	Jane Twist
Wm Parsons	Johathan Taylor
Tharit Pearson	Charity Tharp
Arch-bald Rite	Wm Thompson
R A Russell	2 John Taylor
John Roberts	2 Ira Willson
Thos Richmond	Ann Wright
I R Robbins	Robert Wright
J E Royce	Eliza J Webb
Thos Raulcliffe	Pardon Webb
Amelia Rogers	Channey Webb
Sarah Riland	Benj S Wilber
Sarah Roberts	Martha A Webster
N Runnian	F G Williams
I Rogers	2 Benj Warrington
J L Robinson	Cath Willson
Wm Robin-on	Ira Whitesides
Chas Raymond	James Whitehead
W W Reed	SS Willcox
W Richards	Thos Weakefield
Wm Seely	Siles Wilcox
John Stiles	J B Walker
E Stout	J L or A S Workman
ra Sherman	M B Welton
Lyman Stephens	L Woodruff
C A Scofield	J J Walker
M M Saunders	Y Yeomaur
R Shepherd	Brigham Young
L Stodard	D D Yearsley
Wm Sleeper	

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Warner of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons intersted may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk. 14-31.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk. 14-31.

TYRANNY.—A portion of the workingmen of St. Etienne in France, recently formed an association with a common capital, giving the opportunity for the wealthy to subscribe a portion, the object of which was mutual relief in case of distress.

For this they were prosecuted before the Criminal court, and convicted. The founder of the establishment was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty francs and undergo two months imprisonment; three of the principal members were sentenced to pay the same fine each, with out imprisonment.

POETRY.

For The Wasp.

WAR.

What is the token ere evils unbar;
Pestilence, famine; the black list of crime;
Thieves rush for honor, and vagabonds fame
Kingdoms for conquest, when plunder's the
game!—

WAR.

What is the signal of nations afar;
Murder and treason; the banquet of fools;
Tempest of passions; the bonfire of wrath;
Hero of death, like Goliath of Gath?—

WAR.

What is the 'fire-shower of ruin' afar;
Waste and destruction; the lion of war;
Cup full of fury, from Babylon's whore;
Feast of the Devil to revel in gore?—

WAR.

What is the red-sign of misery's car;
Women bereaved, and children distressed;
Cities in ashes, and virtue forgot;
Curse of all curses,—old Lucifer's blot?—

WAR.

SNOW IN JUNE.

Snow fell all day on the 7th inst., at Bennington, Vt., and ice formed of considerable thickness.

At Concord they were visited with snow and hail storms on the 10th and 11th inst. The snow fell thick and fast for a short time, giving the earth the appearance of winter.

The Buffalo Advertiser of the 11th says:—"There was a severe frost again last night, and scales of ice on the sidewalks this morning."—The Troy Whig of Monday says: "On Saturday night ice of considerable thickness was formed in the vicinity of this city, and much injury sustained by vegetation.—Snow was falling all day at Grafton."

At Boston, on the 11th inst., snow fell. The mountains of Berkshire were covered with snow on the same day.

In Essex county, New York, on the 10th inst., snow covered the ground to the depth of 4 inches.

On the 11th, snow fell for 7 hours at Brunswick, near Troy, New York. In the Catskill mountains, same day, the snow was laying five feet deep in the ravine of the falls.

At Chambersburg, Pa., on the 10th they had a slight sprinkling of snow.—West of that place, on the mountains the snow was quite deep.

The annual production of sugar in different parts of the world, is estimated at about 1,000,000 of tons, by much the greater proportion obtained from the sugar cane. In this country, as is well known, a considerable quantity is obtained from the maple.

An Ordinance in relation to public shows and exhibitions.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that any person or persons, who shall at any time hereafter, bring into, and desire to exhibit, within this Corporation, any curiosities of nature or art, not inconsistent with decency, or contrary to good morals, shall previous to the exhibition thereof, procure a license for that purpose from this Corporation, signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Recorder, for which he, she, or they shall set the time of obtaining the same, pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor, with a fee of one dollar to the Recorder, for making out the same, and the said license shall continue in force for one week, and no longer: And such person or persons as aforesaid, who may be found in open violation of this Section, shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. That all exhibitions inconsistent with decency, or contrary to good morals, are expressly prohibited under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every offence, and said penalties are to be recovered and applied in the same manner, as are penalties of a like nature within this city.

Passed July 5, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance in relation to writs of Habeas Corpus.

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that no citizen of this city, shall be taken out of the city by any writ without the privilege of investigation before the Municipal Court, and the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus, as granted in the seventh Section of the Charter of this city.

Be it understood that this Ordinance is enacted for the protection of the citizens of this city, that they may in all cases have the right of trial in this city, and not be subjected to illegal process by their enemies.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force, from and after its passage.

Passed July 5, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance, Creating certain further additional City Offices therein named.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that in addition to the city officers heretofore elected, there shall be elected by the City Council, one city Coroner, one city Pound-keeper, and one city Auctioneer, whose duties and fees shall hereafter be severally defined by Ordinances.

Sec. 2. That all laws and parts of laws, inconsistent with this Ordinance, be, and they hereby are repealed.

Sec. 3. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

Passed July 5, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,

Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842.

10-11.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of

George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.

Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salisbury, Plymouth.
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Cliffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam s Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Rectless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Sa'em.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirt and.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsom, cough syrup, rheumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county made at the May Term thereof A. D. 1842. The subscriber, Guardian of Emma Caroline, & Chauncey G. Robison, infant children and heirs of James Robison deceased, will expose to public sale on the 8th day of August next, in city lots about thirty six acres of land belonging to said wards lying in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, being a part of the East half of the West half of Section No. six, township No. six North, of range No. eight West of the fourth principal meridian, said lands will be sold on a credit of six months, sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells Esq. between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day and will be continued between the same hours, from day to day, till said property is all sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBISON,

Guardian.

Nauvoo June 20th 1842.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

BY order of the Circuit Court of Hancock county will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday the 8th day of August next the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty four in township number seven north of the base line of range number six west of the fourth principal meridian situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, said land has an excelent water privilege with a good saw mill with tools and a flowering mill in commencement, a small framed house and various other improvements.

The terms of sale will be twenty five per centum down, the balance payable in six months to be secured by a note with good approved security and a mortgage on the property.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. WILCOX.

JOEL BRADSHAW.

RIGHT RIGGINS.

Commissioners.

Powder Mill Blown Up.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week, Mr. Wetherill's powder mill in Manchester was blown up. One man was in it, and wonderful to add, he escaped with life, though quite seriously injured. The quantity of powder in the mill was not large, yet the explosion was heard and the smoke seen in this city.—Hartford Conr.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND,
WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder
for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842.

10-11.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office. Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.

Nauvoo, June 13th 1842.

10-11.

NEW DRUG STORE.

E. B. BATMAN No. 3 Water Street opposite the ferry landing, St. Louis Mo., has just opened a large stock of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c. which he offers at the lowest cash prices and to which the attention of the city and country trade is respectfully invited.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the district of Illinois. }
In the matter of the petition of Hiram Kimball of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Hiram Kimball, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 8th day of July next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Joshua C. Hobert of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joshua C. Hobert, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.
J. H. SHERMAN Solicitor, for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the Petition of Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.
J. H. SHERMAN, Solicitor for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

POETRY.

For The Wasp.

BY W. W. PHILLIPS.

What is the token ere evils unbar;
Pestilence, famine; the black list of crime;
Thieves rush for honor, and vagabonds fame
Kingdoms for conquest, when plunder's the
game!—

WAR.

What is the signal of nations afar;
Murder and treason; the banquet of fools;
Tempest of passions; the bonfire of wrath;
Hero of death, like Goliath of Gath!—

WAR.

What is the 'fire-shower of ruin' afar;
Waste and destruction; the lion of war;
Cup full of fury, from Babylon's whore;
Feast of the Devil to revel in gore!—

WAR.

What is the red-sign of misery's car;
Women bereaved, and children distressed;
Cities in ashes, and virtue forgot;
Curse of all curses;—old Lucifer's blot!—

WAR.

SNOW IN JUNE.

Snow fell all day on the 7th inst., at Bennington, Vt., and ice formed of considerable thickness.

At Concord they were visited with snow and hail storms on the 10th and 11th inst. The snow fell thick and fast for a short time, giving the earth the appearance of winter.

The Buffalo Advertiser of the 11th says:—"There was a severe frost a gain last night, and scales of ice on the sidewalks this morning."—The Troy Whig of Monday says: "On Saturday night ice of considerable thickness was formed in the vicinity of this city, and much injury sustained by vegetation.—Snow was falling all day at Grafton."

At Boston, on the 11th inst., snow fell. The mountains of Berkshire were covered with snow on the same day.

In Essex county, New York, on the 10th inst., snow covered the ground to the depth of 4 inches.

On the 11th, snow fell for 7 hours at Brunswick, near Troy, New York. In the Catskill mountains, same day, the snow was laying five feet deep in the ravine of the falls.

At Chambersburg, Pa., on the 10th they had a slight sprinkling of snow. West of that place, on the mountains the snow was quite deep.

The annual production of sugar in different parts of the world, is estimated at about 1,000,000 of tons, by much the greater proportion obtained from the sugar cane. In this country, as is well known, a considerable quantity is obtained from the maple.

An Ordinance in relation to public shows and exhibitions.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that any person or persons, who shall at any time hereafter, bring into, and desire to exhibit, within this Corporation, any curiosities of nature or art, not inconsistent with decency, or contrary to good morals, shall previously to the exhibition thereof, procure a license for that purpose from this Corporation, signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Recorder, for which he, she, or they shall set the time of obtaining the same, pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor, with a fee of one dollar to the Recorder, for making out the same, and the said license shall continue in force for one week, and no longer: And such person or persons as aforesaid, who may be found in open violation of this Section, shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. That all exhibitions inconsistent with decency, or contrary to good morals, are expressly prohibited under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every offence, and said penalties are to be recovered and applied in the same manner, as are penalties of a like nature within this city.

Passed July 5, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance in relation to writs of Habeas Corpus.

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that no citizen of this city, shall be taken out of the city by any writ without the privilege of investigation before the Municipal Court, and the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus, as granted in the seventh Section of the Charter of this city.

Be it understood that this Ordinance is enacted for the protection of the citizens of this city, that they may in all cases have the right of trial in this city, and not be subjected to illegal process by their enemies.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force, from and after its passage.

Passed July 5, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance, Creating certain further additional City Offices therein named.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that in addition to the city officers heretofore elected, there shall be elected by the City Council, one city Coroner, one city Pound keeper, and one city Auctioneer, whose duties and fees shall hereafter be severally defined by Ordinances.

Sec. 2. That all laws and parts of laws, inconsistent with this Ordinance, be, and they hereby are repealed.

Sec. 3. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

Passed July 5, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,

Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-11.
P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

BENCH & MOULING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulting planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.

Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Cahage, Hancock co, Ill.
Joseph John-on, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Mcomb M'Donough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esp. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. L. Appleby, Reeces Town.
Israel Ivins, Loms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

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W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

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Guardian.

Nauvoo June 20th 1842.

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JOEL BRADSHAW.

RIGHT RIGGINS.

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PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business, to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

NEAL FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND, WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to NEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder

for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-11.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office. Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.

Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-11.

NEW DRUG STORE.

E. B. BATMAN No. 3 Water Street opposite the ferry landing, St. Louis Mo., has just opened a large stock of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c. which he offers at the lowest cash prices and to which the attention of the city and country trade is respectfully invited.

District Court of the United States, within and for the district of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Hiram Kimball of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

No ice is hereby given, that Hiram Kimball, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 15th day of July next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 15th day of June, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Joshua C. Robert of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joshua C. Robert, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN Solicitor, for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Claiborn Wilson, of Hancock County has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 18th day of July next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 18th day of June A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN, Solicitor for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk.



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 15.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, July 23, 1842.

Whole Number 15

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the district of Illinois }In the matter of the petition of Windsor P.
Lyon of Hancock county to be declared a bank-
rupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. 14-31

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois }In the matter of the petition of Edward F.
Chittenden of Hancock county, to be declared
a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Edward F. Chittenden of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois }In the matter of the Petition of Tulton E.
Fox of Hancock county to be declared a Bank-
rupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Tulton E. Fox of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois }In the matter of the Petition of William Nis-
swanger of Hancock County to be declared a
Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that William Niswanger of Hancock County has filed his Petition in this court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

NEW DRUG STORE.

E. B. BAT AN No. 3 Water Street
opposite the ferry landing, St. Louis Mo.,
has just opened a large stock of fresh
Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils,
Glassware, &c. which he offers at the
lowest cash prices and to which the at-
tention of the city and country trade is
respectfully invited.

An ordinance regulating the duties and fees of
City Auctioneers in the city of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of
the City of Nauvoo, that there shall be one or
more city Auctioneers appointed by this coun-
cil, who shall, after the passage of this act, and
within thirty days after his or their appointment,
produce and give bond to the Mayor and Coun-
cil, with two good securities, in the sum of two
thousand dollars, for the honest and due perfor-
mance of all the duties required by law.

Sec. 2. That no person or persons whatsoev-
er, save and except as set forth in the 6th Sec-
tion of this Ordinance, shall, after the passage of
this act, sell or dispose to sale, by way of ven-
due, or auction, any property, real or personal,
within the City of Nauvoo, except he or they be
authorized by the Mayor or City Council, and
subject to the same laws that refer to the city
auctioneer or auctioneers, and that if any person
or persons shall be found selling or disposing of
any property, real or personal, within said city,
by way of vendue or auction, otherwise than as
in manner herein prescribed, such person or
persons so offending, and being thereof lawfully
convicted, shall forfeit and pay to the corpora-
tion, a sum not exceeding twenty five dollars
for every lot which he or they shall have so
sold, as also the auctioneer's fees and duties,
specified in this act, upon any sale or sales which
may have been made by such person or persons

before the passage of this act, and the other half to the informer.

Sec. 3. That every auctioneer or auctioneers
who may be appointed for this city, shall re-
ceive all articles which he or they shall be re-
quired to sell at auction, giving his or their re-
ceipt for the same, if required, and within two
days after any sale made, shall deliver a fair
account of the same, and pay the amount thereof
to the person or persons entitled thereto, deduct-
ing therefrom the duties, fees, commissions and
charges hereafter allowed, that is to say, to
said auctioneer or auctioneers, on the amount
of every sale of property of any description,
where the amount of sales shall not exceed
the sum of fifty dollars, or commission, fee, or sum
at the rate of ten per cent where the amount of
sales shall exceed fifty dollars, and not exceed
one hundred dollars, five per cent on the amount
over the first fifty dollars, and where the amount
of sales shall be over one hundred dollars, three
per cent on the amount so over; and when any
auctioneer shall let by auction or vendue, any
real property, or ground rent, he shall be enti-
tled to receive for his use a commission or fee
on a sum equal to ten years' amount of such
rent, and in all cases when any article or arti-
cles, or property whatever, shall be actually
exposed to sale, which shall not be sold by rea-
son of its not producing the price at which it
may be limited, it shall be lawful for the auction-
eer, so exposing the same, to demand and re-
ceive, on the sum at which such article, arti-
cles, or property shall have been struck off, one
fourth of the commission or fee which said auc-
tioneer would have been entitled to receive for
his use had it been actually sold; and every
auctioneer who shall demand or receive any fees
or commissions not allowed by law, or greater
fees or commissions than are so allowed, shall
forfeit four times the amount of fees and com-
missions so demanded or received, one half to
go to the use of the person or persons on whom

such demand shall be made, or from whom such
fees or commissions shall be received, and the oth-
er half to the use of this corporation, Provided that
nothing herein contained shall be construed to
prevent said auctioneer from charging and re-
ceiving for his use repayment of expenditures
or advances made, and a reasonable compensa-
tion for storage, and extra trouble, for services
rendered.

Sec. 4. That no auctioneer shall wilfully and
knowingly receive goods for sale, of any servant
or minor, unless accompanied by a certificate
from the owner or owners thereof, nor expose
to public sale any real or personal property,
without first making out in writing, and sign-
ing, and publicly reading the conditions of sale,
nor without advertising the property intended
for sale, and the time and place of sale in a
newspaper, or by posting up notices in three
public places in the city; and also giving notice
of the same by a crier and the ringing of a bell.

Sec. 5. That no auctioneer of this city shall
put up or sell by vendue, or auction, liquors of
any kind in less quantities than five gallons,
under the penalty of five dollars for every of-
fence.

Sec. 6. That from and after the passage of
this act, there shall be levied and paid to this
corporation, or duty on the amount of all sales
at auction by the city auctioneer or auctioneers
at the following rates, that is to say, upon all
real estate, public securities, Bank and other in-
corporated stocks, at the rate of one half of one
per cent, upon all watches, jewelry, cutlery, per-
fumery and stationary, at the rate of five per
cent; and other goods, articles, or things, of
whatever sort or kind, whether in the raw or
manufactured state, at the rate of one per cent,
except on sales of any property at auction, made
under any order, ordinance, decree, sentence,
or judgment of any court of the United States,
or of any justice of the peace, or by virtue of

any distress for rent, and of which the duties
exempted from the duties imposed by this act
and may be sold by all public officers legally au-
thorized so to do; Provided that nothing herein
contained shall be so construed as to prevent any
administrator, executor guardian, or persons
by them employed in due course of law from
selling by vendue or auction.

Sec. 7. That it shall be incumbent on said
city auctioneer or auctioneers to deduct from
the proceeds of all sales made by him or them,
the duties hereinbefore directed to be levied, and
to pay over the same to the treasurer of this
corporation, for its use and benefit, once in ev-
ery three months; and in accounting for such
duties, it shall also be incumbent on said city
auctioneer or auctioneers to make his or their
return under the solemn sanction of an oath or
affirmation, and to exhibit to the treasurer afore-
said, whenever required by him, the books of
sales of such auctioneer or auctioneers, in order
to enable the treasurer to ascertain the correct-
ness of the returns aforesaid; and in case any
auctioneer shall fail strictly to perform the du-
ties hereby imposed on him, or to account accu-
rately for, and pay over, as above prescribed,
the revenue payable to this corporation on sales
at auction by him, or to exhibit his books, as
aforesaid, he shall forfeit his office, and be,
moreover, liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, and
to a further penalty of fifteen dollars for every
two days which shall elapse after a default shall
be made in the payment of the said duties, or
in rendering his returns, or in exhibiting his
books, agreeable to this section, until he shall
comply with the directions it contains; and all
penalties accruing under it shall be for the sole
use and benefit of this corporation.

Sec. 8. That in case any person or persons
who shall have become the surety or sureties
for the faithful performance of the duties of any
city auctioneer shall die, remove from the city of
Nauvoo, or become insolvent, the Mayor shall

and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to
demand other satisfactory security or securities
for the due performance of such duties; & in case
such satisfactory security or securities shall not
be given within eight days, the appointment of
said auctioneer shall thenceforth become, and is
hereby declared to be null and void, to all in-
terests and purposes as if the same had never been
granted; and whenever the Mayor shall have
been informed that the said auctioneer shall
have so failed to comply with the requisitions
of the law, the Mayor shall, at the expiration
of eight days, give public notice thereof.

Sec. 9. That every city auctioneer within this
city shall constantly keep a fair copy of this
law in some conspicuous place in his auction
room, for the inspection of the public, and if he
shall fail so to do, he shall forfeit and pay a
penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, at the
discretion of the Mayor, Alderman, or Municipal
Court, before whom the same may come for
trial.

Passed July 12, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

PERILOUS POSITION OF ST. PETERS-
BURG.—It is melancholy to contemplate
the constant danger in which this bril-
liant capital is placed. If Mr. Loh's
picture is not over charged, the occur-
rence of a strong westerly wind and high
water, just at the breaking up of the ice,
would at any time suffice to occasion an
inundation sufficient to drown the whole
population and to convert the entire city
with all its sumptuous palaces into a cha-
otic mass of ruin. The Gulf of Finland
runs to a point as it approaches the
mouth of the Neva, where the most vio-
lent gales are always those from the
west, so that the mass of waters, on such

occasions, is always forcibly impelled to-
wards the city. The island forming the
delta of the Neva, on which St. Peters-
burg stands, is extremely low and flat,
and the highest point in the city is proba-
bly not more than twelve or fourteen feet,
is therefore, enough to place all St. Pe-
tersburg under water, and a rise of thir-
ty feet is enough to drown almost every
human being in the place. The poor in-
habitants are, therefore, in constant dan-
ger of destruction and can never be cer-
tain that the whole 600,000 of them may
be washed out of their houses like so ma-
ny drowned rats. To say the truth, the
subject ought hardly to be spoken of with
affirmation, and to exhibit to the treasurer afore-
said, whenever required by him, the books of
sales of such auctioneer or auctioneers, in order
only hope of this apparently doomed city,
is, that the three circumstances may nev-
er occur simultaneously, viz: high water,
the breaking up of the ice, and a gale of
wind from the west. There are so ma-
ny points of the compass for the wind to
choose among, that it would seem per-
verse in the extreme to select the west at
so critical a moment; nevertheless the
wind does not blow often from the west
during spring, and the ice floating in the
Neva, and the Gulf of Finland is of a
bulk amply sufficient to oppose a formid-
able obstacle to the water in the upper
part of the river. Had the ancient sages
of Ohkta kept meteorological records,
one might perhaps be able to calculate
how often in a thousand years, such a
flood as we are here supposing might
be likely to occur. As it is, the world
need not be at all surprised to read in
the news papers at one of these days that
St. Petersburg, after rising like a bright

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meteor from the swamps of Finland, has suddenly been extinguished in them like a will-o-the-wisp. May heaven protect the city!—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1842.

AUGUST ELECTION.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS FORD.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN MOORE.

FOR STATE SENATE,

JACOB C. DAVIS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

THOMAS H. OWEN,

WILLIAM SMITH.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM BACKENSTOS.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,

FRANKLIN J. BARTLETT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN T. BARNETT.

FOR CORONER,

GEORGE W. STIGALL.

BENNETTIANA;

OR,

THE MICROSCOPE WITH DOUBLE DIAMOND LENSES.

The baser the coward the bigger the bluster.

We have read Doctor Bennett's great *sin qua non*: Russian ukase; and dictatorial egotism. Desperate cases, require desperate doses, and so we will give a little of Bennett as he was, and Bennett as he is.

BENNETT AS HE WAS.

J. C. Bennett is the author of the communications signed 'Joab General in Israel.' Wonder if he was in *duress* when he made the following?

From the Times and Seasons, September, 1840

Burglary! TREASON!! ARSON!!!

MURDER!!!!

Lt. Col. Smith:—

I feel disposed to address you a few lines

in relation to one of the darkest events that ever blackened the history of man in his most savage and barbarous state. The history of the Goths and Vandals, the cruel arabs, or the savage Indians, does not contain a parallel—the heart sickens at the thought, and turns from the contemplation of it with loathing and disgust. In the year of our Lord 1833, it is generally known, (for it came heralded from the Grampian hills of the Saints of light, was written by a celestial messenger on the altar of God and reflected on the heavenly canopy that all the world might see,) L. W. Boggs, Governor of Missouri, and Prince of midnight assassins and cowardly brigands, issued, in the face of high heaven, exterminating order (which was ratified by the Legislature,) against the Mormon people residing within his jurisdiction—directing his general officers, first to drive them from the State; second to intercept their retreat; and third to exterminate them with the weapons of war; but the Mormons threw their banners on the air, and under the proudest motto that ever blazed upon a warrior's shield—*Sicut patribus: it Deus nobis*; As God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.

Missouri wages war on the entire Mormon church—the church of Latter Day Saints—violates their women; shoots down, and scalps, their innocent, defenceless children; confiscates their property, and throws it to the four winds of heaven—brings them from affluence to beggary in an hour; and orders them all exterminated, murdered, butchered, by an infuriated, savage, fiendish, diabolical, infernal, Missouri mob of ruthless brigands, or driven from the State—and declares them outlaws from the common family of man.

All this in a land of boasted liberty—and simply because the Mormons wish, and are determined, to exercise one of our greatest and most dear and sacred constitutional rights—the liberty of conscience—the inestimable privilege of worshipping the God of heaven in the way that they believe to be pointed out! Should they be given up into the hands of wicked men and devils in order to enable them to celebrate a kind of Auto-da-fe, by burning them to the stake, or butchering them in the shambles, at Jefferson city, to satiate Missouri's inordinate thirst for blood? No. They will not be given up. Missouri has too long bathed her hands in crimson gore, and drank the blood of the innocent; she must now be checked in her wild and mad ca-

reer—she has passed from the balmy state of her political glory to the sear and yellow leaf—the civilized world now turns from her with horror and ineffable contempt—and, should it become necessary, (which may God avert,) she must be met—Missouri must be met, not only by the Mormon people, but by the States—and all the friends of liberty and equal rights should gird on their armour, and swear by the everlasting God that the sword shall not depart from the thigh, nor the buckler from the arm until the contest is ended.

Missouri has hewn down the innocent and defenceless, it is true, but she is entirely destitute of military knowledge or prowess. The Poet truly describes her citizens when he says—'Their power to hurt, each little creature feels, But aim their horns, and asses lift their heels; but the blood of the slain is crying from the ground for condign vengeance, and should she continue to pursue her present murderous policy, the day of righteous retribution and the avenging of blood will not be procrastinated—for her plains shall be bleached with the bones of the slain, and her rivers flow with blood, before another massacre will be suffered. More anon.

Yours, Respectfully,

JOAB,

General in Israel.

BENNETT AS HE IS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

On the evening of the 29th ultimo, twelve of the Danites, dressed in female apparel, approached my boarding house, (Gen. Robinson's,) in Nauvoo, with their carriage wheels wrapped with blankets, and their horses' feet covered with cloths, to prevent noise, about 10 o'clock, for the purpose of conveying me off and assassinating me, and thus prevent disclosures—but I was so admirably prepared with arms, as were also my friends, that after prowling around the house for some time, they retired.

On Friday, the 1st inst. I went to Carthage; and on the 5th I had a call from Mr. O. P. Rockwell, the result of which is detailed in the following affidavits, to-wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,) ss.
HANCOCK COUNTY. }

Personally appeared before me, Samuel Marshall, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, John C. Bennett, who being duly sworn according to law depose and saith, that on the 5th of July, 1842, at the house of Mr. Hamilton, in Carthage, Mr. O. P. Rockwell came to him and desired a private interview, to which deponent replied that if he (Rockwell) had any thing to say, he could speak it out before the gentlemen present. Rockwell said it was a private matter which interested them only—deponent then went out with him. Rockwell

said, "Doctor you do not know your friends,—I am not your enemy—and I do not wish you to make use of my name in your publications;" deponent replied that he recognised Joe Smith and all his friends, as his personal enemies; to which Rockwell replied "I have been informed by Warner and Davis that you said Smith gave me fifty dollars and a wagon for shooting Boggs and I can and will whip any man that will tell such a cursed lie—did you say so or not?" After looking at him for a moment or two deponent said, "I never said so, sir, but I did say, and I now say it to your face, that you left Nauvoo about two months before the attempted assassination of ex-Governor Boggs, of Missouri, and returned the day before the report of his assassination reached there; and that two persons, in Nauvoo, told me that you told them that you had been over the upper part of Missouri, and in Boggs' neighborhood," to which Rockwell replied, "well, I was there; and if I shot Boggs they have got to prove it—I never done an act in my life that I was ashamed of, and I do not fear to go any where that I have ever been, for I have done nothing criminal." Deponent replied "certainly they have got to prove it on you, if you did shoot him: I know nothing of what you did, as I was not there, I only know the circumstances, and from them I draw my own inferences, and the public will theirs—and now, sir, if either you, or Joe Smith, think you can intimidate me by your threats, you are mistaken in your man, and I wish you to understand distinctly that I am opposed to Joe and his holy host—I shall tell the truth fearlessly, and regardless of consequences."—Rockwell replied, "If you say that Joe

Smith gave me fifty dollars and a wagon to shoot Boggs, I can whip you, and will do it, in any crowd." Deponent then said—"why are you harping on what I have not said. I have told you what I have said to your face and in the presence of these gentlemen, and you have acknowledged the truth of all I have said, and I shall say it again, and if you wish to fight I am ready for you." The conversation then ceased on that subject. Rockwell told deponent that he had been accused wrongfully of wishing to assassinate him, or of being ordered by Smith to do so; but deponent said—"I believe that Joe ordered you to do it—I know that orders went from him to the Danites for that purpose." Rockwell said that Smith had never given him any such orders, neither was it his intention; and further this deponent saith not.

JOHN C. BENNETT.

Sworn to, and subscribed, this 7th day of July, 1842, before me, at my office in Carthage.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, J. P.

[SEAL]

BENNETT AS HE WAS.

How a man can talk with the 'livery of heaven on to serve the devil in.' Hear him again.

From the Times and Seasons, Oct. 1840.

'Fudge! We repeat, Smith and Rigdon should not be given up. The law requiring the Governor of our State to deliver up fugitives from justice, is a salutary and wise one, and should not in ordinary circumstances be disregarded, but as there are occasions that authorize the citizens of a State to resent a tyrannical and oppressive government, so there are occasions when it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the Governor of the State to refuse to surrender the citizens of his State upon the requisition of the Executive of another,—and this we consider as the case of Smith and Rigdon.'—*Quincy Whig.*

The foregoing article, from the pen of the editor of the Quincy Whig, reflects great credit on the head and heart of the writer. The sentiments it contains are liberal, noble, just—the offspring of wisdom and understanding. It completely uses up, the *Uncircumcised Philistines of Missouri*, and places the Mormon people just where they have ever taken shelter—under the broad folds of the Constitution—and I, therefore, commend it to the favorable consideration of all the saints of light. The grievances of this people must be redressed, and my hands shall help to do it—should they have to reach to the highest courts of heaven, dig to the lowest bowels of hell, or encompass the broad expanse of the universe of God, to consummate so desirable a result.

JOAB,

General in Israel.

From the Times and Seasons, June 1, 1841.

'Our worthy Governor is certainly disposed to do us ample justice in every respect, and to exact of us every thing for our future happiness and prosperity. Illinois has certainly done her duty, and her whole duty; and now it comes us to show ourselves upright, honest just—worthy of the favors bestowed by noble, generous, and magnanimous statesmen.'

BENNETT AS HE IS.

Extract from the Sangamo.

'If Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, will make another demand for Joe Smith alone, disconnected with any other person,—(for there are thousands of innocent, unoffending, good and holy people among the Mormons who never ought to suffer, and never shall by my hands, or through my instrumentality—men, women and children who have suffered more than death for the infamous prophet)—and if Governor Carlin will place the writ in my hands, I will deliver him up to justice, or die in the attempt, unless restrained by the constituted civil authority. Thousands and tens of thousands are ready to obey the call, and enforce the laws, and the holy Joe shall tremble at the sight of gathering hosts. Let the watchword pass with the celerity of lightning, and let the citizen soldier be ready.—I will lead you on to victory, and lay the rebels low. The Constitution and the laws shall triumph, and misrule, violence, and oppression wither like a blighted flower. Let not the Executive whom he has vilified and abused, as he has Governor Carlin, both in the private circle and public congregation, fear or neglect to do his duty in this case, and deliver up this noted refugee, charged with the blackest crimes known to the laws, who now boldly stalks abroad in our public ways. If Joe is innocent, let him be acquitted; but if he is guilty, let his life atone for it. I regard him as a foul and polluted murderer, and on the forthcoming of the State writ, Joe shall be delivered up.'

Gov. Carlin must have had a great desire to please the Doctor, eh?

'It is true I had Joe Smith appointed, or elected Lieutenant General, as a mere plaything, knowing that there was no such officer contemplated by the Constitution; but, it answers Joe well enough, as he does not know enough of military matters to tell the difference between a Corporal and a General,—so, Lieutenant General is as good as any other *ral* to Joe.'

'Now Governor, do your duty,' says the impetuous doctor—which amounts to, as much as

to say, Governor, you have never done your duty, but do it now, and I will forgive you, for your power is little nipperkins of milk, compared to my great aquafortis Jars.' An Irishman would tell the story thus: Tommy, bring me the butcher knife and hammer, our puppy has got his head into the big stone pot, and I can't get it out without cutting it off and breaking the pot.

From the following it would seem that Bennett has acted as the herald of holiness:

'Well, sister Pratt,' says Joe, 'as you have refused me, it becomes sin, unless sacrifice is offered;' and turning to me he said, 'General, if you are my friend I wish you to procure a lamb, and have it slain, and sprinkle the door posts and the gate with its blood, and take the kidneys and the entrails and offer them upon an altar of twelve stones that have not been touched with a hammer, as a burnt offering, and it will save me and my priesthood: Will you do it?' I will, I replied. So I procured the lamb from Capt. John T. Barnett, and it was slain by Lieut. Stephen H. Goddard, and I offered the kidneys and entrails in sacrifice for Joe as he desired.'

Never, since Cain, with his peck of potatoes, operated against Abel's Lamb, has flesh and blood, with a sacerdotal Tunic on, officiated with such dignified pomposity as the great Mayor of Nauvoo; Major General of the Nauvoo Legion; Master-in-Chancery; Doctor of Medicine; and Elder in Israel, even John C. Bennett. *Auctor purissime impunitatis!* This is the first clue we have that Bennett is a Levite—guess, however, he acted as one of the priests of Baal. Bennett says in the Sangamo: 'Now, remember that if I should be missing, Joe Smith, either by himself or his Danite Band, will be the murderer. Illud mihi, then let my blood be avenged.'

To save beating up for volunteers, as the General may have another turn of mind, and slope for Texas, would it not be better to have the Doctor *stereotyped*, ensured, or even embalmed, if it can be done without *duress*, and not injure him, or jeopardise his future usefulness: under Gynecocracy; and embryo infanticide. Doctor, *murder will out.*

Speaking of Jo Smith, in his *insanity*, or log-matically, in his *Bennettiana*, he says,

'I now defy him, and all his holy hosts. I dare him to personal violence. There are eyes that see that he knows not of, and ears to hear that he understands not.'

This reminds us of the time when the Doctor undertook to poison himself to death, but some good Samaritan like Mormons, saved his life; though a wag or two fixed a pile of sand, and monument and fingered on it the following epitaph,

'In memory of Major General John C. Bennett, who died at the siege of Phillet, in the defence of the cause of Venus, July 27, 1841.

And his harp:

'Jacob Morris mercy have,
Now I am dead and in my grave;
While on the earth you slandered me;
Now I am dead pray let me be.
If you this tomb stone ever steal,
With me the flames of hell you'll feel;
Bring back my other and my harp;
Cease to increase my misery sharp.'

Bennett says:

'Joe's extensive land frauds in Iowa and Illinois, will soon come to light. I will save his Eastern creditors some hundreds of thousands of dollars, by exposing these frauds in the face of open day.'

This is noble; if the Doctor will save enough to pay what he forgot to pay when he acted as bishop of the Campbellite church, and also that he may be wise enough to hold to a sufficient quantity of the needful to save himself the trouble of filling up spurious Diplomas—whereby he quackifies himself as the *chief of quackery*, he certainly will do some good.

Now Dr. Bennett has tried to terrify some with his affidavit that Rockwell assassinated Gov. Boggs—insinuating that he went to fulfill prophecies—But we think the Doctor has now taken the burden upon himself—and that too, to fulfill his own prophecies.

BENNETT AS HE WAS.

From the Times and Seasons, Feb. 1, 1842.

I stood on Mount Zion, by the Temple of the Great King, and looked down through the vista of time, and saw people like great waters, for they were many—gathered from all nations under the whole heavens: and I saw mighty chief rains upon noble steeds, and armies of chariots and horsemen, and strong cohorts of footmen, great and terrible, with spears and banners, and the implements of war, forming to the sound of the clarion. And a great shout was heard in the camp of the saints, and a voice, like the sound of a mighty trumpet, saying—Go and pos-

sees your inheritances, and avenge the wrongs of your progenitors--and the battle was set in array, and the armies of the saints moved forward, attended by thunder and hail, and fire and storm, conquering and to conquer. And the armies of the aliens tremble at the voice, like Belshazzar at the hand writing on the wall--and the hearts of their great warriors, and valiant men, fainted within them, and they fled like grasshoppers, and were consumed like stubble before the devouring flame. The plains were bleached with the bones of the slain, and the rivers flowed with blood. The fierce anger of the Lord returned not until he had done, nor until he had performed the intents of his heart.]

JOAB,
General in Israel.

Doctor Bennett's abolition principles, were quite warm, as the Times and Seasons of March 15, 1842, will show by reading the correspondence between himself and Charles V. Dyer, M. D., of Chicago.

From the Times and Seasons, March 15, 1842.
"Let the friends of freedom arise and utter their voice, like the voice of ten thousand thunders--let them take every constitutional means to procure a redress of grievances--let there be a concerted effort, and the victory is ours. Let the broad banners of freedom be unfurled, and soon the prison doors will be opened, the captive set at liberty, and the oppressed go free. Missouri will then remember the unoffending Mormons in the days of their captivity and bondage--when murder and rapine were her darling attributes--why, my heart is filled with indignation, and my blood boils within me, when I contemplate the vast injustice and cruelty which Missouri has meted out to that great philanthropist and devout Christian, General Joseph Smith, and his honest and faithful adherents--the Latter Day Saints, or Mormons?"

"Now let us make a strong, concerted and vigorous effort, for UNIVERSAL LIBERTY, to every soul of man--civil, religious, and political. With high considerations of respect, and esteem, suffer me to subscribe myself--

Yours, Respectfully,

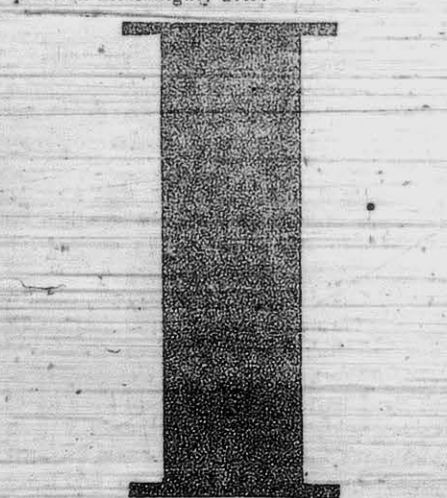
JOHN C. BENNETT.

CHARLES V. DYER, M. D."

It will be seen by this that Gen. Smith was a great philanthropist as long as Bennett could practice adultery, fornication, and--we were going to say, (Buggery,) without being exposed. But if the Missourians are willing to harbor an abolitionist as a spy, and let him practice the real amalgamation among the negroes of their State,--huzza for the Doctor; there by hangs a tale.

But we must hold up, for truly we have never witnessed so mortal a case of black vomit: If Missouri; if Illinois, if the world can swallow such gall and wormwood, from the mouth of Dr. Bennett, and not feel qualmish while gaging it down, then verily the Physician can heal himself.

Such egotism; who made Nauvoo? who granted the Charter? who made the Nauvoo Legion? who made Smith Lieutenant General, for a play thing? who commanded Gov. Carlin to approve all these mighty acts?



John C. Bennett, with "all my laurels thick upon me." But alas! the third day came a chilling frost and nipt them, and of all my great titles, honors and consequence, although I veto the practice of being tried by court martial save such an one as I shall dictate, I have found that greatness has its inconveniences, and there is nothing left but me!

To conclude, if the doctor does not find the way of the transgressor hard, then honor has fled, but tell it not in Missouri, publish it not in Ohio, lest the uncircumsised Philistines should strew his ashes to the four winds, that there may not be left a trace of so vile a wretch.

At a meeting of the citizens of the city of Nauvoo held in said city at the meeting ground, July 22d 1842.

Orson Spencer Esq. was called to the chair and Gustavus Hills was appointed clerk.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman who stated the object of the meeting to be to obtain an expression of the public mind in reference to the reports gone abroad, calumniating the character of Pres. Joseph Smith. Gen. Wilson Law then rose and presented the following resolution.

Resolved--That, having heard that John C. Bennett was circulating many base falsehoods respecting a number of the citizens of Nauvoo, and especially against our worthy and respected Mayor, Joseph Smith, we do hereby manifest to the world that so far as we are acquainted with Joseph Smith we know him to be a good, moral, virtuous, peaceable and patriotic man, and a firm supporter of law, justice and equal rights; that he at all times upholds and keeps inviolate the constitution of this State and of the United States.

A vote was then called and the resolution adopted by a large concourse of citizens, numbering somewhere about a thousand men. Two or three, voted in the negative.

Elder Orson Pratt then rose and spoke at some length in explanation of his negative vote. Pres. Joseph Smith spoke in reply--Question, to Elder Pratt--"Have you personally a knowledge of any immoral act in me?" Answer, by Elder O. Pratt--"Personally, I have not." Elder O. Pratt responded at some length. Elder B. Young then spoke in reply, and was followed by Elder's Wm. Law H. C. Kimball and Pres. H. Smith. Several others spoke bearing testimony of the iniquity of those who had calumniated Pres. J. Smith's character.

Meeting adjourned for one hour.
P. M. Meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the chairman.

A petition was then received from a committee appointed by the city council for the reception, approbation, and signatures of the citizens generally, petitioning the Governor of Illinois for protection in our peaceable rights, which was read approved, and signed by.

ORSON SPENCER ESQ., Chairman.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, Clerk.

As there seems to be some foolish notions that I have been engaged with J. C. Bennett in the difficulties between him and some of the citizens of this place, I merely say in reply to such idle and vain reports that they are without foundation in truth.

SIDNEY RIGDON.

For the Wasp.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF HANCOCK.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Our names having been announced in the Wasp, as candidates for the House of Representatives, permit us to say to you gentlemen, that we decline the honor of the nominations so kindly tendered us by some of our democratic friends, always willing to serve the cause of equal rights. The democratic ticket being full, Mr. Owen and Mr. Smith being the candidates for the House of Representatives, they are democrats good and true, in their hands the people's rights will be safe. It is to the Democratic Standard we call on our friends to rally.

J. B. BACKENSTOS.

Carthage.

DAVID GREENLIEF.

St. Marys.

For the Wasp.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At two public meetings of the citizens of Nauvoo, I was unanimously nominated a candidate as Representative to the State Legislature; but, as there are many of the old citizens of this county, who have announced themselves as candidates, I cheerfully withdraw, believing, from their long residence in this county, and consequently more extensive acquaintance with the affairs of the same, that this honor (if it may thus be called) should be conferred upon them.

ORSON PRATT.

Nauvoo, July 13, 1842.

AN EXTRA,

With Sundries for Doctor Bennett will be issued in a day or two.

We are authorized to state that Benjamin A. Esq., one of the nominees of the Anti-Mormon Convention, for Coroner, has withdrawn from that Ticket.

We are requested to state that Col. J. E. Backenstos has declined running for a seat in the next Legislature.

During the great storm in Philadelphia on the 1st., water fell to the depth of 51.8 inches in the space of two hours only! The average for the year there, is about 40 inches. So that one eighth of that amount fell in two hours; as much as should fall in forty-five days.

NATIVE COPPER--Whilst we are compelled to import the immense quantities of Copper used in our extensive country, it is believed that there are the richest beds of copper ore on Lake Superior ever discovered in the world. Enterprize and a little skill are only necessary to bring it into market. A few enterprising Yankees have, during the past year, made a commencement of digging the copper, and with great success. There are hundreds of individuals in this city, out of employ, whose information and knowledge of smelting ores might be most successfully employed on the banks of Lake Superior. If two or three men with some capital were to organize com-

LIST of lands and other real estate, situated in the city of Nauvoo and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1841.

Lot.	Block.	Value.	year for amount which tax of tax. is unpaid.	cost
Heirs of Alexander White,	7	4	20	1841 10 6
do	4	5	25	1841 12hf 6
do	7	6	25	1841 12hf 6
do	3	13	25	do 12hf 6
do	4	13	25	do 12hf 6
Hyrum Smith's Addition to Nauvoo,	4	1	20	do 10 6
Nathan Balden,	2	1	20	do 40 6
M. Yeamans	1	1	20	do 10 6
Wm. D. McLain	1	7	35	do 17hf 6
John Lawrence	1	9	30	do 15 6
Lacinda Harris,	3	9	30	do 10 6
Olerk,	4	10	25	do 12hf 6
John Reed,	3	10	35	do 17hf 6
Dunn,	4	8	65	do 32hf 6
D. H. Wells' Addition to Nauvoo,	4	9	90	do 45 6
Samuel James,	3	11	20	do 30 6
Clark, c hf	2	12	15	do 7hf 6
Sidney Roberts,	2	12	20	do 10 6
John Cole, n w 1-4	2	13	40	do 20 6
Thomas Miller, w hf of the c hf	12	3	30	do 15 6
Whitney, shf	21	3	14	do 7 6
Hyrum Kimball's Addition to Nauvoo,	22	3	110	do 55 6
John Gaylord, ne corner	25	6	40	do 20 6
John S. Palmer, do	28	6	45	do 22hf 6
C. W. Porter, p n hf	28	6	125	do 62hf 6
Alfred Randall, p n hf	40	6	25	do 12hf 6
do n hf	40	6	30	do 15 6
L. Barnes, part	42	5	20	do 10 6
Josiah Richardson, n p	43	5	18	do 9 6
Wm. Gardner, part	79	1	40	do 20 6
Allep, s w corner	80	1	50	do 25 6
Milton Slow, n p	82	1	15	do 7hf 6
David Dutton, n hf s hf	83	1	80	do 40 6
James Fossell, p s hf				
Winters, s p				

Hyrum Kimball's Second Addition to Nauvoo,

John E. Page,	1	5	8	do	4 6
P. P. Pratt,	4	12	8	do	4 6
Margaret Cook,	2	19	40	do	20 6
Samuel Forgess,	3	19	45	do	22hf 6
Susannah Snively,	1	23	25	do	12hf 6
H. Kimball's Third Addition to Nauvoo,					
Wm. Whitmarsh,	4	6	50	do	25 6
Davidson Hibbard's Addition to Nauvoo,					
Phelps,	4	8	15	do	7hf 6
A. A. Ray,	1	9	45	do	22hf 6
do	2	7	45	do	22hf 6
do	3	9	45	do	22hf 6
do	4	9	45	do	22hf 6
Wm. Jones,	1	10	45	do	22hf 6
J. Gibson,	3	14	25	do	12hf 6

George W. Robinson's Addition to Nauvoo.

Samuel James,	3	11	50	do	25 6
do	1	10	15	do	7hf 6
do	4	10	15	do	7hf 6
Wm. Snow,	2	10	15	do	7hf 6
Francis Holmes, sp	4	9	25	do	25 6
Hughes, sp	3	10	8	do	4 6
John Coal, sp	4	10	10	do	5 6

owns names. description of land. qr. sec. town. range. no. acfs. value. amount tax cost
Wm. Parks, c p s hf n hf w sec n w 36 7 9 7hf 75 37hf 6
Henry Cory, p e hf n w 36 7 9 5 50 25 6
Earl Nourse, w hf e hf s e 25 7 9 40 240 120 6
Joshua Fairfield, p n w 36 7 9 5 50 25 6
Wild, p n hf w hf n e 36 7 9 4 40 20 6

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court of the City of Nauvoo, held on the first Monday in September next, for judgement against said lands and town lots, for said taxes, interests and costs thereon, and for an order to sell the said lands for the satisfaction thereof.

Notice is also given that on the 8th day of September next, succeeding the said town of the said Municipal Court, all the lands against which judgement shall be pronounced, and for the sale of which such orders shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the office of Hyrum Smith, in said city, for the amount of said taxes, interest and cost, due thereon.

LEWIS ROBISON, City Collector.

July 21st A. D. 1842.

panies, on shares, and proceed to Lake Superior, they would soon realize advantages which no business at present in New York could equal. We hope this article may be read by some of our enterprising mechanics, and that they will inquire into the truth of what we have stated.--American.

The undersigned would respectfully announce himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hancock county, Ill. He is untrammelled by party feelings and Conventions; he solicits the votes of all parties. If he is elected, he will serve them as citizens and not as partizans in the discharge of his official duties.

G. A. CHITTENDEN.

We are requested to state that John T. Barnett is an independent democratic candidate for County Commissioner, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Franklin J. Bartlett, of St. Mary's presinct, as a candidate for School Commissioner at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Stigall as a candidate for Coroner of Hancock county.

We are authorized to announce Wm. Backenstos as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

12 59 60

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING In the Post Office at Nauvoo Hancock county Illinois, July 1st 1842, which, if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the Post Office department, as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised, or they may not get them.

H Alexander	A Hay
Thos Alister	Caroline E Hubbard
Miles Anderson	Saml Hamer
T O Angel	N Higgins
Thos Arthur	L S Hallister
Adolphus Allen	J Hunter
J K Allen	W W Hay
Wm Allen	Jacob Hess
George Beebe	W Huit
C Baldwin	R Hubbard
J G Bently	G W Harris
N Boscow	H B Hayt
Albert Brown	E Heaton
A or B Adams	J Hooper
I Barlow	Noah Hubbard
S Blackledge	A C Hodge
R Brasher	Isaac Higbee
J Bullard	I H Haskinson
Jos Baily	R Hill
John Fair	Geo Hubbard
C Biddlecome	Peter Haws
Jane Black	Mr Hemmeck
N. Bliss	Saml James
E Bass jr	Wm Jones
J Bates	Hiram Jackson
J Blackhurst	Harry Jacobs
H Bradford	John S Johnson
C Butler	David Jones
P G Boman	Ed Johnston
Wm Batson	J W Johnston
B Clark	J W Jenkins
J Carter	Elizabeth Jones
G Coltrin	Benj Johnson
S A Carlisle	Thos Sher Jackson
Thos Clayton	Mary Kelsey
J Craghton	Easton Kelsey
C Harless	R Kinnamon
Wm Campion	Westly Knights
H C Connor	Margaret Kington
Jas Carroll	Charisley Klepper
Walter Crum	Hyram Hoil
John Cams	W Luce
W Chapman	D B Lamerowx
W B Corfit	Mariah Lane
Chas Chapman	John Loveless
J B Day	Ed Little
Elizabeth Durfee	L M Lyman
John Davis	Andrew Lytle
Miss E R Davis	L Leonard

C R Dana	Mary E Lightner
J Dunham	W Lancaster
Ed Duzett	C W Lyon
J O Duke	M Logan
J Durfee	E Landers
Miss R Delkith	Fred Levy
S Emong	Wm Mikesell
Ed Nauvoo Paper	S McMurtrey
J Emery	Wm McIntire
J Eldridge	Davis McOlney
John Eagle	Harris Murphy
Dwight Evilish	Jessee McCarrell
J H Enfried	J H Murphy
Mr Emmet	Jas McLalard
R Frost	Pridy Meeks
R R Foster	James McMahan
W Fosset	Henry Mower
J S Fulmer	Samuel Merrill
John Foss	J McLellin
C B Fisher	John Middleton
John Field	Thos Mekey
J R Fisher	Wm McKay
Jas Flanagan	E P Merium
DM Gammit	H Marham
Jno S Gleason	E McNall
C P Garauth	George Morey
Thos Green	H W Miller
Jas Gorden	W Morgan
Jane Glover	Wm Munjar
W S Gould	Joel Miles
Guy Green	Allen Meeks
E M Garfield	Mary Mitchell
E H Groves	George Middagh
Jas Graham	Eligah Newman
I Gochevaur	Wm Nesbet
Miss Ann Gardner	Wm Niswanger
P A Goodwin	Newel Night
B D Harris	Mary Omstead
A Hunsoker	Ed Oahy
H Herrinshaw	David Osborne
Martin Harris	F Phippen
C Hallett	John Price

J Halston	Hannah Price
Chas Hopkins	J E Page
Seth Palmer	Cath Stoker
George Peacock	2 Wealthy Shumway
E Potter	Ezra Strond
J E Pettis	Jacob Strong
Jessee Pettis	Nath Stacher
Adison Pratt	R Stephens
Channey Peck	Jas Standing
J T Patten	Jas Simpson
Jacob Peart	Wm Stephen
J H Price	M M Samuels
Roby Pouter	Joshua Smith
Adaline Pery	Warren Smith
Joseph Parker	Hyrum Smith
Wm Pool	Joseph Smith
Mary Ann Price	Daniel Tyler
Wm Price	N Turner
George Price	2 Turza Thatcher
C H Phelps	Thos Turnbull
Mary H Palmer	2 Burr Thomlinson
Mary Page	Jane Twist
Wm Parsons	Johathar Taylor
Tharit Pearson	Charity Tharp
Archebald Rite	Wm Thompson
R A Russell	2 John Taylor
John Roberts	2 Ira Willson
Thos Richmond	Ann Wright
J R Robbins	Robert Wright
J E Royce	Eliza J Webb
Thos Kauliffe	Pardon Webb
Amelia Rogers	Channey Webb
Sarah Riland	Benj S Wilber
Sarah Roberts	Martha A Webster
N Runion	F G Williams
T Rogers	2 Benj Warrington
J L Robinson	Cath Willson
Wm Robinson	Isa Whitesides
Chas Raymond	James Whitehead
W Reed	S S Wilcox
W Richards	Thos Weakefield
Wm Seely	Siles Wilcox
John Stiles	J B Walker
E Stout	J L or A S Workman
Ira Sherman	M B Welton
Lyman Stephens	L Woodruff
C A Scofield	J J Walker
M M Saunders	Y Yeomaur
R Shepherd	Brigham Young
L Stodard	4 D D Yearsley
Wm Sleeper	

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND.
WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo. W. RICHARDS, Recorder for the Temple.
Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-11.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately. W. RICHARDS, Temple Recorder.
June 25, 1842. 10-11.
P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion. Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable. JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.
W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsom, cough syrup, rhumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county made at the May Term thereof A. D. 1842. The subscriber, Guardian of Emma Caroline, & Chauncey G. Robison, infant children and heirs of James Robison deceased, will expose to public sale on the 8th day of August next, in city lots about thirty six acres of land belonging to said wards lying in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, being apart of the East half of the West half of Section No. six, township No. six North, of range No. eight West of the fourth principal meridian, said lands will be sold on a credit of six months, sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells Esq. Between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day and will be continued between the same hours, from day to day, till said property is all sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBISON,

Guardian.

Nauvoo June 20th 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reclless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

E. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

BY order of the Circuit Court of Hancock county will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday the 8th day of August next the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty four in township number seven north of the base line of range number six west of the fourth principal meridian situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, said land has an excelent water privilege with a good saw mill with tools and a flowering mill in commencement, a small framed house and various other improvements.

The terms of sale will be twenty five per centum down, the ballance payable in six months to be secured by a note with good approved security and a mortgage on the property.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. WILCOX.

JOEL BRADSHAW.

RIGHT RIGGINS.

ommissioners.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.
Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-11.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of John S. Fuller of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John S. Fuller of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.]

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk. 14-31.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Warner of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons intersted may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk. 14-31.

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1842.

BENNETTIANA;

OR,
THE MICROSCOPE WITH DOUBLE
DIAMOND LENSES.

The baser the coward the bigger the bluster.

We have read Doctor Bennett's great sine qua non: Russian ukase; and dictatorial egotism. Desperate cases, require desperate doses and so we will give a little of Bennett as he was, and Bennett as he is.

BENNETT AS HE WAS.

J. C. Bennett is the author of the communications signed 'Joab General in Israel.' Wonder if he was in duress when he made the following?

From the Times and Seasons, September, 1840.

Burglary! TREASON!! ARSON!!!

MURDER!!!

Lt. Col. Smith--

I feel disposed to address you a few lines in relation to one of the darkest events that ever blackened the history of man in his most savage and barbarous state. The history of the Goths and Vandals, the cruel arabs, or the savage Indians, does not contain a parallel--the heart sickens at the thought, and turns from the contemplation of it with loathing and disgust. In the year of our Lord 1838, it is generally known, (for it came heralded from the Grampian hills of the Saints of light, was written by a celestial messenger on the altar of God and reflected on the heavenly canopy that all the world might see,) L. W. Boggs, Governor of Missouri, and Prince of midnight assassins and cowardly brigands, issued, in the face of high heaven, exterminating order (which was ratified by the Legislature,) against the Mormon people residing within his jurisdiction--directing his general officers, first to drive them from the State; second to 'intercept their retreat;' and third to exterminate them--with the weapons of war; but the Mormons threw their banners on the air, and under the proudest motto that ever blazed upon a warrior's shield--Sicut patribus sit Deus nobis; As God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.

Missouri wages war on the entire Mormon church--the church of Latter Day Saints--violates their women; shoots down, and scalps, their innocent, defenceless, children; confiscates their property, and throws it to the four winds of heaven--brings them from affluence to beggary in an hour; and orders them all exterminated, murdered, butchered, by an infuriated, savage, fiendish, diabolical, infernal, Missouri mob of ruthless brigands, or driven from the State--and declares them outlaws from the common family of man.

All this in a land of boasted liberty--and simply because the Mormons wish, and are determined, to exercise one of our greatest and most dear and sacred constitutional rights--the liberty of conscience--the inestimable privilege of worshipping the God of heaven in the way that they believe to be pointed out! Should they be given up into the hands of wicked men and devils in order to execute them in the kind of Auto-de-fe, by burning them to the stake, or butchering them in the shambles, at Jefferson city, to satiate Missouri's inordinate thirst for blood? No. They will not be given up. Missouri has too long bathed her hands in crimson gore, and drank the blood of the innocent; she must now be checked in her wild and mad career--she has passed from the balmy state of her political glory to the sear and yellow leaf--the civilized world now turns from her with horror and ineffable contempt--and, should it become necessary, (which may God avert,) she must be met--Missouri must be met, not only by the Mormon people, but by the States--and all the friends of liberty and equal rights should gird on their armour, and swear by the everlasting God that the sword shall not depart from the thigh, nor the buckler from the arm until the contest is ended.

Missouri has hewn down the innocent and defenceless, it is true, but she is entirely destitute of military knowledge or prowess. The Poet truly describes her citizens when he says--'Their power to hurt, each little creature feels, Bulls aim their horns, and asses lift their heels;' but the blood of the slain is crying from the ground for condign vengeance, and should she continue to pursue her present murderous policy, the day of righteous retribution and the avenging of blood will not be procrastinated--for her plains shall be bleached with the bones of the slain, and her rivers flow with blood, before another massacre will be suffered. More anon.

Yours, Respectfully,

JOAB,
General in Israel.

BENNETT AS HE IS.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

On the evening of the 29th ultimo, twelve of the Danites, dressed in female apparel, approached my boarding house, (Gen. Robinson's,) in Nauvoo, with their carriage wheels wrapped with blankets, and their horses' feet covered with

cloths, to prevent noise, about 10 o'clock, for the purpose of conveying me off and assassinating me, and thus prevent disclosures--but I was so admirably prepared with arms, as were also my friends, that after prowling around the house for some time, they retired.

On Friday, the 1st inst., I went to Carthage; and on the 5th I had a call from Mr. O. P. Rockwell, the result of which is detailed in the following affidavits, to-wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
HANCOCK COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, Samuel Marshall, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, John C. Bennett, who being duly sworn according to law depose and saith, that on the 5th of July, 1842, at the house of Mr. Hamilton, in Carthage, Mr. O. P. Rockwell came to him and desired a private interview, to which deponent replied that if he (Rockwell) had any thing to say, he could speak it out before the gentlemen present. Rockwell said it was a private matter which interested them only--deponent then went out with him. Rockwell said "Doctor you do not know your friends,--I am not your enemy--and I do not wish you to make use of my name in your publications;" deponent replied that he recognised Joe Smith and all his friends, as his personal enemies: to which Rockwell replied "I have been informed by Warner and Davis that you said Smith gave me fifty dollars and a wagon for shooting Boggs and I can and will whip any man that will tell such a cursed lie--did you say so or not?" After looking at him for a moment or two deponent said, "I never said so, sir, but I did say, and I now say it to your face, that you left Nauvoo about two months before the attempted assassination of ex-Governor Boggs, of Missouri, and returned the day before the report of his assassination reached there; and that two persons, in Nauvoo, told me that you told them that you had been over the upper part of Missouri, and in Boggs' neighborhood," to which Rockwell replied, "well, I was there; and if I shot Boggs they have got to prove it--I never done an act in my life that I was ashamed of, and I do not fear to go any where that I have ever been, for I have done nothing criminal."

Deponent replied "certainly they have got to prove it on you, if you did shoot him: I know nothing of what you did, as I was not there, I only know the circumstances, and from them I draw my own inferences, and the public will theirs--and now, sir, if either you, or Joe Smith, think you can intimidate me by your threats, you are mistaken in your man, and I wish you to understand distinctly that I am opposed to Joe and his holy host--I shall tell the truth fearlessly, and regardless of consequences." Rockwell replied "If you saw that Joe Smith gave me fifty dollars and a wagon to shoot Boggs, I can whip you, and will do it, in any crowd." Deponent then said--"why are you harping on what I have not said, I have told you what I have said to your face and in the presence of these gentlemen, and you have acknowledged the truth of all I have said, and I shall say it again, and if you wish to fight I am ready for you." The conversation then ceased on that subject. Rockwell told deponent that he had been accused wrongfully of wishing to assassinate him, or of being ordered by Smith to do so; but deponent said, "I believe that Joe ordered you to do it--I know that orders went from him to the Danites for that purpose." Rockwell said that Smith had never given him any such orders, neither was it his intention; and further this deponent saith not.

JOHN C. BENNETT.

Sworn to, and subscribed, this 7th day of July, 1842, before me, at my office in Carthage.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, J. P.

[SEAL]

BENNETT AS HE WAS.

How a man can talk with the 'livery of heaven on to serve the devil in.' Hear him again.

From the Times and Seasons, Oct. 1840.

'Fudge! We repeat, Smith and Rigdon should not be given up. The law requiring the Governor of our State to deliver up fugitives from justice, is a salutary and wise one, and should not in ordinary circumstances be disregarded, but as there are occasions that authorize the citizens of a State to resent a tyrannical and oppressive government, so there are occasions when it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the Governor of the State to refuse to surrender the citizens of his State upon the requisition of the Executive of another,--and this we consider as the case of Smith and Rigdon.'--Quincy Whig.

'The foregoing article, from the pen of the editor of the Quincy Whig, reflects great credit on the head and heart of the writer. The sentiments it contains are liberal, noble, just--the offspring of wisdom and understanding. It completely uses up the Uncircumcised Philistines of Missouri, and places the Mormon people just where they have ever taken shelter--under the broad folds of the Constitution--and I, therefore, commend it to the favorable consideration of all the saints of light. The grievances of this people must be redressed, and my hands shall help to do it--should they have to reach to the highest courts of heaven, dig to the lowest bowels of hell, or encompass the broad expanse of the universe of God, to consummate so desirable a result.'

JOAB,

General in Israel.

From the Times and Seasons, June 1, 1841.

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Extract from the Sangamo.

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Now I am dead pray let me be.
If you this tomb stone ever steal,
With me the flames of hell you'll feel;
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From the Times and Seasons, Feb. 1, 1842.

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NAUVOO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1842.

BENNETTIANA;

OR, THE MICROSCOPE WITH DOUBLE DIAMOND LENSES.

The baser the coward the bigger the bluster.

We have read Doctor Bennett's great sine qua non: Russian ukase; and dictatorial egotism. Desperate cases, require desperate doses and so we will give a little of Bennett as he was, and Bennett as he is.

BENNETT AS HE WAS.

J. C. Bennett is the author of the communications signed 'Joab General in Israel.' Wonder if he was in dress when he made the following?

From the Times and Seasons, September, 1840.

Burglary! TREASON!! ARSON!!!

MURDER!!!

Lt. Col. Smith:—

I feel disposed to address you a few lines in relation to one of the darkest events that ever blackened the history of man in his most savage and barbarous state. The history of the Goths and Vandals, the cruel arabs, or the savage Indians, does not contain a parallel—the heart sickens at the thought, and turns from the contemplation of it with loathing and disgust. In the year of our Lord 1833, it is generally known, (for it came heralded from the Grampian hills of the Saints of light, was written by a celestial messenger on the altar of God and reflected on the heavenly canopy that all the world might see,) L. W. Boggs, Governor of Missouri, and Prince of midnight assassins and cowardly brigands, issued, in the face of high heaven, exterminating order (which was ratified by the Legislature,) against the Mormon people residing within his jurisdiction—directing his general officers, first to drive them from the State; second to intercept their retreat; and third to exterminate them with the weapons of war; but the Mormons threw their banners on the air, and under the proudest motto that ever blazed upon a warrior's shield—*Sic patribus sit Deus nobis; As God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.*

Missouri wages war on the entire Mormon church—the church of Latter Day Saints—violates their women; shoots down, and scalps, their innocent, defenceless, children; confiscates their property, and throws it to the four winds of heaven—bungs them from affluence to beggary in an hour; and orders them all exterminated, murdered, butchered, by an infuriated, savage, fiendish, diabolical infernal, Missouri mob of ruthless brigands, or driven from the State—and declares them outlaws from the common family of man.

All this in a land of boasted liberty—and simply because the Mormons wish, and are determined, to exercise one of our greatest and most dear and sacred constitutional rights—the liberty of conscience—the inestimable privilege of worshipping the God of heaven in the way that they believe to be pointed out! Should they be given up into the hands of wicked men and devils in order to enable them to celebrate a kind of Auto-de-fe, by burning them to the stake, or butchering them in the shambles, at Jefferson city, to satiate Missouri's inordinate thirst for blood? No. They will not be given up. Missouri has too long bathed her hands in crimson gore, and drank the blood of the innocent; she must now be checked in her wild and mad career—she has passed from the balmy state of her political glory to the sear and yellow leaf—the civilized world now turns from her with horror and ineffable contempt—and, should it become necessary, (which may God avert,) she must be met—Missouri must be met, not only by the Mormon people, but by the States—and all the friends of liberty and equal rights should gird on their armour; and swear by the everlasting God that the sword shall not depart from the thigh, nor the buckler from the arm until the blood is ended.

She has hewn down the innocent and the true, but she is entirely destitute of military knowledge or prowess. The following describes her citizens when he says—

Their power to hurt, each little creature feels, But assail their horns, and asses lift their heels; But the blood of the slain is crying from the ground for condign vengeance, and should she continue to pursue her present murderous policy, the day of righteous retribution and the avenging of blood will not be procrastinated—for her plains shall be bleached with the bones of the slain, and her rivers flow with blood, before another massacre will be suffered. More anon.

Yours, Respectfully,

JOAB,
General in Israel.

BENNETT AS HE IS.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

On the evening of the 29th ultimo, twelve of the Danites, dressed in female apparel, approached my boarding house, (Gen. Robinson's,) in Nauvoo, with their carriage wheels wrapped with blankets, and their horses' feet covered with

cloths, to prevent noise, about 10 o'clock, for the purpose of conveying me off and assassinating me, and thus prevent disclosures—but I was so admirably prepared with arms, as were also my friends, that after prowling around the house for some time, they retired.

On Friday, the 1st inst., I went to Carthage; and on the 5th I had a call from Mr. O. P. Rockwell, the result of which is detailed in the following affidavits, to-wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
HAWK COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, Samuel Marshall, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, John C. Bennett, who being duly sworn according to law deposited and saith, that on the 5th of July, 1842, at the house of Mr. Hamilton, in Carthage, Mr. O. P. Rockwell came to him and desired a private interview, to which deponent replied that if he (Rockwell) had any thing to say, he could speak it out before the gentlemen present. Rockwell said it was a private matter which interested them only—deponent then went out with him. Rockwell said "Doctor you do not know your friends,—I am not your enemy—and I do not wish you to make use of my name in your publications;" deponent replied that he recognised Joe Smith and all his friends, as his personal enemies: to which Rockwell replied "I have been informed by Warner and Davis that you said Smith gave me fifty dollars and a wagon for shooting Boggs and I can and will whip any man that will tell such a cursed lie—did you say so or not?" After looking at him for a moment or two deponent said, "I never said so, sir, but I did say, and I now say it to your face, that you left Nauvoo about two months before the attempted assassination of ex-Governor Boggs, of Missouri, and returned the day before the report of his assassination reached there; and that two persons, in Nauvoo, told me that you told them that you had been over the upper part of Missouri, and in Boggs' neighborhood," to which Rockwell replied, "well, I was there; and if I shot Boggs they have got to prove it—I never done an act in my life that I was ashamed of, and I do not fear to go any where that I have ever been."

Deponent replied "certainly they have got to prove it on you, if you did shoot him: I know nothing of what you did, as I was not there, I only know the circumstances, and from them I draw my own inferences, and the public will theirs—and now, sir, if either you, or Joe Smith, think you can intimidate me by your threats, you are mistaken in your man, and I wish you to understand distinctly that I am opposed to Joe and his holy host—I shall tell the truth fearlessly, and regardless of consequences."

Rockwell replied, "If you say that Joe Smith gave me fifty dollars and a wagon to shoot Boggs, I can whip you, and will do it, in any crowd." Deponent then said—"why are you harping on what I have not said, I have told you what I have said to your face and in the presence of these gentlemen, and you have acknowledged the truth of all I have said, and I shall say it again, and if you wish to fight I am ready for you." The conversation then ceased on that subject. Rockwell told deponent that he had been accused wrongfully of wishing to assassinate him, or of being ordered by Smith to do so; but deponent said, "I believe that Joe ordered you to do it—I know that orders went from him to the Danites for that purpose." Rockwell said that Smith had never given him any such orders, neither was it his intention; and further this deponent saith not.

JOHN C. BENNETT.

Sworn to, and subscribed, this 7th day of July, 1842, before me, at my office in Carthage.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, J. P.

[SEAL]

BENNETT AS HE WAS.

How a man can talk with the 'livery of heaven on to serve the devil in.' Hear him again.

From the Times and Seasons, Oct. 1840.

'Fudge! We repeat, Smith and Rigdon should not be given up. The law requiring the Governor of our State to deliver up fugitives from justice, is a salutary and wise one, and should not in ordinary circumstances be disregarded, but as there are occasions that authorize the citizens of a State to resent a tyrannical and oppressive government, so there are occasions when it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the Governor of the State to refuse to surrender the citizens of his State upon the requisition of the Executive of another,—and this we consider as the case of Smith and Rigdon.'—Quincy Whig.

The foregoing article, from the pen of the editor of the Quincy Whig, reflects great credit on the head and heart of the writer. The sentiments it contains are liberal, noble, just—the offspring of wisdom and understanding. It completely uses up the *Uncircumcised Philistines of Missouri*, and places the Mormon people just where they have ever taken shelter—under the broad folds of the Constitution—and I, therefore, commend it to the favorable consideration of all the saints of light. The grievances of this people must be redressed, and my hands shall help to do it—should they have to reach to the highest courts of heaven, dig to the lowest bowels of hell, or encompass the broad expanse of the universe of God, to consummate so desirable a result.

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ger of the Lord returned not until he had done, nor until he had performed the intents of his heart.]

JOAB,
General in Israel.

Doctor Bennett's abolition principles, were as warm, as the Times and Seasons of March, 1842, will show by reading the correspondence between himself and Charles V. Dyer, M. D. of Chicago.

on the Times and Seasons, March 15, 1842. "Let the friends of freedom raise and ter their voice, like the voice of ten thousand thunders—let them take every constitutional means to procure a redress of grievances—let there be a concerted effort, and the victory is ours. Let the road banners of freedom be unfurled, and soon the prison doors will be opened, the captive set at liberty, and the oppressor go free. Missouri will then remember the unoffending Mormons in the days of their captivity and bondage—when murder and rapine were her darling attributes—why, my heart is filled with indignation, and my blood boils within me, when contemplate the vast injustice and cruelty which Missouri has meted out to that great philanthropist and devout Christian, General Joseph Smith, and his honest and faithful adherents—the Latter Day Saints, or Mormons."

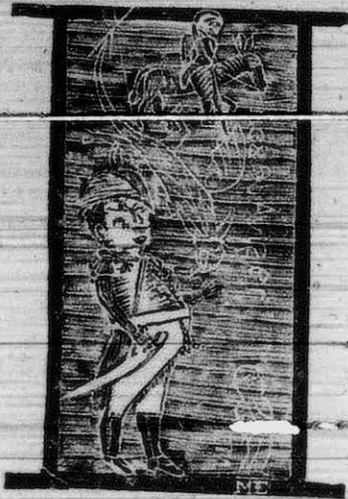
"Now let us make a strong, concerted, and vigorous effort, for UNIVERSAL LIBERTY, to every soul of man—civil, religious, and political." With high considerations of respect, and esteem, suffer me to subscribe myself—

Yours, Respectfully,
JOHN C. BENNETT.
CHARLES V. DYER, M. D."

It will be seen by this that Gen. Smith was a great philanthropist as long as Bennett could act as a spy, without being exposed. It is if the Missourians are willing to harbor an abolitionist as a spy, and let him practice the same amalgamation among the negroes of their state,—huzza for the Doctor; there by hangs a tale.

But we must hold up, for truly we have never witnessed so mortal a case of black vomit. If Missouri; if Illinois, if the world can swallow such gall and wormwood, from the mouth of Dr. Bennett, and not feel qualmish while gazing upon it, then verily the Physician can heal himself.

Such egotism; who made Nauvoo? who granted the Charter? who made the Nauvoo Legion? who made Smith Lieutenant General, for a day? who commanded Gov. Carlin to approve all these mighty acts?



in C. Bennett, with "all my laurels thick upon me." But alas! the third day came a chilling frost and nipt them, and of all my great honors and consequences, although I veto the practice of being tried by court martial, as such an one as I shall dictate, I have found that greatness has its inconveniences, and there is nothing left but we!

To conclude, if the doctor does not find the way of the transgressor hard, then honor has it, but tell it not in Missouri, publish it not in Ohio, lest the uncircumcised Philistines should strew his ashes to the four winds, that there may not be left a trace of so vile a wretch.

At a meeting of the citizens of the city of Nauvoo held in said city at the meeting ground, on the 22d 1842.

Orson Spencer Esq. was called to the chair and Gustavus Hills was appointed clerk.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman who stated the object of the meeting to be to express an expression of the public mind in

reference to the reports gone abroad, calumniating the character of Pres. Joseph Smith. Gen. Wilson Law then rose and presented the following resolution.

Resolved—That, having heard that John C. Bennett was circulating many base falsehoods respecting a number of the citizens of Nauvoo, and especially against our worthy and respected Mayor, Joseph Smith, we do hereby manifest to the world that so far as we are acquainted with Joseph Smith we know him to be a good, moral, virtuous, peaceable and patriotic man, and a firm supporter of law, justice and equal rights; that he at all times upholds and keeps inviolate the constitution of this State and of the United States.

A vote was then called and the resolution adopted by a large concourse of citizens, numbering somewhere about a thousand men. Two or three, voted in the negative.

Elder Orson Pratt then rose and spoke at some length in explanation of his negative vote. Pres. Joseph Smith spoke in reply.

Question to Elder Pratt, "Have you personally a knowledge of any immoral act in me toward the female sex, or in any other way?" Answer, by Elder O. Pratt, "Personally, toward the female sex, I have not."

Elder O. Pratt responded at some length. Elder B. Young then spoke in reply, and was followed by Elders Wm. Law H. C. Kimball and Pres. H. Smith. Several others spoke bearing testimony of the iniquity of those who had calumniated Pres. J. Smith's character.

Meeting adjourned for one hour.

P. M. Meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the chairman.

A petition was then received from a committee appointed by the city council for the reception, approbation, and signatures of the citizens generally, petitioning the Governor of Illinois for protection in our peaceable rights, which was read approved, and signed by 8,000 persons. ORSON SPENCER ESQ., Chairman. GUSTAVUS HILLS, Clerk.

Note. In the Wasp of Saturday last, a mistake occurred in the minutes of the public meeting held in this city, in inadvertently omitting some qualifying words in the question of Pres. Joseph Smith to Elder O. Pratt, and in his reply. The omission was without design and the proper corrections are made in the Extra.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, Clerk.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

It is not with a view to excite the passions and prejudices of the people, that the following affidavits, are made public, but to disabuse the community, which can not be less than fomented at the perusal of Dr. Bennett's letters and affidavits which have recently shot forth like meteors. Our space is too small to publish the documents referred to, but as there are no lack of presses and men, to give the Doctor a fair hearing, as well as extensive circulation, we shall presume that every body knows his story about the Mormons at Nauvoo, and proceed to rebut, refute, disprove, or expose, as the nature of the case may require.

The Doctor claims among all his *et ceteras* a little law, but had he reflected once on *lex scripta*, where he has ten times to gratify his lustful desires, he would exclaim like the old barrister, "John might swallow a cart load of such stuff."

His affidavits are mere wind for effect. Mr. Bennett knows better than to make such foolish quibbles. In fact, until the whole City Council of Nauvoo are impeached, the Doctor must stand before the public as a perjured man.—There let him stand.

Two things are certainly requisite in witnesses,—knowledge and character. By this rule, as the Doctor fails himself, we think some of his testimony, when properly cross examined will appear a little more than plumb. Who is Mrs. Shindle? A harlot. What next? References to others, whose knowledge of facts and weight of character, will find a brief *ex necessitate rei*.

The doctor's *duress*, so gravely sworn to, is the climax of his legal sagacity. There is a point at issue in that, which, when the Doctor wakes from his lethargy, will look like a vexed question, with iron eyes, which may refresh his mind with the consolation that sudden and violent moves in public, often bring leisure, repentance in solitude.

As it regards his third letter, concerning fraud, time alone will determine that. Common law, common sense, and common pru-

dence, teach us to try men for crimes that they have committed, not for what they may commit.

What he says of the proceedings of the Lodge is nothing; he is an expelled mason. Mr. Rigdon's name goes with his certificate, and settles the matter on that point, and with his daughter, Elder Marks' name is to the city council's affidavit; and we might add many other things to show the vanity of the man and the enormity of his crimes, but we forbear, though a word or two more may not be amiss. As to the Danite band, which seems like Hamlet's ghost to haunt the Doctor by night and by day, it must be something more than Mormon, for the City Council testifies that they know of no such band. And in justice to the community we ought to say, and strangers who are among us daily bear the same evidence, that nothing of any such league, combination or knot of men, is known in Nauvoo.

The certificates of Elders Rigdon, Marks, and Higbee, and Miss Michael, (the Journal's Mitchell) go to show that Doctor Bennett used the names of persons without their consent. These certificates speak for themselves, and leave the doctor before the public as he is, a debaucher, a spoiler of character and virtue, and a living pestilence, walking in darkness to fester in his own infamy.

There is one affidavit out, that Bennett might easily be put out of the way; and in justice to the community, and the aggravation of the crimes which he has committed, (and to substantiate which, the testimony of respectable persons has been properly authenticated, but which is actually too indelicate for publicity,) we say, and every man who has a wife, or a daughter, or a sister, that he wishes uncontaminated with vice of the slyest but most atrocious men, will say, we will never rest till the law is executed on such a bloody lived Vampire.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

We the undersigned, members of the city council of the City of Nauvoo, testify that John C. Bennett was not under duress at the time that he testified before the city council May 19th 1842 concerning Joseph Smith's innocence, virtue, and pure teaching—his statements that he has lately made concerning this matter are false,—there was no excitement at the time, nor was he in anywise threatened, menaced or intimidated, his appearance at the city council was voluntary, he asked the privilege of speaking, which was granted, after speaking for some time on the city affairs, Joseph Smith asked him if he knew any thing that concerned his public or private character, he then delivered those statements contained in the testimony voluntarily, and of his own free will, and went of his own accord as free as any member of the council.

We do further testify that there is no such thing as a Danite Society in this city nor any combination, other than the Masonic Lodge, of which we have any knowledge.

WILSON LAW, GEO. A. SMITH,
JOHN TAYLOR, GEO. W. HARRIS,
W. WOODRUFF, N. K. WHITNEY,
VINSON KNIGHT, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
H. C. KIMBALL, CHARLES C. RICH,
JOHN P. GREEN, ORSON SPENCER,
WILLIAM MARKS.

Subscribed, and sworn to, by the persons whose names appear to the foregoing affidavit, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1842; except N. K. Whitney, who subscribed and affirmed the foregoing the day before me.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Justice of the Peace, within and for Hancock County, Illinois.

Daniel H. Wells Esq., is an old resident in this place, and is not a Mormon.

AFFIDAVIT OF HYRUM SMITH.

On the seventeenth day of May, 1842, having been made acquainted with some of the conduct of John C. Bennett, which was given in testimony under oath before Alderman G. W. Harris, by several females, who testified that John C. Bennett endeavored to seduce them and accomplished his designs by saying it was right; that it was one of the mysteries of God, which was to be revealed when the people was strong enough in the faith to bear such mysteries—that it was perfectly right to have illicit intercourse with females, providing no one knew it but themselves, vehemently trying them from day to day, to yield to his passions, bringing witnesses of his own clan to testify that their was such revelations and such commandments, and that it was of God; also stating that he

would be responsible for their sins, if their was any; and that he would give them medicine to produce abortions, providing they should become pregnant. One of these witnesses, a married woman that he attended upon in his professional capacity, whilst she was sick, stated that he made proposals to her of a similar nature; he told her that he wished her husband was dead, and that if he was dead he would marry her and clear out with her; he also begged her permission to give him medicine to that effect; he did try to give him medicine, but he would not take it—on interrogating her what she thought of such teaching, she replied, she was sick at the time, and had to be lifted in and out of her bed like a child. Many other acts as criminal were reported to me at the time. On becoming acquainted with these facts, I was determined to prosecute him, and bring him to justice.—Some person knowing my determination, having informed him of it, he sent to me Wm. Law and Brigham Young, to request an interview with me and to see if their could not be a reconciliation made. I told them I thought there could not be, his crimes were so heinous; but told them I was willing to see him; he immediately came to see me; he begged on me to forgive him, this once, and not prosecute him and expose him, he said he was guilty, and did acknowledge the crimes that were alleged against him; he seemed to be sorry that he had committed such acts, and wept much, and desired that it might not be made public, for it would ruin him forever; he wished me to wait; but I was determined to bring him to justice, and declined listening to his entreaties; he then wished me to wait until he could have an interview with the masonic fraternity; he also wanted an interview with Br. Joseph; he wished to know of me, if I would forgive him, and desist from my intentions, if he could obtain their forgiveness; and requested the privilege of an interview immediately. I granted him that privilege as I was acting as master *pro tem.* at that time; he also wished an interview first with Br. Joseph; at that time Brother Joseph was crossing the yard from the house to the store, he immediately came to the store and met Dr. Bennett on the way; he reached out his hand to Br. Joseph and said, will you forgive me, weeping at the time; he said Br. Joseph, I am guilty, I acknowledge it, and I beg of you not to expose me, for it will ruin me; Joseph replied, Doctor! why are you using my name to carry on your helish wickedness? Have I ever taught you that fornication and

adultery was right, or polygamy or any such practices? He said you never did. Did I ever teach you any thing that was not virtuous—that was iniquitous, either in public or private? He said you never did. Did you ever know anything unvirtuous or unrighteous in my conduct or actions at any time, either in public or in private? he said, I did not; are you willing to make oath to this before an Alderman of the city? he said I am willing to do so. I then said Dr. go into my office, and write what you can in conscience subscribe your name to, and I will be satisfied—I will, he said, and went into the office, and I went with him and he requested pen ink and paper of Mr. Clayton, who was acting clerk in that office, and was also secretary *pro tem.* for the Nauvoo Lodge U. D. Wm. Clayton gave him paper, pen and ink, and he stood at the desk and wrote the following article which was published in the 11th No. of the Wasp; sworn to and subscribed before Daniel H. Wells, Alderman, 17th day of May, A. D. 1842; he called in Br. Joseph, and read it to him and asked him if that would do, he said it would, he then swore to it as before mentioned; the article was as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

City of Nauvoo. } Personally appeared before me, Daniel H. Wells, an Alderman of said city of Nauvoo, John C. Bennett, who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith: that he never was taught any thing in the least contrary to the strictest principles

anger of the Lord returned not until he had done, nor until he had performed the intents of his heart.]

JOAB,
General in Israel.

Doctor Bennett's abolition principles, were quite warm, as the Times and Seasons of March 15, 1842, will show by reading the correspondence between himself and Charles V. Dyer, M. D., of Chicago.

From the Times and Seasons, March 15, 1842.

"Let the friends of freedom arise and utter their voice, like the voice of ten thousand thunders—let them take every constitutional means to procure a redress of grievances—let there be a concerted effort, and the victory is ours. Let the broad banners of freedom be unfurled, and soon the prison doors will be opened, the captive set at liberty, and the oppressed go free. Missouri will then remember the unoffending Mormons in the days of their captivity and bondage—when murder and rapine were her darling attributes—why, my heart is filled with indignation, and my blood boils within me, when I contemplate the vast injustice and cruelty which Missouri has meted out to that great philanthropist and devout Christian, General Joseph Smith, and his honest and faithful adherents—the Latter Day Saints, or Mormons."

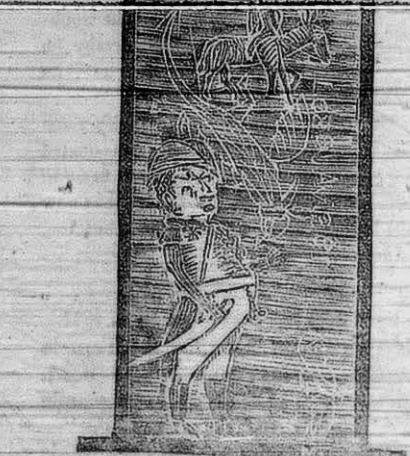
"Now let us make a strong, concerted, and vigorous effort, for UNIVERSAL LIBERTY, to every soul of man—civil, religious, and political. With high considerations of respect, and esteem, suffer me to subscribe myself—

Yours, Respectfully,
JOHN C. BENNETT.
CHARLES V. DYER, M. D."

It will be seen by this that Gen. Smith was a great philanthropist as long as Bennett could practice adultery, fornication, and—we were going to say, (Buggery,) without being exposed. But if the Missourians are willing to harbor an abolitionist as a spy, and let him practice the real amalgamation among the negroes of their State,—huzza for the Doctor; there by hangs a tale.

But we must hold up, for truly we have never witnessed so mortal a case of black rot: If Missouri; if Illinois, if the world can swallow such gall and wormwood, from the mouth of Dr. Bennett, and not feel qualmish while gazing it down, then verily the Physician can heal himself.

Such egotism; who made Nauvoo? who granted the Charter? who made the Nauvoo Legion? who made Smith Lieutenant General, for a play thing? who commanded Gov. Carlin to approve all these mighty acts?



John C. Bennett, with "all my laurels thick upon me." But alas! the third day came a chilling frost and nipt them, and of all my great titles, honors and consequence, although I veto the practice of being tried by court martial save such an one as I shall dictate, I have found that greatness has its inconveniences, and there is nothing left but me!

To conclude, if the doctor does not find the way of the transgressor hard, then honor has fled, but tell it not in Missouri, publish it not in Ohio, lest the unchristianised Philistines should draw his ashes to the four winds, that there may not be left a trace of so vile a wretch.

At a meeting of the citizens of the city of Nauvoo held in said city at the meeting ground, July 22d 1842.

Orson Spencer Esq. was called to the chair and Gustavus Hills was appointed clerk.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman who stated the object of the meeting to be to obtain an expression of the public mind in

reference to the reports gone abroad, calumniating the character of Pres. Joseph Smith. Gen. Wilson Law then rose and presented the following resolution.

Resolved—That, having heard that John C. Bennett was circulating many base falsehoods respecting a number of the citizens of Nauvoo, and especially against our worthy and respected Mayor, Joseph Smith, we do hereby manifest to the world that so far as we are acquainted with Joseph Smith we know him to be a good, moral, virtuous, peaceable and patriotic man, and a firm supporter of law, justice and equal rights; that he at all times upholds and keeps inviolate the constitution of this State and of the United States.

A vote was then called and the resolution adopted by a large concourse of citizens, numbering so near about a thousand men. Two or three, voted in the negative.

Elder Orson Pratt then rose and spoke at some length in explanation of his negative vote. Pres. Joseph Smith spoke in reply—

Question to Elder Pratt, "Have you personally a knowledge of any immoral act in me toward the female sex, or in any other way?" Answer, by Elder O. Pratt, "Personally, toward the female sex, I have not."

Elder O. Pratt responded at some length. Elder B. Young then spoke in reply, and was followed by Elders Wm. Law H. C. Kimball and Pres. H. Smith. Several others spoke bearing testimony of the iniquity of those who had calumniated Pres. J. Smith's character.

Meeting adjourned for one hour.

P. M. Meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the chairman.

A petition was then received from a committee appointed by the city council for the reception, approbation, and signatures of the citizens generally, petitioning the Governor of Illinois for protection in our peaceable rights, which was read approved, and signed by, 8,00 persons. ORSON SPENCER Esq., Chairman. GUSTAVUS HILLS, Clerk.

Note. In the Wasp of Saturday last, a mistake occurred in the minutes of the public meeting held in this city, in inadvertently omitting some qualifying words in the question of Pres. Joseph Smith to Elder O. Pratt, and in his reply. The omission was without design and the proper corrections are made in the Extra.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, Clerk.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

It is not with a view to excite the passions and prejudices of the people, that the following affidavits, are made public, but to disabuse the community, which can not be less than fomented at the perusal of Dr. Bennett's letters and affidavits which have recently shot forth like meteors. Our space is too small to publish the documents referred to, but as there are no lack of presses and men, to give the Doctor a fair hearing, as well as extensive circulation, we shall presume that every body knows his story about the Mormons at Nauvoo, and proceed to rebut, refute, disprove, or expose, as the nature of the case may require.

The Doctor claims among all his et ceteras a little law, but had he reflected once on *lex scripta*, where he has ten times to gratify his lustful desires, he would exclaim like the old barrister, "John might swallow a cart load of such stuff without obtaining one particle of truth." His affidavits are mere wind for effect. Mr. Bennett knows better than to make such foolish quips. In fact, until the whole City Council of Nauvoo are impeached, the Doctor must stand before the public as a perjured man. There let him stand.

Two things are certainly requisite in witnesses,—knowledge and character: By this rule, as the Doctor fails himself, we think some of his testimony, when properly cross examined will appear a little more than plumb. Who is Mrs. Shindle? A harlot. What next? References to others, whose knowledge of facts and weight of character, will find a brief—*ex necessitate rei*.

The doctor's duress, so gravely sworn to, is the climax of his legal sagacity. There is a point at issue in that, which, when the Doctor wakes from his lethargy, will look like a vexed question, with iron eyes, which may refresh his mind with the consolation that sudden and violent moves in public, often bring leisure, repentance in solitude.

As it regards his third letter, concerning fraud, time alone will determine that. Common law, common sense, and common pru-

dence, teach us to try men for crimes that they have committed, not for what they may commit.

What he says of the proceedings of the Lodge is nothing; he is an expelled mason. Mr. Rigdon's name goes with his certificate, and settles the matter on that point, and with his daughter. Elder Marks' name is to the city council's affidavit; and we might add many other things to show the vanity of the man and the enormity of his crimes, but we forbear, though a word or two more may not be amiss. As to the Danite band, which seems like Hamlet's ghost to haunt the Doctor by night and by day, it must be something more than Mormon, for the City Council testifies that they know of no such band. And in justice to the community we ought to say, and strangers who are among us daily bear the same evidence, that nothing of any such league, combination or knot of men, is known in Nauvoo.

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There is one affidavit out, that Bennett might easily be put out of the way; and in justice to the community, and the aggravation of the crimes which he has committed, (and to substantiate which, the testimony of respectable persons has been properly authenticated, but which is actually too indelicate for publicity,) we say, and every man who has a wife, or a daughter, or a sister, that he wishes uncontaminated with vice of the vilest but most atrocious men, will say, we will never rest till the law is executed on such a bloody lived Vampire.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

We the undersigned, members of the city council of the City of Nauvoo, testify that John C. Bennett was not under duress at the time that he testified before the city council May 19th 1842 concerning Joseph Smith's innocence, virtue, and pure teaching—his statements that he has lately made concerning this matter are false,—there was no excitement at the time, nor was he in anywise threatened, menaced or intimidated, his appearance at the city council was voluntary, he asked the privilege of speaking, which was granted, after speaking for some time on the city affairs, Joseph Smith asked him if he knew anything bad concerning his public or private character, he then delivered those statements contained in the testimony voluntarily, and of his own free will, and went of his own accord as free as any member of the council.

We do further testify that there is no such thing as a Danite Society in this city nor any combination, other than the Masonic Lodge, of which we have any knowledge.

WILSON LAW, GEO. A. SMITH,
JOHN TAYLOR, GEO. W. HARRIS,
W. WOODRUFF, N. K. WHITNEY,
VINSON KNIGHT, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
H. C. KIMBALL, CHARLES C. RICH,
JOHN P. GREEN, ORSON SPENCER,
WILLIAM MARKS.

Subscribed, and sworn to, by the persons whose names appear to the foregoing affidavit, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1842; except N. K. Whitney, who subscribed and affirmed to the foregoing this day, before me.

DANIEL H. WELLS,

Justice of the Peace, within and for Hancock County, Illinois.

Daniel H. Wells Esq., is an old resident in this place, and is not a Mormon.

AFFIDAVIT OF HYRUM SMITH.

On the seventeenth day of May, 1842, having been made acquainted with some of the conduct of John C. Bennett, which was given in testimony under oath before Alderman G. W. Harris, by several females, who testified that John C. Bennett endeavored to seduce them and accomplished his designs by saying it was right; that it was one of the mysteries of God, which was to be revealed when the people was strong enough in the faith to bear such mysteries—that it was perfectly right to have illicit intercourse with females, providing no one knew it but themselves, vehemently trying them from day to day, to yield to his passions, bringing witnesses of his own clan to testify that their was such revelations and such commandments, and that it was of God; also stating that he

would be responsible for their sins, if they was any; and that he would give them medicine to produce abortions, providing they should become pregnant. One of these witnesses, a married woman that he attended upon in his professional capacity, whilst she was sick, stated that he made proposals to her of a similar nature; he told her that he wished her husband was dead, and that if he was dead he would marry her and clear out with her; he also begged her permission to give him medicine to that effect; he did try to give him medicine, but he would not take it—on interrogating her what she thought of such teaching, she replied, she was sick at the time, and had to be lifted in and out of her bed like a child. Many other acts as criminal were reported to me at the time. On becoming acquainted with these facts, I was determined to prosecute him, and bring him to justice. Some person knowing my determination, having informed him of it, he sent to me Wm. Law and Brigham Young, to request an interview with me and to see if their could not be a reconciliation made. I told them I thought there could not be, his crimes were so heinous; but told them I was willing to see him; he immediately came to see me; he begged on me to forgive him, this once, and not prosecute him and expose him, he said he was guilty, and did acknowledge the crimes that were alleged against him; he seemed to be sorry that he had committed such acts, and wept much, and desired that it might not be made public, for it would ruin him forever; he wished me to wait; but I was determined to bring him to justice, and declined listening to his entreaties; he then wished me to wait until he could have an interview with the masonic fraternity; he also wanted an interview with Br. Joseph; he wished to know of me, if I would forgive him, and desist from my intentions, if he could obtain their forgiveness; and requested the privilege of an interview immediately. I granted him that privilege as I was acting as master *pro tem.* at that time; he also wished an interview first with Br. Joseph; at that time Brother Joseph was crossing the yard from the house to the store, he immediately came to the store and met Dr. Bennett on the way; he reached out his hand to Br. Joseph and said, will you forgive me, weeping at the time; he said Br. Joseph, I am guilty, I acknowledge it, and I beg of you not to expose me, for

it will ruin me; Joseph replied, Doctor! why are you using my name to carry on your helish wickedness? Have I ever taught you that fornication and adultery was right, or polygamy or any such practices? He said you never did. Did I ever teach you any thing that was not virtuous—that was iniquitous, either in public or private? He said you never did. Did you ever know anything unvirtuous or unrighteous in my conduct or actions at any time, either in public or in private? he said, I did not; are you willing to make oath to this before an Alderman of the city? he said I am willing to do so. Joseph said Dr. go into my office, and write what you can in conscience subscribe your name to, and I will be satisfied—I will, he said, and went into the office, and I went with him and he requested pen ink and paper of Mr. Clayton, who was acting clerk in that office, and was also secretary *pro tem.* for the Nauvoo Lodge U. D. Wm. Clayton gave him paper, pen and ink, and he stood at the desk and wrote the following article which was published in the 11th No. of the Wasp; sworn to and subscribed before Daniel H. Wells, Alderman, 17th day of May, A. D. 1842; he called in Br. Joseph, and read it to him and asked him if that would do, he said it would, he then swore to it as before mentioned; the article was as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
City of Nauvoo. } Personally appeared before me, Daniel H. Wells, an Alderman of said city of Nauvoo, John C. Bennett, who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith: that he never was taught any thing in the least contrary to the strictest principles

of the Gospel, or of virtue, or of the law of God, or man, under any occasion either directly or indirectly, in word or deed, by Joseph Smith; and that he never knew the said Smith to countenance any improper conduct whatsoever, either in public or private; and that he never did teach to me in private that an illegal illicit intercourse with females was, under any circumstances, justifiable, and that I never knew him so to teach others.

JOHN C. BENNETT.

Sworn to, and subscribed, before me, this 17th day of May, 1842.

DANIEL H. WELLS,

Alderman.

During all this intercourse, I was present with him, and there was no threats used, nor harshness, every thing was as pacific as could be under existing circumstances. I then immediately convened the masonic lodge, it being about four o'clock P. M. he then came into the lodge and charges of a similar nature were preferred against him. He admitted they were true, in the presence of about sixty in number. He arose and begged the privilege of speaking to the brethren; he acknowledged his wickedness; and begged for the brethren to forgive still longer, and he called God and angels to witness that he never would be guilty of the like crimes again—he would lay his hand on the Bible and swear that he would not be guilty of such crimes. He seemed to be very penitent and wept much; his penitence excited sympathy in the minds of the brethren, and they withdrew the charge for the time being, until he could be heard on other charges which had been preferred against him by members of the Pickaway Lodge, of Ohio, through the communications of the Grand Master, A. Jonas. After this we found him to be an expelled mason, in consequence of his rascally conduct from the Pickaway Lodge, in Ohio; the circumstances and documents were mentioned in the 14th No. of the Wasp, signed by George Miller, Master of Nauvoo Lodge, under dispensation, and reads as follows:

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern, GREETING.—

Whereas John Cook Bennett, in the organization of the Nauvoo Lodge, under dispensation, palmed himself upon the fraternity as a regular Mason, in good standing; and satisfactory testimony having been produced before said Lodge, that he, said Bennett, was an expelled Mason, we therefore publish to all the Masonic world, the above facts, that he, the said Bennett, may not impose himself upon the fraternity of masons.

All Editors who are friendly to the fraternity of free and accepted ancient York Masons will please insert the above.

GEORGE MILLER,

Master of Nauvoo Lodge,
Under Dispensation.

Still after all this we found him guilty of similar crimes again, and it was found to our satisfaction that he was conspiring against the peace and safety of the citizens of this state—after learning these facts we exposed him to the public; he then immediately left the place abruptly; threatening to drink the hearts blood of many citizens of this place. Previous to this last disclosure, the band of fellowship was withdrawn from him, May 11th, 1842, by the first presidency, six days previous to the time he pretended to withdraw from the church, which you will see published in the Times and Seasons, June 15th, 1842, I was also present at the time when he gave this testimony before the City Council, as printed in the Times and Seasons, July 1st, 1842, on page 841 which reads as follows:

Dr. John C. Bennett, ex-Mayor, was then called upon by the Mayor to state if he knew aught against him; when Mr. Bennett replied: "I know what I am about, and the heads of the church know what they are about I expect. I have no difficulty with the heads of the church. I publicly avow that any one who has said that I have stated that General Joseph Smith has given me

authority to hold illicit intercourse with women is a liar in the face of God, those who have said it are damned liars; they are infernal liars. He never, either in public or private, gave me any such authority or license, and any person who states it is a scoundrel and a liar. I have heard it said that I should become a second Avar by withdrawing from the church, and that I was at variance with the heads and should use an influence against them because I resigned the office of Mayor; this is false. I have no difficulty with the heads of the church, and I intend to continue with you, and hope the time may come when I may be restored to full confidence, and fellowship, and my former standing in the church; and that my conduct may be such as to warrant my restoration—and should the time ever come that I may have an opportunity to test my faith it will then be known whether I am a traitor or a true man."

Joseph Smith then asked: "Will you please state definitely whether you know any thing against my character either in public or private?"

Gen. Bennett answered: "I do not; in all my intercourse with Gen. Smith, in public and in private, he has been strictly virtuous."

Aldermen.
N. K. WHITNEY, JOHN TAYLOR,
HIRAM KIMBALL, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
ORSON SPENCER, JOHN P. GREEN,
GUST. HILLS, H. C. KIMBALL,
G. W. HARRIS, W. WOODRUFF,
Councillors.
WILLARD RICHARDS
JAMES SLOAN Recorder.

May 19th 1842.

I know he was not under duress at the time for his testimony was given free and voluntarily, after requesting the privilege of the council to speak (which was granted him) on matters pertaining to the city ordinances, while speaking, or before he took his seat, he was requested by the Mayor of the city, Joseph Smith, to state to the council if he knew aught against him; and he replied according to the above.

I also know that he had no private intercourse with Joseph in the preparation room on the 17th day, as he stated in his letter or printed in the Sangamo Journal, for the lodge was convened on that day, and I had the keys of the doors in my possession from 7 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. and it was when the lodge called off for refreshment during recess, that I had the interview with him, at which time he wrote the affidavit and subscribed it in my presence, and I was with him during the whole time from his first coming to me, until he signed it and until the lodge convened again at 4 o'clock.

HYRUM SMITH.

Sworn to, and subscribed, before me July 23, 1842.

GEO. W. HARRIS,

Alderman of the city of Nauvoo.

AFFIDAVIT OF WM. LAW.

As John C. Bennett has become our open enemy, and is engaged in circulating falsehoods of the blackest character, I deem it duty to make the following statement of facts:

John C. Bennett states in the Sangamo Journal that the withdrawal of the band of fellowship by the First Presidency, and the Twelve, was after he had withdrawn from the church. I presume the notice of our withdrawal was not published till after he withdrew, but that does not prove his statement true, for I hereby testify that I signed the article in question several days before he withdrew. I believe it was on the evening of the 11th day of May, some four or five days afterwards I had some conversation with J. C. Bennett and intimated to him that such a thing was concluded upon, which intimation I presume led him to withdraw immediately. I told him we could not bear with his conduct any longer—that there were many witnesses against him, and that they stated that he gave Joseph Smith as authority for his illicit intercourse with females. J. C. Bennett declared to me before God that Joseph Smith had never taught him such doctrines, and that he never told any one that he (Joseph Smith) had taught any such

things, and that any one who said so told base lies; nevertheless, he said he had done wrong, that he would not deny, but he would deny that he had used Joseph Smith's name to accomplish his designs on any one; stating that he had no need of that, for that he could succeed without telling them that Joseph approved such conduct.

These statements he made to me of his own free will, in a private conversation which we had on the subject; there was no compulsion or threats used on my part; we had always been on good terms, and I regretted exceedingly that he had taken such a course. He plead with me to intercede for him, assuring me that he would turn from his iniquity, and never would be guilty of such crimes again.—He said that if he were exposed it would break his mother's heart—that she was old, and if such things reached her ears it would bring her down with sorrow to the grave. I accordingly went to Joseph Smith and plead with him to spare Bennett from public exposure, on account of his mother. On many occasions I heard him acknowledge his guilt, and beg not to be destroyed in the eyes of the public, and that he would never act so again, "So help him God." From such promises, and oaths, I was induced to bear with him longer than I should have done.

On one occasion I heard him state before the city Council that Joseph Smith had never taught him any unrighteous principles, of any kind, and that if any one says that he ever said that Joseph taught such things they are base liars, or words to that effect. This statement he made voluntarily; he came into the council room about an hour after the council opened, and made the statement, not under duress, but of his own free will, as many witnesses can testify.

On a former occasion he came to me and told me that a friend of his was about to be tried by the High Council, for the crime of adultery, and that he feared his name would be brought into question.—He entreated me to go to the council and prevent his name from being brought forward, as, said he, "I am not on trial, and I do not want my mother to hear of these things, for she is a good woman."

I would further state that I do know from the amount of evidence which stands against J. C. Bennett, and from his own acknowledgements, that he is a most corrupt, base, and vile man; and that he has published many base falsehoods since we withdrew the band of fellowship from him.

About the time that John C. Bennett was brought before the Masonic Lodge he came to me and desired that I would go in company with B. Young, to Hyrum Smith, and entreat of him to spare him—that he wished not to be exposed—that he wanted to live as a private citizen, and would cease from all his folly, &c. I advised him to go to Texas, and when he returned, if he would behave well we would reinstate him. He said he had no means to take him to Texas, and still insisted on B. Young and myself to intercede for him.

WM. LAW.

Sworn to and subscribed before me a Justice of the Peace, within and for the county of Hancock, State of Illinois, July 20th 1842.

DANIEL H. WELLS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK. } I hereby certify that on the 17th day of May last John C. Bennett subscribed and swore to the affidavit over my signature of that date, and published in the Wasp, after writing the same in my presence, in the office where I was employed in taking depositions of witnesses. The door of the room was open and free for all or any person to pass or repress. After signing and being qualified to the affidavit aforesaid, he requested to speak with me at the door; I followed him out—he told me some persons had been lying about him and showed me a writing granting him the privilege to withdraw from the church, and remarked that the matter was perfectly understood between him and the heads of the church; and that he had resigned the Mayor's office and should resign the office he held in the Legion, but as there was a court martial to be held in a few days Joseph Smith desired that he would wait until that was over.

I was in the City Council on the 19th day of May last—I there heard him say what has been published concerning the teachings of Joseph Smith, and of his own course. I afterwards met him in company with Col. Francis M. Higbee, he then stated that he was going to be the candidate, (meaning candidate for the Legislature)

and Joseph and Hyrum Smith were going in for him; said "you know it will be better for me not to be bothered with Mayor's office, Legion, Mormon, or any thing else." During all this time if he was under duress, or fear, he must have had a good faculty for concealing it, for he was at liberty to go and come when and where he pleased, so far as I am capable of judging. I know that I saw him in different parts of the city, even after he had made these statements, transacting business as usual, and said he was going to complete some business pertaining to the Mayor's office; and I think did attend to work on the streets.

I was always personally friendly with him, after I became acquainted with him. I never heard him say any thing derogatory to the character of Joseph Smith, until after he had been exposed by said Smith, on the public stand in Nauvoo.

DANIEL H. WELLS.

July 22, A. D. 1842.

Sworn to and subscribed before me a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Nauvoo, in said county, this 22d day of July, 1842.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, (L. S.)

J. P. & Alderman.

The whole of these affidavits are given by gentlemen of the first respectability of unquestionable character and of known reputation and veracity, and can of course be relied upon and what light do they represent Bennett in, but that of a purged wretch, a useless vagabond and a mean, vasculating, unprincipled villain and a disgrace to human society, and if their testimonies and the testimony of the City Council cannot be relied upon, then indeed are we in a poor case;—corrupt, fallen, and dishonored.—But John C. Bennett is not the man to prove us so; we must have different testimony to his, and that of his partners in crime, to convict us of evil.

As John C. Bennett and the Sangamo Journal have called upon several persons, in this city, to come out and make disclosures, relative to the things about which they have been writing; they have responded to the call, and publish the following

CERTIFICATES.

MR. EDITOR—

Sir, From a perusal of the St. Louis papers, I find from an article signed J. C. Bennett, stating that all who are friends to Mr. Joseph Smith he considers his enemies. As a matter of course then, I must be one, for I am and have been for a long time the personal friend of Joseph Smith; and I will here say that I have never yet seen or known any thing against him that I should change my mind; It is true many reports have been and are put in circulation by his enemies for political or religious effect, that upon investigation are like the dew before the morning sun, vanish away, because there is no real substance in them.

Could Dr. Bennett expect any man acquainted with all the circumstances, and matters of fact which were developed both here and from abroad, respecting his conduct and character, previous to his leaving this place, for one moment to believe—I answer NO! he could not. And all his affidavits, that came from any person entitled to credit, (I say entitled to credit, because some there are who are not entitled to credit, as Dr. Bennett very well knows) are in amount nothing at all, when summed up, and render no person worthy of death or bonds.

F. M. Higbee's knowledge concerning the murder of a prisoner in Missouri, I am authorized to say, by F. M. Higbee that he knows of no such thing—that no prisoner was ever killed in Missouri, to the best of his knowledge. And I also bear the same testimony, that there never was any prisoner killed there, neither were we ever charged with any such thing, according to the best of my recollection.

ELIAS HIGBEE.

July 22, 1842.

This is to certify that I do not know of the murder of any prisoner in Missouri, as above alluded to. F. M. HIGBEE.

July 22, 1842.

As there seems to be some foolish notions that I have been engaged with J. C. Bennett, in the difficulties between him and some of the citizens of this place, I merely say in reply to such idle and vain reports that they are without foundation in truth.

SIDNEY RIGDON.

Nauvoo, July 25, 1842.

Inasmuch as J. C. Bennett has referred the people to me for testimony against Pres. Joseph Smith, I take this opportunity to state before the public that I know nothing derogatory to his character, either as a christian, or a moral man.

Mr. Bennett made use of my name without my knowledge or consent.

PAMELA M. MICHAEL.

Inasmuch as John C. Bennett has called upon me through the Sangamo Journal to come out and confirm the statements which he has made concerning Joseph Smith and others, I take this opportunity of saying to the public, that I know many of his statements to be false, and that I

of the Gospel, or of virtue, or of the laws of God, or man, under any occasion either directly or indirectly, in word or deed, by Joseph Smith; and that he never knew the said Smith to countenance any improper conduct whatever, either in public or private; and that he never did teach to me in private that an illegal illicit intercourse with females was, under any circumstances, justifiable, and that I never knew him so to teach others.

JOHN C. BENNETT.

Sworn to, and subscribed, before me, this 17th day of May, 1842.

DANIEL H. WELLS,

Alderman.

During all this intercourse, I was present with him, and there was no threats used, nor harshness, every thing was as pacific as could be under existing circumstances. I then immediately convened the masonic lodge, it being about four o'clock P. M. he then came into the lodge and charges of a similar nature were preferred against him. He admitted they were true, in the presence of about sixty in number. He arose and begged the privilege of speaking to the brethren; he acknowledged his wickedness, and begged for the brethren to forgive still longer, and he called God and angels to witness that he never would be guilty of the like crimes again—he would lay his hand on the Bible and swear that he would not be guilty of such crimes. He seemed to be very penitent and wept much; his penitence excited sympathy in the minds of the brethren, and they withdrew the charge for the time being, until he could be heard on other charges which had been preferred against him by members of the Pickaway Lodge, of Ohio, through the communications of the Grand Master, A. Jonas. After this we found him to be an expelled mason, in consequence of his rascally conduct from the Pickaway Lodge, in Ohio; the circumstances and documents were mentioned in the 11th No. of the Wasp, signed by George Miller, Master of Nauvoo Lodge, under dispensation, and reads as follows:

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern, GREETING.—

Whereas John Cook Bennett, in the organization of the Nauvoo Lodge, under dispensation, palmed himself upon the fraternity as a regular Mason, in good standing; and satisfactory testimony having been produced before said Lodge, that he, said Bennett, was an expelled Mason, we therefore punish to all the Masonic world, the above facts, that he, the said Bennett, may not impose himself upon the fraternity of Masons.

All Editors who are friendly to the fraternity of free and accepted ancient York Masons will please insert the above.

GEORGE MILLER,

Master of Nauvoo Lodge,
Under Dispensation.

Still after all this we found him guilty of similar crimes again, and it was found to our satisfaction that he was conspiring against the peace and safety of the citizens of this state—after learning these facts we exposed him to the public; he then immediately left the place abruptly; threatening to drink the hearts blood of many citizens of this place. Previous to this last disclosure, the hand of fellowship was withdrawn from him, May 11th, 1842, by the first presidency, six days previous to the time he pretended to withdraw from the church, which you will see published in the Times and Seasons, June 15th, 1842, I was also present at the time when he gave this testimony before the City Council, as printed in the Times and Seasons, July 1st, 1842, on page 841 which reads as follows:

Dr. John C. Bennett, ex-Mayor, was then called upon by the Mayor to state if he knew aught against him; when Mr. Bennett replied: "I know what I am about, and the heads of the church know what they are about I expect. I have no difficulty with the heads of the church. I publicly avow that any one who has said that I have stated that General Joseph Smith has given me

authority to hold illicit intercourse with women is a liar in the face of God, those who have said it are damned liars; they are infernal liars. He never, either in public or private, gave me any such authority or license, and any person who states it is a scoundrel and a liar. I have heard it said that I should become a second Avarid by withdrawing from the church, and that I was at variance with the heads and should use an influence against them because I resigned the office of Mayor; this is false. I have no difficulty with the heads of the church, and I intend to continue with you, and hope the time may come when I may be restored to full confidence, and fellowship, and my former standing in the church; and that my conduct may be such as to warrant my restoration—and should the time ever come that I may have an opportunity to test my faith it will then be known whether I am a traitor or a true man."

Joseph Smith then asked: "Will you please state definitely whether you know any thing against my character either in public or private?"

Gen. Bennett answered: "I do not; in all my intercourse with Gen. Smith, in public and in private, he has been strictly virtuous."

Aldermen. WILSON LAW,
N. K. WHITNEY, JOHN TAYLOR,
HIRAM KIMBALL, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
ORSON SPENCER, JOHN P. GREEN,
GUST. HILLS, H. C. KIMBALL,
G. W. HARRIS, W. WOODRUFF,
Councillors. GEO. A. SMITH.
WILLARD RICHARDS

JAMES SLOAN Recorder.

May 19th 1842.

I know he was not under duress at the time for his testimony was given free and voluntarily, after requesting the privilege of the council to speak (which was granted him,) on matters pertaining to the city ordinances, while speaking, or before he took his seat, he was requested by the Mayor of the city, Joseph Smith, to state to the council if he knew aught against him; and he replied according to the above.

I also know that he had no private intercourse with Joseph in the preparation room on the 17th day, as he stated in his letter or printed in the Sangamo Journal, for the lodge was convened on that day, and I had the keys of the doors in my possession from 7 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. and it was when the lodge called off for refreshment during recess, that I had the interview with him, at which time he wrote the affidavit and subscribed it in my presence, and I was with him during the whole time from his first coming to me, until he signed it and until the lodge convened again at 4 o'clock.

HYRUM SMITH.

Sworn to, and subscribed, before me July 23, 1842.

GEO. W. HARRIS,

Alderman of the city of Nauvoo.

AFFIDAVIT OF WM. LAW.

As John C. Bennett has become our open enemy, and is engaged in circulating falsehoods of the blackest character, I deem it duty to make the following statement of facts:

John C. Bennett states in the Sangamo Journal that the withdrawal of the hand of fellowship by the First Presidency, and the Twelve, was after he had withdrawn from the church. I presume the notice of our withdrawal was not published till after he withdrew, but that does not prove his statement true, for I hereby testify that I signed the article in question several days before he withdrew. I believe it was on the evening of the 11th day of May, some four or five days afterwards I had some conversation with J. C. Bennett and intimated to him that such a thing was concluded upon, which intimation I presume led him to withdraw immediately. I told him we could not bear with his conduct any longer—that there were many witnesses against him, and that they stated that he gave Joseph Smith as authority for his illicit intercourse with females. J. C. Bennett declared to me before God that Joseph Smith had never taught him such doctrines, and that he never told any one that he (Joseph Smith) had taught any such

things, and that any one who said so told base lies; nevertheless, he said he had done wrong, that he would not deny, but he would deny that he had used Joseph Smith's name to accomplish his designs on any one; stating that he had no need of that, for that he could succeed without telling them that Joseph approved such conduct.

These statements he made to me of his own free will, in a private conversation which we had on the subject; there was no compulsion or threats used on my part; we had always been on good terms, and I regretted exceedingly that he had taken such a course. He pleaded with me to intercede for him, assuring me that he would turn from his iniquity, and never would be guilty of such crimes again.—He said that if he were exposed it would break his mother's heart—that she was old, and if such things reached her ears it would bring her down with sorrow to the grave. I accordingly went to Joseph Smith and plead with him to spare Bennett from public exposure, on account of his mother. On many occasions I heard him acknowledge his guilt, and beg not to be destroyed in the eyes of the public, and that he would never act so again, "So help him God." From such promises, and oaths, I was induced to bear with him longer than I should have done.

On one occasion I heard him state before the city Council that Joseph Smith had never taught him any unrighteous principles, of any kind, and that if any one says that he ever said that Joseph taught such things, they are base liars, or words to that effect. This statement he made voluntarily; he came into the council room about an hour after the council opened, and made the statement, not under duress, but of his own free will, as many witnesses can testify.

On a former occasion he came to me and told me that a friend of his was about to be tried by the High Council, for the crime of adultery, and that he feared his name would be brought into question.—He entreated me to go to the council and prevent his name from being brought forward, as, said he, "I am not on trial, and I do not want my mother to hear of these things, for she is a good woman."

I would further state "that I do know from the amount of evidence which stands against J. C. Bennett, and from his own acknowledgements, that he is a most corrupt, base, and vile man; and that he has published many base falsehoods since we withdrew the hand of fellowship from him."

About the time that John C. Bennett was brought before the Masonic Lodge he came to me and desired that I would go in company with B. Young to Hyrum Smith, and entreat of him to spare him—that he wished not to be exposed—that he wanted to live as a private citizen, and would cease from all his folly, &c. I advised him to go to Texas, and when he returned, if he would behave well we would reinstate him. He said he had no means to take him to Texas, and still insisted on B. Young and myself to intercede for him.

WM. LAW.

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DANIEL H. WELLS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.) I hereby certify that on the 17th day of May last John C. Bennett subscribed and swore to the affidavit over my signature of that date, and published in the Wasp, after writing the same in my presence, in the office where I was employed in taking depositions of witnesses. The door of the room was open and free for all or any person to pass or re-pass. After signing and being qualified to the affidavit aforesaid, he requested to speak with me at the door; I followed him out—he told me some persons had been lying about him and showed me a writing granting him the privilege to withdraw from the church, and remarked that the matter was perfectly understood between him and the heads of the church; and that he had resigned the Mayor's office and should resign the office he held in the Legion, but as there was a court martial to be held in a few days Joseph Smith desired that he would wait until that was over.

I was in the City Council on the 19th day of May last—I there heard him say what has been published concerning the teachings of Joseph Smith, and of his own course. I afterwards met him in company with Col. Francis M. Higbee, he then stated that he was going to be the candidate, (meaning candidate for the Legislature)

and Joseph and Hyrum Smith were going in for him; said "you know it will be better for me not to be bothered with Mayor's office, Legion, Mormon, or any thing else." During all this time if he was under duress or fear, he must have had a good faculty for concealing it, for he was at liberty to go, and come when and where he pleased, so far as I am capable of judging. I know that I saw him in different parts of the city, even after he had made these statements, transacting business as usual, and said he was going to complete some business pertaining to the Mayor's office; and I think did attend to work on the streets.

I was always personally friendly with him, after I became acquainted with him. I never heard him say any thing derogatory to the character of Joseph Smith, until after he had been exposed by said Smith, on the public stand in Nauvoo.

DANIEL H. WELLS.

July 22, A. D. 1842.

Sworn to and subscribed before me a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Nauvoo, in said county, this 22d day of July, 1842.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, (L. S.)

J. P. & Alderman.

The whole of these affidavits are given by gentlemen of the first respectability of unquestionable character and of known reputation and veracity, and can of course be relied upon; and what light do they represent Bennett in, but that of a perjured wretch, a useless vagabond and a mean, vascillating, unprincipled villain and a disgrace to human society, and if their testimonies and the testimony of the City Council cannot be relied upon, then indeed are we in a poor case;—corrupt, fallen, and dishonored.—But John C. Bennett is not the man to prove us so; we must have different testimony to his, and that of his partners in crime, to convict us of evil.

As John C. Bennett and the Sangamo Journal have called upon several persons in this city, to come out and make disclosures, relative to the things about which they have been writing; they have responded to the call, and publish the following

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Editor—

Sir, From a perusal of the St. Louis papers, I find from an article signed J. C. Bennett, stating that all who are friends to Mr. Joseph Smith he considers his enemies. As a matter of course then, I must be one, for I am and have been for a long time the personal friend of Joseph Smith; and I will here say that I have never yet seen or known any thing against him that I should change my mind; It is true many reports have been and are put in circulation by his enemies for political or religious effect, that upon investigation are like the dew before the morning sun, vanish away, because there is no real substance in them.

Could Dr. Bennett expect any man acquainted with all the circumstances, and matters of fact which were developed both here and from abroad, respecting his conduct and character, previous to his leaving this place, for one moment to believe him—I answer NO! he could not. And all his affidavits, that came from any person entitled to credit, (I say entitled to credit, because some there are who are not entitled to credit, as Dr. Bennett very well knows) are in amount nothing at all, when summed up, and render no person worthy of death or bonds.

F. M. Higbee's knowledge concerning the murder of a prisoner in Missouri, I am authorized to say, by F. M. Higbee that he knows of no such thing—that no prisoner was ever killed in Missouri, to the best of his knowledge. And I also bear the same testimony, that there never was any prisoner killed there, neither were we ever charged with any such thing, according to the best of my recollection.

ELIAS HIGBEE.

July 22, 1842.

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July 22, 1842.

As there seems to be some foolish notions that I have been engaged with J. C. Bennett, in the difficulties between him and some of the citizens of this place, I merely say in reply to such idle and vain reports that they are without foundation in truth.

SIDNEY RIGDON.

Nauvoo, July 25, 1842.

Inasmuch as J. C. Bennett has referred the people to me for testimony against Pius Joseph Smith, I take this opportunity to state before the public that I know nothing derogatory to his character, either as a Christian, or a moral man.

Mr. Bennett made use of my name without my knowledge or consent.

PAMELA M. MICHAEL.

Inasmuch as John C. Bennett has called upon me through the Sangamo Journal to come out and confirm the statements which he has made concerning Joseph Smith and others, I take this opportunity of saying to the public, that I know many of his statements to be false, and that I

believe them all to be the offspring of a base and corrupt heart, and without the least shadow of truth, and further that he has used my name without my permission. I believe him to be a vile and wicked adulterous man, who pays no regard to the principles of truth or righteousness, and is unworthy the confidence of a just community. I would further state that I know of no Order in the Church which admits of a plurality of wives, and do not believe that Joseph Smith ever taught such a doctrine, and further, that my faith in the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and in Joseph Smith, is unshaken.

WILLIAM MARKS.

Nauvoo, July 26, 1842.

Mr. Bennett seems to place very much confidence in the veracity integrity and honor of the above individuals, we hope that he will now believe their testimony.

THE SANGAMO JOURNAL.

There is so much self importance in some men, that you cannot make them hear or understand, unless you hail them with a Speaking Trumpet. They seem destitute of the idea that any body but themselves, are entitled to a portion of the globe. The Sangamo Journal says that Mormons ought to be disfranchised, and their charters taken from them. By cutting out and detaching sentences, and disorganising ideas, and disjoining paragraphs, and putting his own construction and interpretations upon them [patriotic Editor makes quite a flourish of trumpets.] As he seems to possess such entire confidence in Doctor Bennett's statements, though the Doctor has been proven guilty of perjury, we feel in duty bound to lay before the public a few extracts from his (Bennett's) pen, for the consideration of the public.

We take it for granted that every one knows the Journal's statement, and proceed with the extracts as follows:

"The foregoing article shows so little regard for truth, and the reasoning is so palpably fallacious, that I consider it useless to multiply many words on this subject, but, as the object and political designs of the writer are so apparent, rent, and the times so portentous, I cannot refrain from a duty which I owe both to myself, and the public.

1st. The 'NAUVOO LEGION.' This military body possesses, in the County of Hancock, the same corporate powers as appertain to the 'INVINCIBLE DRAGOONS OF THE 2ND DIVISION OF ILLINOIS MILITIA,' in the counties of White, Edwards and Wabash, and no others whatever. I wrote, and procured, the charters for both corporations—they are both alike. Why does not Mr. Francis attack the Dragoons as well as the Legion? Simply because it would afford him no political capital. They are the two best military bodies in the State, and are dissimilar only in point of numbers. Both charters are perpetual and in both corporations the COURT MARTIAL, composed of the commissioned officers, constitutes the 'law-making power' so much dreaded by Mr. Francis. The 'LOUISIANA LEGION,' the 'LOUISIANA LEGION,' and the 'ALBANY BURGESS' CORPS,' are the same kind of corporations, and are in Kentucky, Louisiana, and New York, what the 'INVINCIBLE DRAGOONS,' and the 'NAUVOO LEGION,' are to Illinois; and nothing more. They are all effective military forces, incorporated for the purpose of more perfect discipline; and who that loves his country would object to that? None.

The 'law-making power,' of the Nauvoo Legion is, to Mr. Francis, like the Upas tree of death—he is instantly seized with Hydrophobia, and the spirit of the demoniac shows itself in every paragraph. Who ever heard of a corporation without a law making power? No one on earth, and none ever contemplated such an anomaly—it would be like a body devoid of the principle of vivification, inoperative and useless.

The 'CITY OF NAUVOO.' This charter I likewise, wrote, and procured, without any 'CORRUPT BARGAIN,' or nefarious PLOT AND LEAGUE,' as charged by Mr. Francis—neither did 'Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet,' as he calls him, ever see, or converse with, the leaders of either party on this subject, prior to the granting of the charters now under consideration: and I am bold to say that this city possesses no unusual or extraordinary powers—certainly none which are not possessed in common by Chicago, Springfield, Quincy, or any other city. Have not all cities the use of a county or city jail? Certainly they have and Mr. Francis knows it as well as any other man—for if he is so ignorant as that he certainly deserves expiation. Neither is the Mayor the 'final judge,' as Mr. Francis says, for any person may appeal from the decision of the Mayor or any Alderman to the Municipal Court, and from the Municipal to the Circuit Court of Hancock County, and from the Circuit to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. So all is safe yet Mr. Francis. If the City Council of Nauvoo have passed any illegal ordinances, let the party aggrieved apply to the judiciary for redress, and have the ordinances set aside—there would be no difficulty in such a case whatever. Come Mr. Francis, if you are a law abiding man, redress the grievances by due course of law, and there will be no barrier interposed. But this I presume, would not answer your party purposes in the coming election. I repeat it again—NAUVOO POSSESSES NO UNUSUAL POWERS WHATEVER, and I defy the proof to the contrary.

The 'CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS,' or MORMONS. This body is in-

corporated under the general act, and not by special grant, and possesses no power or privilege but what is common to all other churches in Illinois.

The 'UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.' This corporation is vested with such plenary powers as appertain to any other college or university in Illinois, and such only. Read Mr. Francis, and 'Let him that readeth, understand.'

GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH. As to the election of this gentleman, I alone am responsible. If there is any moral turpitude attached to it, let it be placed upon my head. I organized the military forces of this city, and the circumjacent country, like a ROMAN LEGION—a Legion with Cohorts—and Joseph Smith was duly elected Lieutenant General, which every military man knows is a reviewing, and not a commanding officer. George Washington, as Major General, was a fighting and commanding officer; but as Lieutenant General, he was the chief reviewing officer: so of all others. The peculiar organization of the Nauvoo Legion required that General Smith should be placed in his present situation as the one most appropriate. In relation to his commission there was no option with the Executive—he was bound to issue on the authenticated return of the election: and if General Smith commands all the armies of the United States by rank, (according to Mr. Francis,) so mote it be; the Legion will then take the right of the forces, and Illinois will form No. 1, of the General Grand Encampment.

The 4th section of an act for the organization and government of the Militia of this state,—approved March 2d, 1833, and now in force, reads as follows—

'Sec. 4. That there shall be one Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, and Pay Master General, to be appointed by the Commander in-Chief, to rank respectively as Colonels of Cavalry, etc. etc. So it will be seen that there was not even the 'show' of incompatibility between any two commissions. I would advise Mr. Francis to study military law before he again speaks of the incompatibility of a staff office, with an office in the line. Any military man giving such an opinion should be cashiered for incompetency.

As Quarter Master General of the State of Illinois, I issued orders to the Warden of the Penitentiary, who had the custody of the public arms, directing as equitable a distribution as possible, both of those furnished on my designation and requisition, and that of General Pearce, my predecessor; neither did I at any time order an undue proportion to the Nauvoo Legion, but positively refused to supply the full draft for which they had given bonds to the Executive, on the grounds that other parts of the state had older claims. These claims I ordered to be supplied in order of date, having at the same time a due regard to the limited supply for the General Government. Illinois should have drawn for about eighty thousand

troops, (which would have supplied all the demands of the State,) whereas, from official neglect, she has drawn for only about thirty thousand. Let this be regulated by the appropriate departments, military and semi-military, and there will be no lack of public arms—no complaining that a small draft had swallowed them up—and no feeling on this subject. There is an abundant supply of arms for the State if the proper legal steps are taken to procure them; and the public weal requires that every independent company in the State should be furnished with its full quota; and this I hope that Col. Cooley, the successor of Col. Bassett, will consummate.

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'Tis true they have not obtained any privilege but what was granted to them by the Legislature, but we are fearful they will; they have not sent a member to the House of Representatives, or to the Senate, but we are afraid they will. They have broken no law; nor violated the constitution of the State, or of the United States, but we fear they will;—and now, ye salt of Sangamo, Illinois, Missouri and elsewhere, let us kill them before they have a chance. Blow the bugle in the wilderness, sound an alarm in the citils, to arms! to arms!

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The Doctor has called upon many, as is fully proven, without authority, as their affidavits, and testimony demonstrate. As he has failed in this, we would respond to the call of Mr. Bennett, and the Sangamo Journal, for all men to come forward and testify to all that they know; we shrink not from investigation into all our acts, public or private, and are prepared to substantiate truths, and to rebut falsehoods. Delicacy has prevented us from publishing much testimony that has come before us, but if necessity requires, of course it must come out.

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FELLOW CITIZENS:—

Our names having been announced in the Wasp, as candidates for the House of Representatives, permit us to say to you gentlemen, that we decline the honor of the nominations so kindly tendered us by some of our democratic friends, always willing to serve the cause of equal rights. The democratic ticket being full, Mr. Owen and Mr. Smith being the candidates for the House of Representatives, they are democrats good and true, in their hands the people's rights will be safe. It is to the Democratic Standard we call on our friends to rally

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believe them all to be the offspring of a base and corrupt heart, and without the least shadow of truth, and further that he has used my name without my permission. I believe him to be a vile and wicked adulterous man, who pays no regard to the principles of truth or righteousness, and is unworthy the confidence of a just community. I would further state that I know of no Order in the Church which admits of a plurality of wives, and do not believe that Joseph Smith ever taught such a doctrine, and further, that my faith in the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and in Joseph Smith, is unshaken.

WILLIAM MARKS.

Nauvoo, July 26, 1842.

Mr. Bennett seems to place very much confidence in the veracity integrity and honor of the above individuals, we hope that he will now believe their testimony.

THE SANGAMO JOURNAL.

There is so much self importance in some men, that you cannot make them hear or understand, unless you hail them with a Speaking Trumpet. They seem destitute of the idea that any body but themselves, are entitled to a portion of the globe. The Sangamo Journal says that Mormons ought to be disfranchised, and their charters taken from them. By cutting out and detaching sentences, and organising ideas, and disjoining paragraphs, and putting his own construction and interpretations upon them patrician Editor makes quite a flourish of trumpets. As he seems to possess such entire confidence in Doctor Bennett's statements, though the Doctor has been proven guilty of perjury, we feel in duty bound to lay before the public a few extracts from his (Bennett's) pen, for the consideration of the public.

We take it for granted that every one knows the Journal's statement, and proceed with the extracts as follows:

"The foregoing article shows so little regard for truth, and the reasoning is so palpably fallacious, that I consider it useless to multiply many words on this subject, but, as the object and political designs of the writer are so apparent, rent, and the times so portentous, I cannot refrain from a duty which I owe both to myself, and the public.

1st. The 'NAUVOO LEGION.' This military body possesses, in the County of Hancock, the same corporate powers as appertain to the 'INVISIBLE DRAGOONS OF THE 2ND DIVISION OF ILLINOIS MILITIA,' in the counties of White, Edwards and Wabash, and no others whatever. I wrote, and procured, the charters for both corporations—they are both alike. Why does not Mr. Francis attack the *Dragoons* as well as the *Legion*? Simply because it would afford him no political capital. They are the two best military bodies in the State, and are dissimilar only in point of numbers. Both charters are perpetual and in both corporations the COURT MARTIAL, composed of the commissioned officers, constitutes the 'law-making power,' so much dreaded by Mr. Francis. The 'LOUISIANA LEGION,' and the 'ALBANY BURGESS' CORPS,' are the same kind of corporations, and are to Kentucky, Louisiana, and New York, what the *INVISIBLE DRAGOONS* are to Illinois; and nothing more. They are all effective military forces, incorporated for the purpose of more perfect discipline; and who that loves his country would object to that? None. No, not one! But the Court Martial, the 'law-making power,' of the *Nauvoo Legion* is, to Mr. Francis, like the 'Upas tree of death—he is instantly seized with Hydrophobia, and the spirit of the demoniac shows itself in every paragraph. Who ever heard of a corporation without a 'law making power? No one on earth, and none ever contemplated such an anomaly—it would be like a body devoid of the principle of vivification, inoperative and useless.

The 'CITY OF NAUVOO.' This charter I likewise, wrote, and procured, without any 'CORRUPT BARGAIN,' or 'NEFARIOUS PLOT AND LEAGUE,' as charged by Mr. Francis—neither did 'Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet,' as he calls him, ever see, or converse with, the leaders of either party on this subject, prior to the granting of the charters now under consideration: and I am bold to say that this city possesses no unusual or extraordinary powers—certainly none which are not possessed in common by Chicago, Springfield, Quincy, or any other city. Have not all cities the use of a county or city jail? Certainly they have and Mr. Francis knows it as well as any other man—for if he is so ignorant as that he certainly deserves expiation. Neither is the Mayor the 'final judge,' as Mr. Francis says, for any person may appeal from the decision of the Mayor or any Alderman to the Municipal Court, and from the Municipal to the Circuit Court of Hancock County, and from the Circuit to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. So all is safe yet Mr. Francis. If the City Council of Nauvoo have passed any illegal ordinances, let the party aggrieved apply to the judiciary for redress, and have the ordinances set aside—there would be no difficulty in such a case whatever. Come Mr. Francis, if you are a law abiding man, redress the grievances by due course of law, and there will be no barrier interposed. But this I presume, would not answer your party purposes in the coming election. I repeat it again—NAUVOO POSSESSES NO UNUSUAL POWERS WHATEVER, and I defy the proof to the contrary.

The 'CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS,' or Mormons. This body is in-

corporated under the general act, and not by special grant, and possesses no power or privilege but what is common to all other churches in Illinois.

The 'UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.' This corporation is vested with such plenary powers as appertain to any other college or university in Illinois, and such only. Read Mr. Francis, and 'Let him that readeth, understand.

GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH. As to the election of this gentleman, I alone am responsible. If there is any moral turpitude attached to it, let it be placed upon my head. I organized the military forces of this city; and the circumjacent country, like a Roman Legion—a Legion with Cohorts—and Joseph Smith was duly elected Lieutenant General, which every military man knows is a reviewing, and not a commanding officer. George Washington, as Major General, was a fighting and commanding officer; but as Lieutenant General, he was the chief reviewing officer: so of all others. The peculiar organization of the Nauvoo Legion required that General Smith should be placed in his present situation as the one most appropriate. In relation to his commission there was no option with the Executive—he was bound to issue on the authenticated return of the election; and if General Smith commands all the armies of the United States by rank, (according to Mr. Francis,) so mote it be; the Legion will then take the right of the forces; and Illinois will form No. 1, of the General Grand Encampment.

The 4th section of an act for the organization and government of the Militia of this state, approved March 2d, 1833, and now in force, reads as follows—

'Sec. 4. That there shall be one Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, and Pay Master General, to be appointed by the Commander in-Chief, to rank respectively as Colonels of Cavalry, etc. etc. So it will be seen that there was not even the 'show' of incompatibility between my two commissions. I would advise Mr. Francis to study military law before he again speaks of the incompatibility of a staff office, with an office in the line. Any military man giving such an opinion should be cashiered for incompetency.

As Quarter Master General of the State of Illinois, I issued orders to the Warden of the Penitentiary, who had the custody of the public arms, directing an equitable distribution as possible, both of those furnished on my designation and requisition, and that of General Pearce, my predecessor; neither did I at any time order an undue proportion to the Nauvoo Legion, but positively refused to supply the full draft for which they had given bonds to the Executive, on the grounds that other parts of the state had elder claims. These claims I or-

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THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 16.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, July 30, 1842.

Whole Number 16

THE WASP.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the district of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. 14-3t.

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[From the Philadelphia North American.]

OLD AMERICAN STANDARD.—Being desirous on the approach of the glorious Fourth, to taste some of the fresh and early fruits of the Revolution, I have been looking over some volumes of old newspapers. From the Philadelphia Library I obtained a file of English newspapers for 1776. In it I found a very beautiful and highly complimentary description of the American Standard of the struggling colonies. Reading the article to a few friends, I found it to be as new and instructive to them as to myself, and it was determined to publish it. One of the gentlemen said, "I now recollect that the first troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, (which was organized in 1764, and was commanded by a Revolutionary officer, the late Colonel Forrest, and which I afterwards had the honor to command) had a rattlesnake on its standard, with the motto 'Don't tread on me,' after many years' use, and laid aside; but I think I can find it, and as it has such glorious associations, we must look it up and present it to the Philadelphia Museum, since it is probably the only flag of the kind in the country."

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L—is Literal.

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TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 16.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, July 30, 1842.

Whole Number 16

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the district of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. 14-31.

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June. The Marquis of Lansdowne offered an amendment, denying the necessity of the tax, and declaring that the deficiency in revenue might be made up by a reduction of the duties on corn, timber and sugar. Lord Brougham declared his increasing conviction that the principle advanced by Lord Lansdowne was correct, and farther denounced the income tax as a weapon that should never be placed in the hands of government as a permanent source of revenue. Lord Melbourne a so supported the amendment, which, however, was rejected, 112 to 52.

In the house of Commons Sir Robert Peel announced that the Government had abandoned its intention of legislating further on the state of the Church in Scotland.

In the House of Lords on the 16th the Earl of Radnor inquired whether Government intended to do any thing for the relief of the prevalent and increasing distress. The Duke said there were measures under consideration to give relief to the manufacturing interests, and through them to the whole population. The Government did not intend to adopt any other measures.

In the Commons Sir J. Easthope's motion for leave to bring in a bill to abolish church rates was negatived, 80 to 162.

A new measure of emancipation has been introduced in the House of Commons. The purpose is to free thousands of women and children, now subjected in the mines and collieries to a servitude infinitely more rigorous, wretched and demoralizing, than ever was known in the West India islands, or in those Southern States, whose condition is so strongly denounced by the ultra philanthropists of this country. The bill, proposed by Lord Ashley on the 7th inst., met with the assent of the House, and received the cordial concurrence also of the nation. It provides that females shall be totally excluded from employment in the mines and collieries, and also all boys under thirteen years of age; that none but males above twenty-one years of age shall be admitted as engineers; and that the apprenticeship system shall not only be totally abolished, but all existing apprenticeships canceled.

THE WASP.

THURSDAY AUGUST 4, 1842.

THE ELECTION.

So far as heard from, in Hancock county the Democratic Ticket is about 900 ahead.

We regret that the poetical communication of Miss Eliza R. Snow, was received too late for an insertion in this week's paper.

WEATHER.

For the space of a few weeks we have had dry, warm weather, and then, on Friday the 20th, copious showers, which were really refreshing. The only remarkable observation in all this is, the great change from hot to cold; in 24 hours the thermometer fell 34°—from 92° to 58°. These hot snaps and cold chills are not so comfortable for health.

LUMBER.

Several rafts of pine boards, plank, scantling and shingles, from the pines in the upper Mississippi, have found a market in Nauvoo this season. We like this, because it will eventually level the price of lumber to other commodities. One big raft for the Temple and Nauvoo House, is just in; it covers but little less than an acre of surface, and contains 100,000 sawed lumber, and 16,000 cubic, or 192,000 square feet bowen timber.

Much is said latterly against the use of Calomel as medicine. The real science of medicine, like the sun under a thick cloud, is shrouded in a set of unintelligible terms, and many grope and die. We will not say that he that gives Calomel murders, nor he that takes it commits suicide, but we will say, if God and the Governor are willing, that he that uses the least medicine, lives longest, in nine cases out of ten.

THE ECHO.

Major General John C. Bennett, of the Nauvoo Legion, Master in Chancery for Hancock County; Chancellor of the University of Nauvoo; M. D. P. P. A. V. &c. &c. according to latest intelligence had gone to * * * * *

From the St. Louis Gazette.
"We perceive by a letter to the editor of the Bulletin, that Gen. Bennett, the great seceder, is about to visit the east for the purpose of publishing a "History of the Saints." As he does not state to what part of the east

he is going, we suppose he intends visiting Jerusalem, as that is the most likely place to obtain information concerning these "Saints." What a precious set of saints they are from his showing up. He says:

"The letter from Miss Brotherton, details a case of black-hearted villainy precisely similar to those of Mrs. Sarah M. Pratt, wife of Prof. Orson Pratt, and Miss Nancy Rigdon, daughter of Sidney Rigdon, as noticed in the Sangamo Journal, and hundreds of others that might be named—it speaks for itself."

We think it does. Oh, the villains, and a hundred others, only think of it. A great deal of money has been made by the sale of documents and papers, pretending to give accounts of the Latter Day Saints. Now unless Gen. B. can give some information to the proper authorities, whereby the deeds of these men can be exposed, we are entirely opposed to the publication of any books on this subject. Our country is flooded with enough of such humbugs. We want no more of them. You can scarcely pass an auction stand or pedler's case without seeing in staring colors—"Awful Disclosures," &c. Now we say again, if they have been guilty of any crimes, and Gen. B. must have been privy to the facts, he can bring them to justice by turning State's evidence."

The Gazette is entitled to our thanks for his liberality and patriotic course towards Dr. Bennett, and the Mormons. If editors generally would act thus legally and wise, such catch pennies as Bennett, Harris, and about ninety-nine others, would find their common level in their own infamy.

G. W. ROBINSON

Having noticed in the Quincy Whig of last week an article written by G. W. Robinson of this place stating that he does not consider himself any longer a member of this church, that the church will not allow him to withdraw; and that certain scandalous attacks have been made against him by the saints; for what he knows not, except it is to make a scape goat of him to carry away their sins—the sins of whom he has not said. We would briefly reply to his remarks.

In the first place we would state that we have no such law or statute prohibiting persons withdrawing from the church; but believe that all men are free and can do as they please, so Mr. Robinson will learn that he is in no bondage in this respect. In regard to the scandalous attacks that have been made against him and others we would state that if telling the truth is scandal we are verily guilty.

Mr. Robinson is not so ignorant of these things as he would represent, and if he would have been content to have let the exposure rest where his delinquencies were practiced, we should not have let the matter go farther, but as he has made a parade before the public and thrown out certain innuendoes, pertaining to the people in this place, we publish the following:—

I, CARLOS GRANGER, Do hereby Certify, that in the Spring of 1840, I bought a quantity of land of Geo. W. Robinson, and paid him at sundry times Four hundred and Eleven Dollars leaving a residue of \$39 unpaid. Having ascertained that said Robinson had sold the same tract of land to sundry persons, and received payment therefor, I tendered him the money remaining due to said Robinson, and demanded a Deed according to the stipulations of the Bond. He refused to take the \$39 and comply with the Bond. He has also cut and pillaged a large quantity of timber on the land since he sold it. In fine I believe him to be a dishonest man. I further state that I am not a Mormon, nor ever have been, but am friendly to them.

CARLOS GRANGER.

CERTIFICATE OF HORACE S. ELDRIDGE.

Having been called upon to state circumstances connected with a contract between Geo. W. Robinson and myself, I now submit such facts as occur to my mind. Somewhere about the month of November, 1839, Geo. W. Robinson came to my house, in the vicinity of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana; I told him I designed moving to Nauvoo—was desirous to be near the City—enjoy their privileges of meetings, as well as the comforts of country life. He informed me that he could suit me in a place. A bargain was struck and I paid him over \$300 in hand, and was to have possession of the place on my arrival in Nauvoo, and upon my arrival ascertained that he had previously sold the same

premises to Mr. Granger, and partly received the pay. Consequently my money was gone, and I had no place, and this was not all, the title bond that he made and gave me was esteemed defective, I was therefore left to do the best I could under the circumstances, either to enter into a suit at law or take-up with such terms as he might prescribe. And by my importunities and the influence of my friends, I effected a settlement as I thought greatly to the prejudice of my interest.

HORACE S. ELDRIDGE.

In regard to his being a scape goat to carry the sins of others, we think that he will do pretty well if he is able to carry his own sins without fainting. We neither want Bennett to sacrifice a lamb, nor do we want a goat to carry our sins into the wilderness, we are ready to atone for our own sins and to answer for our own transgressions. We further hope that all other goats that are in our midst will pack up their sins and walk, but if when they get away they should try to persuade the public that they are somebody's else sins and not their own that they are packing, we may give the public information relative to the matter.

The Editor of the Quincy Whig will confer a favor by copying the foregoing.

DO YOU HEAR THAT?

Out of the way, as Cesar said, for we are now ready to walk through the State Sap Sucker of the Sangamo Journal, like a potion of quicksilver. We shall devote a special portion of time to his dishonor—Earl Francis filthy Sangamo Journal, Esq. If a chemical operation will have any effect upon such a corrupt hearted nasty scavenger, we will boil him out in water and ashes, until he will look like a stuffed pig for roasting.

He shall receive full pay for the ungodly calumnies, and cart loads of abuse he has so gratuitously heaped upon the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. They have never injured him, while he has strove with all his might, to create an excitement large enough, and hot enough, and hellish enough, to exterminate them from ——— fill the blank to suit yourself, coward, dastard, shirtfull of mud and frogspawn.

Your sins and speculations stick up so much like a hog's bristles, that you cannot hide your natural propensities for baseness. While Doctor Bennett seemed honest, and by great exertion was screened from exposure, you could peep through your eyebrows and seek an occasion to dip your Tartarian pen in the venom of the damned for a sly dash—but the moment Bennett uncaps his big cylinder of wretchedness and ruin, and vomits his bile into your lap, what a disinterested patriot! what a pattern saint! what a noble companion! Well, be it so; for, were we to sweep the globe with a whisk broom, or rake the other place with a fine tooth comb, we could not find two fitter aids to stand, sit, or run on the right and left of the Devil. *Par nobile fratrum.*

It may be well enough hereafter to establish a new order of knighthood and heraldry for the benefit of Bennett and Francis, whose coat of arms shall be a pumpkin, with Bennett's head coming out of one end and Francis's at the other; labelled:—(for Bennett,) no more sin—(for Francis,) no duties on molasses. Two fools met.



LOOK YONDER!

In the great days of persecuting the Mormons in Missouri, the New England devotees of sectarian prejudices could wink at all those horrid scenes of barbarity, with a significant nod of good enough for them:—Wonder what kind of a grace they will display in a civil and religious point of view, at the plunderings, insults to women, and imprisonment of men in Rhode Island, for attempting to enjoy the right of free suffrage!

A dog may bark when an old horse paces, But children should not tear each other's faces.

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June. The Marquis of Lansdowne offered an amendment, denying the necessity of the tax, and declaring that the deficiency in revenue might be made up, by a reduction of the duties on corn, timber and sugar. Lord Brougham declared his increasing conviction that the principle advanced by Lord Lansdowne was correct, and farther denounced the income tax as a weapon that should never be placed in the hands of government as a permanent source of revenue. Lord Melbourne so supported the amendment, which, however, was rejected, 112 to 52.

In the house of Commons Sir Robert Peel announced that the Government had abandoned its intention of legislating further on the state of the Church in Scotland.

In the House of Lords on the 16th the Earl of Radnor inquired whether Government intended to do any thing for the relief of the prevalent and increasing distress. The Duke said there were measures under consideration to give relief to the manufacturing interests, and through them to the whole population. The Government did not intend to adopt any other measures.

In the Commons Sir J. Easthope's motion for leave to bring in a bill to abolish church rates was negatived, 80 to 162.

A new measure of emancipation has been introduced in the House of Commons. The purpose is to free thousands of women and children, now subjected in the mines and collieries to a servitude infinitely more rigorous, wretched and demoralizing, than ever was known in the West India islands, or in those Southern States, whose condition is so strongly denounced by the ultra-philanthropists of this country. The bill, proposed by Lord Ashley on the 7th inst., met with the assent of the House, and received the cordial concurrence also of the nation. It provides that females shall be totally excluded from employment in the mines and collieries, and also all boys under thirteen years of age; that none but males above twenty-one years of age shall be admitted as engineers; and that the apprenticeship system shall not only be totally abolished, but all existing apprenticeships canceled.

THE WASP.

THURSDAY AUGUST 4, 1842.

THE ELECTION.

So far as heard from, in Hancock county the Democratic Ticket is about 900 ahead.

We regret that the poetical communication of Miss Eliza R. Snow, was received too late for an insertion in this week's paper.

WEATHER.

For the space of a few weeks we have had dry, warm weather, and then, on Friday the 29th, copious showers, which were really refreshing. The only remarkable observation in 24 hours the thermometer fell 34°—from 92° to 58°. These hot snaps and cold chills are not so comfortable for health.

LUMBER.

Several rafts of pine boards, plank, scantling and shingles, from the pineries on the upper Mississippi, have found a market in Nauvoo this season. We like this, because it will eventually level the price of lumber to other commodities. Our big raft for the Temple and Nauvoo House, is just in; it covers but little less than an acre of surface, and contains 100,000 sawed lumber, and 16,000 cubic, or 192,000 square feet hewn timber.

Much is said latterly against the use of Calomel as medicine. The real science of medicine, like the sun under a thick cloud, is shrouded in a set of unentelligible terms, and many grope and die. We will not say that he that gives Calomel murders, nor he that takes it commits suicide, but we will say, if God and the Governor are willing, that he that uses the last medicine, lives longest, in nine cases out of ten.

THE ECHO.

Major General John C. Bennett, of the Nauvoo Legion, Master in Chancery for Hancock County; Chancellor of the University of Nauvoo; M. D. P. A. V. &c. &c. according to latest intelligence had gone to

From the St. Louis Gazette.

"We perceive by a letter to the editor of the Bulletin, that Gen. Bennett, the great seceder, is about to visit the east for the purpose of publishing a "History of the Saints." As he does not state to what part of the east

he is going, we suppose he intends visiting Jerusalem, as that is the most likely place to obtain information concerning these "Saints." What a precious set of saints they are from his showing up. He says:

"The letter from Miss Brotherton, details a case of black-hearted villainy precisely similar to those of Mrs. Sarah M. Pratt, wife of Prof. Orson Pratt, and Miss Nancy Rigdon, daughter of Sidney Rigdon, as noticed in the Sangamo Journal, and hundreds of others that might be named—it speaks for itself."

We think it does. Oh, the villains! and a hundred others, only think of it. A great deal of money has been made by the sale of documents and papers, pretending to give accounts of the Latter Day Saints. Now unless Gen. B. can give some information to the proper authorities, whereby the deeds of these men can be exposed, we are entirely opposed to the publication of any books on this subject. Our country is flooded with enough of such humbugs. We want no more of them. You can scarcely pass an auction stand or pedler's case without seeing in staring colors—"Awful Disclosures," &c. Now we say again, if they have been guilty of any crimes, and Gen. B. must have been privy to the facts, he can bring them to justice by turning State's evidence."

The Gazette is entitled to our thanks for his liberality and patriotic course towards Dr. Bennett, and the Mormons. If editors generally would act thus legally and wisely, such catch pennies as Bennett, Harris, and about ninety-nine others, would find their common level in their own infamy.

G. W. ROBINSON

Having noticed in the Quincy Whig of last week an article written by G. W. Robinson of this place stating that he does not consider himself any longer a member of this church, that the church will not allow him to withdraw; and that certain scandalous attacks have been made against him by the saints; for what he knows not, except it is to make a scape goat of him to carry away their sins—the sins of whom he has not said. We would briefly reply to his remarks.

In the first place we would state that we have no such law or statute prohibiting persons withdrawing from the church; but believe that all men are free and can do as they please, so Mr. Robinson will learn that he is in no bondage in this respect. In regard to the scandalous attacks that have been made against him and others we would state that if telling the truth is scandal we are verily guilty.

Mr. Robinson is not so ignorant of these things as he would represent, and if he would have been content to have let the exposure rest where his delinquencies were practiced, we should not have let the matter gone farther, but as he has made a parade before the public and thrown out certain innuendoes, pertaining to the people in this place, we publish the following:—

I, CARLOS GRANGER, Do hereby Certify, that in the Spring of 1840, I bought a quantity of land of Geo. W. Robinson, and paid him at sundry times Four hundred and Eleven Dollars leaving a residue of \$39 unpaid. Having ascertained that said Robinson had sold the same tract of land to sundry persons, and received payment therefor, I tendered him the money remaining due to said Robinson, and demanded a Deed according to the stipulations of the Bond. He refused to take the \$39 and comply with the Bond. He has also cut and pillaged a large quantity of timber on the land since he sold it. In fine I believe him to be a dishonest man I further state that I am not a Mormon, nor ever have been, but am friendly to them.

CARLOS GRANGER.

CERTIFICATE OF HORACE S. ELDRIDGE.

Having been called upon to state circumstances connected with a contract between Geo. W. Robinson and myself, I now submit such facts as occur to my mind. Somewhere about the month of November, 1839, Geo. W. Robinson came to my house, in the vicinity of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana; I told him I designed moving to Nauvoo—was desirous to be near the City—enjoy their privileges of meetings, as well as the comforts of country life. He informed me that he could suit me in a place. A bargain was struck and I paid him over \$300 in hand, and was to have possession of the place on my arrival in Nauvoo, and upon my arrival ascertained that he had previously sold the same

premises to Mr. Granger, and partly received the pay. Consequently my money was gone, and I had no place, and this was not all, the title bond that he made and gave me was esteemed defective, I was therefore left to do the best I could under the circumstances, either to enter into a suit at law or take up with such terms as he might prescribe. And by my importunities and the influence of my friends, I effected a settlement as I thought greatly to the prejudice of my interest.

HORACE S. ELDRIDGE.

In regard to his being a scape goat to carry the sins of others, we think that he will do pretty well if he is able to carry his own sins without flinching. We neither want Bennett to sacrifice a lamb, nor do we want a goat to carry our sins into the wilderness, we are ready to atone for our own sins and to answer for our own transgressions. We further hope that all other goats that are in our midst will pack up their sins and walk, but if when they get away they should try to persuade the public that they are somebody's else sins and not their own that they are packing, we may give the public information relative to the matter.

The Editor of the Quincy Whig will confer a favor by copying the foregoing.

DO YOU HEAR THAT?

Out of the way, as Cesar said, for we are now ready to walk through the State Sap Sucker of the Sangamo Journal, like a potion of quicksilver. We shall devote a special portion of time to his dis-honor—Earl Francis filthy Sangamo Journal, Esq. If a chemical operation will have any effect upon such a corrupt hearted nasty scavenger, we will boil him out in water and ashes, until he will look like a stuffed pig for roasting.

He shall receive full pay for the ungodly calumnies, and cart loads of abuse he has so gratuitously heaped upon the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. They have never injured him, while he has strove with all his might, to create an excitement large enough, and hot enough, and hellish enough, to exterminate them from ——— fill the blank to suit yourself, coward, dastard, shirtfull of mud and frogspawn.

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LOOK YONDER!

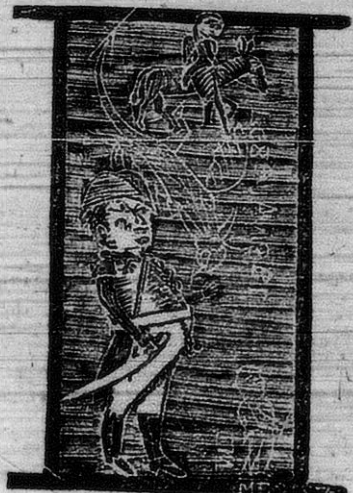
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As the Sangamo Jack Ass, or perhaps we should more politely say, the state sap sucker, has a great influence in family as well as state affairs, Bennetts friends solicit his co-operation in getting the disclosures to the said runaway Bennett, or else getting the said Bennett to the disclosures, for the above reward, and thereby help fill a niche in his bust, and smooth a knob on the man, which the poets have forgotten to sing, and the prophets did not foretell. Eds. please copy.

COWITCH.

BENNETT.

The following from the Missouri Reporter, shows Bennett's decline in the western market. It is reported that Greenbush N. Y. has to be smutted with his dust among other unfortunate places.

"THE MORMONS.—We understand that General Bennett, formerly of the Nauvoo Legion, is now in this city, with the intention of making such disclosures as will show what part Jo Smith, the Mormon Prophet, took in the recent attempt to assassinate ex-Governor Boggs, of this State. Gen. Bennett, Sidney Rigdon, and Gen. Robinson have lately quarrelled with Jo Smith, and have since publicly charged him with the perpetration of the grossest frauds and crimes. If the Mormon Prophet has really been guilty of the offences now imputed to him, we sincerely trust that he will meet with condign punishment. We must confess, however, that we place no great confidence in the statements of Bennett, Rigdon & Co. They have been active and prominent men at Nauvoo, and must have been aware of any villanies which may have been practised by the Prophet for a number of years. They have remained silent during all that period, and suffered their leader to impose upon his deluded followers without making known to them how grossly they were deceived. If Bennett had appeared before the public under more favorable circumstances, we might have been induced to give some credit to his pretended disclosures. He has been ruled out of the Church of the Saints, and stripped of his power and office, and it may be that he is now endeavoring to glut his revenge upon the Prophet.

From the Norwalk (Ct.) Gazette, we take the following elegant extracts of letters to the Editor:

"It is an acknowledge fact here among our best citizens, that there is not a worse clan than this same Mormon clan. Lying, profane swearing, intemperance (for Joe himself is a drunkard) stealing, are among the characteristics of Joe Smith and Sidney Rigdon's Latter Day Saints.

It is true they preach up their morality, honesty and temperance; talk of their black list, on which they publish the names of Mormon villains—refer you to their book of covenants for their excellent precepts, and pretend to be the salt of the earth and the salvation of the world, while perhaps they have an eye on a valuable horse or some other fine piece of property, and if they cannot convince you that that horse belongs to the prophet, perhaps, like the Dutchman's pigs, he may come up missing. This is no fiction.

For many miles around Nauvoo, (for I have traveled the country over,) fine horses, oxen, cows, wearing apparel from the wash and bedding, have not only been missing, but been recovered from these saints of the last days; but if they succeed in getting into Nauvoo with their plunder before their arrest, the chase may as well be given up first as last, for no trace of property can be found.

Joe and his friend Rigdon, recently rode out of Nauvoo into the country, and Joe returned solitary and alone. The Mormons inquired eagerly—Where is Sidney? The prophet informed them, that as they were journeying, it came to pass that two angels met them and took Sidney up to heaven, and that on a certain day he would return again to the promised city. The time came and Sid-

came also, and brought with him the manuscript book of Abraham of old.

I am informed that Joe asserts that the same angels that accompanied Rigdon to heaven, will soon call for him, giving him only time to translate the book of Abraham before he goes. He has called on his followers for seven thousand dollars before the angel calls for him.

The villain that thus slanders any portion of community, will lie, steal and murder; and the editor who is base enough to publish such awful calumny and fuel for persecution, is a more contemptible knave, coward and pestiferous assassin, than the writer. No disguise! all here, Nauvoo and the Mormons! Rigdon and Smith, law, gospel, courts, Judges, Governor and State! No claw off this time! stick to your lies, and we will rest upon the truth! Sink away towards hell, and we will rise up towards heaven! Blessed is the peace-maker; but offences will come, and we unto him by whom they come!

What land is that where clocks are made?

And lying is a common trade?

Where priests with blue laws, slick as grease,

All shear the flocks, and keep the fleece?

That's old Connecticut.

* * Owing to a disappointment of paper we were unable to issue the Wasp on Saturday last. The extra, however, supplies the place and serves all further apology. The date on our first page should be Thursday Aug. 4, 1842.

Short stories and long friends;

For little lacks, and great ends.

For the Wasp.

In looking over the Sangamo Journal of July 22d, 1842, I find an extract from a piece of mine published some time ago, in the Times and Seasons, calling on the people to search the public dockets, that they might learn the amount of crime committed by the Mormons. J. C. Bennett comes out and gives extracts from the dockets of Hancock, Adams, and McDonough counties, setting forth seven arrests of what he calls Mormons, three of whom were committed, according to his statement.

I would just say to the public that some of those rated in Dr. Bennett's extract, never were Mormons, their names are not on the Church Record, and as to the others I believe they were all cut off from the church long ago, you will see the names of some of them published in the Times and Seasons of Dec. 15th 1840. Does the very pious Doctor think that he can make the world believe that we are responsible for the acts of wicked men like himself whom we have cut off from our society, if so, we are accountable for all the Doctor's doings, his perjuries, his lyings, his fornications, his adulteries and (if reports are true) his murders of many infants. We will have a black catalogue of crimes to answer for, if we have to shoulder all J. C. Bennett's wickedness from lead after we cut him off from the Church—folly! folly! The Doctor thought he had fired a tremendous gun, but it is only a flash in the pan, like all his big doings.

W. LAW.

For the Wasp.

Inasmuch as the Sangamo Journal has called upon me to come out and make an expose against Joseph Smith; this is to certify that I know nothing derogatory to the character of Joseph Smith, neither in a religious or a moral point of view; and that Doctor Bennett and the Journal used my name without my knowledge or consent; and further that I believe Doctor Bennett to be a bad man and unworthy of public confidence.

HENRY MARKS.

Nauvoo, July 28, 1842.

MOBOCRACY.—We received information from Warrenton on yesterday of an outrage committed on two men, travelling on foot, on the river road, near the town of Marthasville, in Warren county Mo. We give the particulars as detailed to us. The persons above named were travelling, as they said, for the purpose of employment, and stopped to recruit their vigor, when eight or nine men calling themselves regulators, came upon them, and from some suspicious circumstances suspecting them of being enemies to the good order of society, and fearing their intention was to commit some outrage, they were taken to the woods, and there tied hand and foot, to a tree, and their backs lacerated severely. One of the men is now under the care of a doctor; the other is missing, and is

supposed to be dead, or spirited away. One of the regulators, so called, has been arrested and recognized by the sufferer; and will undergo a judicial investigation. We omit any comment, at present, as the above particulars were detailed by the sufferer, and are ex parte. There has been a great excitement in Warren county ever since Dr. Jones was assassinated, and we fear it will end in bad consequences.

We understand that the man under the Doctor looks to be an intelligent, decent man, and if it turns out that they were innocent, it will put a stop to any further proceedings of this kind in that vicinity, as there are probably honorable men concerned. When they find they have inflicted punishment on an innocent man their feelings will recoil, and they will be content, in future, to await the slow but more certain justice of the law.—[St. Charles Advertiser.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.—At Ennis, on the 8th, a mob consisting of some thousands of persons, attacked the corn store and mill of the Messrs. Bannatyne, of Ennis, for the purpose of taking provision out of them.

A letter from Galway, dated June 14th, says: "Nothing can exceed the dreadful excitement here at present, in consequence of the high price of provisions. During the whole of yesterday the town was perambulated by large bodies of fishermen, laborers, women and boys.

There was scarcely a store in the town in which potatoes were thought to be kept, that was not broken open. The military and police were called out to check the people, but were obliged by overwhelming numbers to retreat to their respective barracks.

Steamboat Explosion upon the St.

Lawrence, and dreadful loss of life.—The high pressure steamer Shamrock, while running between Montreal and Kingston, U. C., 9th inst., when between Lachine and Pointe Claire, burst her boiler, her bows were blown out, and she went down headforemost. There were one hundred and twenty persons on board at the time, forty-five were taken up unhurt, by barges in tow of the steamer; eighteen wounded were taken up and conveyed to the Montreal hospital, one of whom died during the amputation of his legs, and fifty-four remained unaccounted for. The passengers were English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants, were of a superior order, and had much money with them. The English were supposed to be the greatest sufferers, as they were mostly in the fore part of the boat.

The captain was the last person to leave the wreck, and saved the life of a passenger as he came ashore. The stern floated the next day, when the cabin was burst open, and the corpse of a female drawn out.—Courier.

PENILESS.—The N. Y. Express says—Up to the 17th of May it was ascertained that 10,000 emigrants had not one shilling each left on his arrival. But as a set off to this, we may mention that a widow woman with three children arrived in one of the ships, and had \$10,000 about her person.

An editor is like a caterpillar—he is always busy—always cater-ing for the public. Corporal Streeter didn't say this.—[Pic.

We will alter that. Why is an editor like a caterpillar? Because he caters for his columns.

An Ordinance, to amend an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance organizing the Nauvoo Legion, passed Feb. 3d, 1841.

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That the Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion shall not be required to act as the president of any Court Martial, or of the Legion; also, that he may add to his staff a Chief Chaplain, with the rank of Colonel.

Sec. 2. That officers may be elected without being nominated by the court Martial, and that all vacancies shall be filled by lawful elections, and not by granting Brevet commissions.

Sec. 3. That the General officers may appoint such officers in their respective staffs as may be in conformity with the rules and regulations of the United States Army.

Sec. 4. That so much of the 3d section of the Ordinance, organizing the Nauvoo Legion, approved Feb. 3d, 1841, as authorizes the Major General to act as the Secretary of the Court Martial and Legion, and Adjutant, and Inspector General, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary heretofore enacted.

Passed July 12, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance, in relation to writs of Habeas Corpus."

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That no Citizen of this City shall be taken out of the City, by any writ, without the privilege of investigation before the Municipal Court, and the benefit of a writ of Habeas Corpus, as granted in the sixteenth section of the charter of this City.

Be it understood that this ordinance is enacted for the protection of the citizens of this City, that they may in all cases have the right of trial in this City, and not be subjected to illegal process by their enemies.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.—Passed July 5, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An ordinance authorizing the publication of additional laws and ordinances.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That all laws and ordinances passed by the City Council, until the laws are printed, be inserted in the book that is now being printed, all ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.—Passed July 12, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

Head Quarters, Nauvoo Legion, }

City of Nauvoo, Aug. 2, 1842. }

The officers of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to assemble at the Office of Gen. H. Smith, on Saturday the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing and considering the report of the committee of revision of the laws of the Legion, and electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the cashiering of John C. Bennett. By order of

JOSEPH SMITH,

Lieut. General.

WILSON LAW, Brevet Major General.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line,—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Spermin, Olive, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermilion, French Ultramarine, Chrome Green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, coppers, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window glass of all sizes, salacra us, putty, spices glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand. Store on water street above Davis' Hot I.

A. T. TERRELL.

July 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills; two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever,—for sale by.

July 23, 1842.

A. T. TERRELL.

BEESWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by (16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

District Court of the United States, } within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of Aaron B. Sturges of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Aaron B. Sturges of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 23rd of June a. d. 1842.

TRUMBULL & BASSETT, Solicitors for pet.

Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. no 15-2w.

As the Sangamo Jack Ass, or perhaps we should more politely say, the state sap sucker, has a great influence in family as well as state affairs, Bennetts friends solicit his co-operation in getting the disclosures to the said runaway Bennett, or else getting the said Bennett to the disclosures, for the above reward, and thereby help fill a niche in his bust, and smooth a knob on the man, which the poets have forgotten to sing, and the prophets did not foretell. Eds. please copy.

COWITCH.

BENNETT.

The following from the Missouri Reporter, shows Bennett's decline in the western market. It is reported that Greenbush N. Y. has to be smutted with his dust among other unfortunate places.

"THE MORMONS.—We understand that General Bennett, formerly of the Nauvoo Legion, is now in this city, with the intention of making such disclosures as will show what part Jo Smith, the Mormon Prophet, took in the recent attempt to assassinate ex-Governor Boggs, of this State. Gen. Bennett, Sidney Rigdon, and Gen. Robinson have lately quarreled with Jo Smith, and have since publicly charged him with the perpetration of the grossest frauds and crimes. If the Mormon Prophet has really been guilty of the offences now imputed to him, we sincerely trust that he will meet with condign punishment. We must confess, however, that we place no great confidence in the statements of Bennett, Rigdon & Co. They have been active and prominent men at Nauvoo, and must have been aware of any villanies which may have been practised by the Prophet for a number of years. They have remained silent during all that period, and suffered their leader to impose upon his deluded followers without making known to them how grossly they were deceived. If Bennett had appeared before the public under more favorable circumstances, we might have been induced to give some credit to his pretended disclosures. He has been ruled out of the Church of the Saints, and stripped of his power and office, and it may be that he is now endeavoring to glut his revenge upon the Prophet.

From the Norwalk (Ct.) Gazette, we take the following elegant extracts of letters to the Editor:

"It is an acknowledged fact here among our best citizens, that there is not a worse clan than this same Mormon clan. Lying, profane swearing, intemperance (for Joe himself is a drunkard) & dealing, are among the characteristics of Joe Smith and Sidney Rigdon's Latter Day Saints.

It is true they preach up their morality, honesty and temperance; talk of their black list, on which they publish the names of Mormon villains—refer you to their book of covenants for their excellent precepts, and pretend to be the salt of the earth and the salvation of the world, while perhaps they have an eye on a valuable horse or some other fine piece of property, and if they cannot convince you that, that horse belongs to the prophet, perhaps, like the Dutchman's pigs, he may come up missing. This is no fiction.

For many miles around Nauvoo, (for I have traveled the country over,) fine horses, oxen, cows, wearing apparel from the wash and bedding, have not only been missing, but been recovered from these saints of the last days; but if they succeed in getting into Nauvoo with their plunder before their arrest, the chase may as well be given up first as last, for no trace of property can be found.

Joe and his friend Rigdon, recently rode out of Nauvoo into the country, and Joe returned solitary and alone. The Mormons inquired eagerly—Where is Sidney? The prophet informed them, that as they were journeying, it came to pass that two angels met them and took Sidney up to heaven, and that on a certain day he would return again to the promised city. The time came and Sid,

came also, and brought with him the manuscript book of Abraham of old.

I am informed that Joe asserts that the same angels that accompanied Rigdon to heaven, will soon call for him, giving him only time to translate the book of Abraham before he goes. He has called on his followers for seven thousand dollars before the angel calls for him.

The villain that thus slanders any portion of community, will lie, steal and murder; and the editor who is base enough to publish such awful calumny and fuel for persecution, is a more contemptible knave, coward and pestilential assassin, than the writer. No disguise! all here, Nauvoo and the Mormons! Rigdon and Smith, law, gospel, courts, Judges, Governor and State! No claw off this time! stick to your lies, and we will rest upon the truth! Sink away towards hell, and we will rise up towards heaven! Blessed is the peace-maker; but offences will come, and we unto him by whom they come!

What land is that where clocks are made?
And lying is a common trade?
Where priests with blue laws, slick as grease,
All shear the flocks, and keep the fleece?
That's old Connecticut.

"* Owing to a disappointment of paper we were unable to issue the Wasp on Saturday last. The extra, however, supplies the place and serves all further apology. The date on our first page should be Thursday Aug. 4, 1842.

Short stories and long friends;
For little lacks, and great ends.

For the Wasp.

In looking over the Sangamo Journal of July 22d, 1842, I find an extract from a piece of mine published some time ago, in the Times and Seasons, calling on the people to search the public dockets, that they might learn the amount of crime committed by the Mormons. J. C. Bennett comes out and gives extracts from the dockets of Hancock, Adams, and McDonough counties, setting forth seven arrests of what he calls Mormons, three of whom were committed, according to his statement.

I would just say to the public that some of those rated in Dr. Bennett's extract, never were Mormons, their names are not on the Church Record, and as to the others I believe they were all cut off from the church long ago, you will see the names of some of them published in the Times and Seasons of Dec. 15th 1840. Does the very pious Doctor think that he can make the world believe that we are responsible for the acts of wicked men like himself whom we have cut off from our society, if so, we are accountable for all the Doctor's doings, his perjuries, his lyings, his falsehoods, his calumnies and (in reports are true) his murders of many infants. We will have a black catalogue of crimes to answer for, if we have to shoulder all J. C. Bennett's wickedness from lead after we cut him off from the Church—folly! folly! The Doctor thought he had fired a tremendous gun, but it is only a flash in the pan, like all his big doings.

W. LAW.

For the Wasp.

Inasmuch as the Sangamo Journal has called upon me to come out and make an expose against Joseph Smith: this is to certify that I know nothing derogatory to the character of Joseph Smith, neither in a religious or a moral point of view; and that Doctor Bennett and the Journal used my name without my knowledge or consent; and further that I believe Doctor Bennett to be a bad man and unworthy of public confidence.

HENRY MARES.

Nauvoo, July 28, 1842.

MOBILITY.—We received information from Warrenton on yesterday of an outrage committed on two men, travelling on foot, on the river road, near the town of Marthasville, in Warren county Mo. We give the particulars as detailed to us. The persons above named were travelling, as they said, for the purpose of employment, and stopped to recruit their vigor, when eight or nine men calling themselves regulators, came upon them, and from some suspicious circumstances suspecting them of being enemies to the good order of society, and fearing their intention was to commit some outrage, they were taken to the woods, and there tied hand and foot, to a tree, and their backs lacerated severely. One of the men is now under the care of a doctor; the other is missing, and is

supposed to be dead, or spirited away. One of the regulators, so called, has been arrested and recognized by the sufferer; and will undergo a judicial investigation. We omit any comment, at present, as the above particulars were detailed by the sufferer, and are ex parte. There has been a great excitement in Warren county ever since Dr. Jones was assassinated, and we fear it will end in bad consequences.

We understand that the man under the Doctor looks to be an intelligent, decent man, and it turns out that they were innocent, it will put a stop to any further proceedings of this kind in that vicinity, as there are probably honorable men concerned. When they find they have inflicted punishment on an innocent man their feelings will recoil, and they will be content, in future to await the slow but more certain justice of the law.—[St. Charles Advertiser.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.—At Ennis, on the 8th, a mob consisting of some thousands of persons, attacked the corn store and mill of the Messrs. Bannatyne, of Ennis, for the purpose of taking provision out of them.

A letter from Galway, dated June 14th, says: "Nothing can exceed the dreadful excitement here at present, in consequence of the high price of provisions. During the whole of yesterday the town was perambulated by large bodies of fishermen, laborers, women and boys.

There was scarcely a store in the town in which potatoes were thought to be kept, that was not broken open. The military and police were called out to check the people, but were obliged by overwhelming numbers to retreat to their respective barracks.

Steamboat Explosion upon the St. Lawrence, and dreadful loss of life.—

The high pressure steamer Shamrock, while running between Montreal and Kingston, U. C., 9th inst., when between Lachine and Pointe Claire, burst her boiler, her bows were blown out, and she went down headforemost. There were one hundred and twenty persons on board at the time, forty-five were taken up unhurt, by barges in tow of the steamer; eighteen wounded were taken up and conveyed to the Montreal hospital, one of whom died during the amputation of his legs, and fifty-four remained unaccounted for. The passengers were English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants, were of a superior order, and had much money with them. The English were supposed to be the greatest sufferers, as they were mostly in the fore part of the boat.

The captain was the last person to leave the wreck, and saved the life of a passenger as he swam a shore. The stern floated the next day, when the cabin was hauled up, and the body of a female drawn out.—Courier.

PENILESS.—The N. Y. Express says—Up to the 17th of May it was ascertained that 10,000 emigrants had not one shilling each left on his arrival. But as a set off to this, we may mention that a widow woman with three children arrived in one of the ships, and had \$10,000 about her person.

An editor is like a caterpillar—he is always busy—always cater-ing for the public. Corporal Streeter didn't say this.—[Pic.

We will alter that. Why is an editor like a caterpillar? Because he caters for his columns.

An Ordinance, to amend an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance organizing the Nauvoo Legion, passed Feb. 3d, 1841.

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That the Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion shall not be required to act as the president of any Court Martial, or of the Legion; also, that he may add to his staff a Chief Chaplain, with the rank of Colonel.

Sec. 2. That officers may be elected without being nominated by the court Martial, and that all vacancies shall be filled by lawful elections, and not by granting Brevet commissions.

Sec. 3. That the General officers may appoint such officers in their respective staffs as may be in conformity with the rules and regulations of the United States Army.

Sec. 4. That so much of the 3d section of the Ordinance organizing the Nauvoo Legion, approved Feb. 3d, 1841, as authorizes the Major General to act as the Secretary of the Court Martial and Legion, and Adjutant, and Inspector General, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary heretofore enacted.

Passed July 12, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance, in relation to writs of Habeas Corpus."

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That no Citizen of this City shall be taken out of the City, by any writ, without the privilege of investigation before the Municipal Court, and the benefit of a writ of Habeas Corpus, as granted in the seventeenth section of the charter of this City.

Be it understood that this ordinance is enacted for the protection of the citizens of this City, that they may in all cases have the right of trial in this City, and not be subjected to illegal process by their enemies.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.—Passed July 5, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An ordinance authorizing the publication of additional laws and ordinances.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That all laws and ordinances passed by the City Council, until the laws are printed, be inserted in the book that is now being printed, all ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.—Passed July 12, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

Head Quarters, Nauvoo Legion, }
City of Nauvoo, Aug. 2, 1842. }

The officers of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to assemble at the Office of Gen. H. Smith, on Saturday the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing and considering the report of the committee of revision of the laws of the Legion, and electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the cashiering of John C. Bennett. By order of

JOSEPH SMITH,

Lieut. General.

WILSON LAW, Brevet Major General.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Spermaceti, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Lytharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, saleratus, putty, spices, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, resin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and carthartic lozenges, are constantly on hand. Store on water street above Davis' Hotel.

A. T. TERRELL.

July, 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills: two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever.—for sale by,

July 23, 1842.

A. T. TERRELL.

BEESWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by (16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of Aaron B. Sturges of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Aaron B. Sturges of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 23rd of June a. d. 1842

TRUMBULL & BASSETT, Solicitors for pet.
Attest: James F. Owings, clerk no 15-2w.

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LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING In the Post Office at Nauvoo Hancock county Illinois, July 1st 1842, which, if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the Post Office department, as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised, or they may not get them.

H Alexander	A Hay
Thos Alister	Caroline E Hubbard
Miles Anderson	Saml Hamer 2
T O Angel	N Higgins
Thos Arthur	L S Hallister
Adolphus Allen	J Hunter
J K Allen	W W Hay
Wm Allen	Jacob Hess
George Beebe	W Hunt
C Baldwin	3 R Hubbard
J G Bently	G W Harris
N Boscow	2 H B Hayt
Albert Brown	E Heaton
A or B Adams	J Hooper
I Barlow	Noah Hubbard
S Blackledge	A C Hodge
R Brasher	Isaac Higbee
J Bullard	I H Haskinson
Jos Baily	R Hill
John Fair	Geo Hubbard
C Biddlecome	Peter Haws
Jane Black	Mr Hemmeck
N. Bliss	Saml James
E Bass jr	Wm Jones
J Bates	Hiram Jackson
J Blackhurst	Harry Jacobs
H Bradford	John S Johnson
C Butler	David Jones
P G Boman	Ed Johnston
Wm Batson	J W Johnston
B Clark	J W Jenkins
J Carter	Elizabeth Jones
G Coltrin	Benj Johnson
S A Carlisle	Thos Sher Jackson 2
Thos Clayton	mary Kelsey
J Craghton	Easton Kelsey
C Harless	R Kinnamon
Wm Campion	Westly Knights
H C Connor	Margaret Kington
Jas Carroll	Charisley Klepper
Walter Crun	Hynam Hoil
John Cams	W Luce
W Chapman	D B Lamorowx
W B Corfit	Mariah Lane
Chas Chapman	John Loveless
J B Day	Ed Little
Elizabeth Durfee	L M Lyman
John Davis	Andrew Lytle
E B Davis	T Leonard
Miss Elizabeth Davis	S McLenathan
C R Dana	Mary E Lightner
J Dunham	W Lancaster
Ed Duzett	C W Lyon
J O Duke	m Logan
J Durfee	E Landers
Miss R Delkith	Fred Levy
S Emong	2 Wm Mikesell
Ed Nauvoo Paper	S McMurtry
J Emery	Wm Mmlntire
J Eldridge	Davis McOlney
John Eagle	Harris Murphy
Dwight Evlish	Jessee McCarrell
J H Enfried	J H Murphy
Mr Emmet	Jas McLalard
R Frost	Pridy Meeks
R B Foster	James McMahan
W Fosset	Henry Mower 2
J S Fulmer	Samuel Merrill
John Foss	J McLellin
C B Fisher	John Middleton
John Field	Thos Mckey
J R Fisher	Wm McKay
Jas Flanagan	E p Merium
DM Gammit	H marham
Jno S Gleason	E McNall 2
CP Garamth	George Morey
Thos Green	H W Miller
Jas Gordon	W Morgan
Jane Glover	Wm munjar
W S Gould	Joel Niles
Guy Green	Allen Meeks
E m Garfield	Mary Mitchell
E H Groves	George Middagh
Jas Graham	3 Eligah Newman 2
I Cochevaur	Wm Nesbet
Miss Ann Gardner	Wm Newanger
P A Goodwin	Newel Night
B D Harris	mary Onstead
A Hunsoker	Ed Oahy
H Herrinshaw	2 David Osborne
martin Harris	F Phippen
C Hallett	2 John Price

J Halston	Hannah Price
Chas Hopkins	J E Page
Seth Palmer	Cath Stoker
George Peacock 2	Wealthy Shumway
E Potter	Ezra Strond
J E Pettis	Jacob Strong
Jessee Pettis	Nath Stacher
Adison Pratt	R Stephens
Channey Peck	Jas Standing
J T Patten	Jas Simpson
Jacob Peart	Wm Stephen
J H Price	M M Samuels
Roby Pouter	Joshua Smith
Adaline Pery	Warren Smith
Joseph Parker	Hyrum Smith 3
Wm Pool	Joseph Smith 3
Mary Ann Price	Daniel Tyler
Wm Price	N Turner
George Price 2	Turza Thatcher
C H Phelps	Thos Turnbull
Mary H Palmer 2	Burr Thomlinson
Mary Page	Jane Twist
Wm Parsons	Jothan Taylor 2
Tharit Pearson	Charity Tharp
Archebald Rite	Wm Thompson
R A Russell	2 John Taylor
John Roberts	2 Ira Willson
Thos Richmond	Ann Wright
J R Robbins	Robert Wright
J E Royce	Eliza J Webb 2
Thos Raucliffe	Pardon Webb
Amelia Rogers	Channey Webb
Sarah Riland	Benj S Wilber
Sarah Roberts	Martha A Webster
N Runniun	F G Williams
T Rogers	2 Benj Warrington 2
J L Robinson	Cath Willson
Wm Robinson	Isa Whitesides
Chas Raymond	James Whitehead
W W Reed	SS Willcox
W Richards	Thos Weakefield
Wm Seely	Siles Willcox
John Stiles	J B Walker
E Stout	J L or A S Workman
Ira Sherman	M B Welton
Lyman Stephens	L Woodruff
C A Scofield	J J Walker
M M Saunders	Y Yeomaur
R Shepherd	Brigham Young 4
L Stodard	D D Yearley
Wm Sleeper	

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND,
WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo. W. RICHARDS, Recorder for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-tf.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately. W. RICHARDS, Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-tf.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion. Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable. JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsom, cough syrup, rheumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever, ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county made at the May Term thereof A. D. 1842. The subscriber, Guardian of Emma Caroline, & Chauncey G. Robison, infant children and heirs of James Robison deceased, will expose to public sale on the 8th day of August next, in city lots about thirty six acres of land belonging to said wards lying in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, being apart of the East half of the West half of Section No. six, township No. six North, of range No. eight West of the fourth principal meridian, said lands will be sold on a credit of six months, and will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells Esq. between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day and will be continued between the same hours, from day to day, till said property is all sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBISON, Guardian.

Nauvoo June 20th 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reecless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiar.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.
NEW YORK.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

BY order of the Circuit Court of Hancock county will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday the 8th day of August next the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty four in township number seven north of the base line of range number six west of the fourth principle meridian situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, said land has an excellent water privilege with a good saw mill with tools and a flowering mill in commencement, a small framed house and various other improvements.

The terms of sale will be twenty five per centum down, the balance payable in six months to be secured by a note with good approved security and a mortgage on the property.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. WILCOX.
JOEL BRADSHAW.
RIGHT RIGGINS.
ommissioners.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.

Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new. Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-tf.

District Court of the United States, }
WITHIN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS. }

In the matter of the petition of John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.]

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk. 14-3t

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WITHIN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS. }

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Warner of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons intersted may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk. 14-3t

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county Illinois, July 1st 1842, which, if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the Post Office department, as directed by law.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised, or they may not get them.

H Alexander	A Hay
Thos Alister	Caroline E Hubbard
Miles Anderson	Saml Hamer
T O Angel	N Higgins
Thos Arthur	L S Hallister
Adolphus Allen	J Hunter
J K Allen	W W Hay
Wm Allen	Jacob Hess
George Beebe	W Hunt
C B Brown	3 R Hubbard
J G Bently	G W Harris
N Bostow	2 H B Hayt
Albert Brown	E Heaton
A or B Adams	J Hooper
I Barlow	Noah Hubbard
St George	A C Hodge
R B B	Isaac Hodge
J Ballard	I H Haskinon
Jos Baily	R Hill
John Blair	Geo Hubbard
C Bidd come	Peter Haws
Jane Black	Mr Hemmeek
N. Bliss	Saml James
E Lass Jr	Wm Jones
J Bates	Hiram Jackson
J Blackhurst	Harry Jacobs
H Bradford	John S Johnson
C Butler	David Jones
P G Boman	Ed Johnston
Wm Batson	J W Johnston
B Clark	J W Jenkins
J Carter	Elizabeth Jones
G Coltrin	Benj Johnson
S A Carlisle	Thos Sher Jackson
Thos Clayton	mary Kelsey
J Craghton	Easton Kelsey
C Harless	R Kinnamon
Wm Campion	Westly Knights
H C Connor	Margaret Kington
Jas Carroll	Charisley Klepper
Walter Crun	Hyrarn Hoil
John Camis	W Luce
W Chapman	D B Lamorowx
W B Corfit	Mariah Lane
Chas Chapman	John Loveless
J B Day	Ed Little
Elizabeth Durfee	L M Lyman
John Davis	Andrew Lytle
Miss E. R Davis	L Leonard
Miss Elizabeth Davis	S McLenathan
C R Dana	Mary E Lightner
J Dugan	W Lancaster
Ed Puzett	C W Lyon
J O Duke	m Logan
J Durfee	E Landers
Miss R Delkith	Fred Levy
S Emong	2 Wm Mikesell
Ed Nauvoo Iaper	S McMurtry
J Emery	Wm McIntire
J Eldridge	Davis McOlney
John Eagle	Harris Murphy
Dwight Evilish	Jessee McCarrell
J H Enfried	J H Murphy
Mr Emmet	Jas McLalard
R Frost	Pridy Meeks
R R Foster	James McMahan
W Fosset	Henry Mower
J S Fulmer	Samuel Merrill
John Foss	J McLellan
C B Fisher	John Middleton
John Field	Thos McKey
J R Fisher	Wm McKay
Jas Flanagan	E P Merium
DM Gammit	H Marhham
Jno S Gleason	E McNall
C P Garauth	George Morey
Thos Green	H W Miller
Jas Gorden	W Morgan
Jane Glover	Wm munjar
W S Gould	Joel Miles
Guy Green	Allen Meeks
E m Garfield	Mary Mitchell
H H Groves	George Middagh
Jas Graham	3 Eligh ewman
I Gochevaur	Wm Nesbet
Miss Ann Gardner	Wm Niswanger
P A Goodwin	Newel Night
B D Harris	mary Onstead
A Hunsoker	Ed Oaby
H H Hinchman	2 David Oaboma
marion Harris	F Phippen
C Hallett	2 John Price

J Halston	Hannah Price
Chas Hopkins	J E Page
Seth Palmer	Cath Stoker
George Peacock	2 Wealthy Shumway
E Potter	Ezra Strond
J E Pettis	Jacob Strong
Jessee Pottis	Nath Stacher
Adison Pratt	R Stephens
Channey Peck	Jas Standing
J T Patten	Jas Simpson
Jacob Peart	Wm Stephen
J H Price	M M Samuels
Roby Pouter	Joshua Smith
Adaline Pery	Warren Smith
Joseph Parker	Hyrum Smith
Wm Pool	Joseph Smith
Mary Ann Price	Daniel Tyler
W Price	N Turner
George Price	2 Turza Thatcher
C H Phelps	Thos Turnbull
Mary H Palmer	2 Burr Thomlinson
Mary Page	Jane Twist
Wm Parsons	Johithar Taylor
Tharit Pearson	Charity Tharp
Archibald Rite	Wm Thompson
R A Russell	2 John Taylor
John Roberts	2 Ira Willson
Thos Richmond	Ann Wright
J R Robbins	Robert Wright
J E Royce	Eliza J Webb
Thos Rauliffe	2 Pardon Webb
Amelia Rogers	Channey Webb
Sarah Riland	Benj S Wilber
Sarah Roberts	Martha A Webster
N Rannion	F G Williams
T Rogers	2 Benj Warrington
J L Robinson	Cath Willson
Wm Robinson	Isa Whitesides
Chas Raymond	James Whitehead
W W Reed	S S Willcox
W Richards	Thos Weakefield
Wm Seely	Siles Wilcox
John Stiles	J B Walker
E Stout	J L or A S Workman
Ira Sherman	M B Welton
Lyman Stephens	L Woodruff
C A Scofield	J J Walker
M M Saunders	Y Yeomaur
R Shepherd	Brigham Young
L Stodard	4 D D Yearsley
Wm Sleeper	

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND.

WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-11.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS, Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-11.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsom, cough syrup, rheumatic ointment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Alen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county made at the May Term thereof A. D. 1842. The subscriber, Guardian of Emma Caroline, & Chauncey G. Robison, infant children and heirs of James Robison deceased, will expose to public sale on the 8th day of August next, in city lots about thirty six acres of land belonging to said wards lying in the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, being apart of the East half of the West half of Section No. six, township No. six North, of range No. eight West of the fourth principal meridian, said lands will be sold on a credit of six months, sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells Esq. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day and will be continued between the same hours, from day to day, till said property is all sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBISON, Guardian.

Nauvoo June 20th 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam s Curtis, Horners Town.
W. A. Appleby, Reclless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.
OHIO.
John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, City of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

BY order of the Circuit Court of Hancock county will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday the 8th day of August next the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty four in township number seven north of the base line of range number six west of the fourth principle meridian situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, said land has an excelent water privilege with a good saw mill with tools and a flowering mill in commencement, a small framed house and various other improvements.

The terms of sale will be twenty five per centum down, the ballance payable in six months to be secured by a note with good approved security and a mortgage on the property.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. WILCOX.

JOEL BRADSHAW.

RIGHT RIGGINS.

ommissioners.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.

Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new. Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-11.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.]

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk. 14-31.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Warner of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

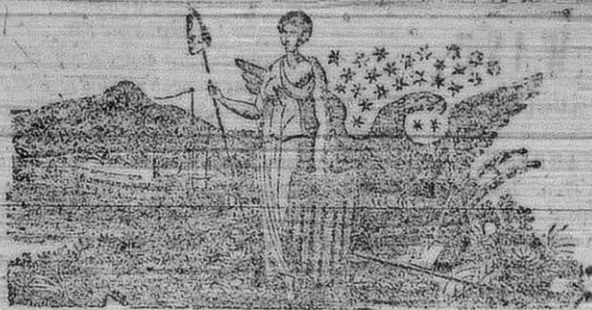
Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons intersted may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk. 14-31



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 17.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, August 13, 1842.

Whole Number 17

THE WASP.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

POETRY.

For the Wasp.

THE BRIDE'S AVOWAL.

Inscribed to Miss L. for her bridal morning.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Dearest, the hour approaches,
Our destinies to twine
In one eternal wreath of fate,
As holy beings join.
May God approve our union—
May angels come to bless;
And may our bridal wreath be gem'd
With endless happiness.

My bosom's best affections
I never could resign,
Until thy goodness drew them forth,
And now my heart is thine.
Confiding in thy guardian care,
I cheerfully forego
All else of happiness to share
With thee, in weal or woe.

The world has smil'd upon me—
I scorn its flattery,
For nought, but thy approving look,
Is happiness to me.
I would not sell thy confidence,
For all the pearls that strew
The ocean's bed or all the gems
That sparkle in Peru.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEYSERS.

Extract from an unpublished work, entitled
"LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS."

I had heard in the summer of 1833, while at rendezvous, that remarkable boiling springs had been discovered on the sources of the Madison, by a party of trappers, in their spring hunt; of which the accounts they gave, were so very astonishing, that I determined to examine them myself, before recording their description, though I had the united testimony of more than twenty men on the subject, who all declared they saw them, and that they really were as extensive and remarkable as they had been described. Having now an opportunity of paying them a visit, and as another or a better might not soon occur, I parted with the company after supper, and taking with me two Pen-d'orelles, (who were induced to make the excursion with me, by the promise of an extra present,) set out at a round pace, the night being clear and comfortable. We proceeded over the plain about twenty miles, and halted until day-light, on a fine spring, flowing into Cammas Creek. Refreshed by a few hour's sleep, we started again after a hasty breakfast, and entered a very extensive forest, called the Pine Woods: (a continued succession of low mountains or hills, entirely covered by a dense growth of this species of timber;) which we passed through, and reached the vicinity of the springs about dark, having seen several small lakes or ponds on the sources of the Madison, and rode about forty miles; which was a hard day's ride, taking into consideration the rough irregularity of the country through which we had travelled.

We regaled ourselves with a cup of coffee, the materials for making which, we had brought with us, and immediately

after supper, lay down to rest, sleepy and much fatigued. The continual roaring of the springs, however, (which was distinctly heard,) for some time prevented my going to sleep, and excited an impatient curiosity to examine them, which I was obliged to defer the gratification of, until morning, and filled my slumbers with visions of waterspouts, cataracts, fountains, jets d'eau of immense dimensions, etc. etc.

When I arose in the morning, clouds of vapour seemed like a dense fog to overhang the springs, from which frequent reports or explosions of different loudness, constantly assailed our ears. I immediately proceeded to inspect them, and might have exclaimed with the Queen of Sheba, when their full reality of dimensions and novelty burst upon my view, "the half was not told me."

From the surface of a rocky plain or table, burst forth columns of water, of various dimensions, projected high in the air, accompanied by loud explosions, and sulphurous vapours, which were highly disagreeable to the smell. The rock from which these springs burst forth, was calcareous, and probably extends some distance from them, beneath the soil. The largest of these wonderful fountains, projects a column of boiling water several feet in diameter, to the height of more than one hundred and fifty feet, in my opinion; but the party of Alvarez, who discovered it, persist in declaring that it could not be less than four times that distance in height—accompanied with a tremendous noise. These explosions and discharges occur at intervals of about two hours. After having witnessed three of them, I ventured near enough to put my hand into the water of its basin, but withdrew it instantly, for the heat of the water in this immense chaldron, was altogether too great for my comfort; and the agitation of the water, the disagreeable effluvia continually exuding, and the hollow unearthly rumbling under the rock on which I stood, so ill accorded with my notions of personal safety, that I retreated back precipitately, to a respectful distance. The Indians, who were with me, were quite appalled, and could not by any means be induced to approach them. They seemed astonished at my presumption, in advancing up to the large one, and when I safely returned, congratulated me on my narrow escape. They believed them to be supernatural, and supposed them to be the production of the Evil Spirit. One of them remarked that hell, of which he had heard from the whites, must be in that vicinity. The diameter of the basin into which the waters of the largest jet principally fall, and from the centre of which, through a hole in the rock of about nine or ten feet in diameter, the water spouts up as above related, may be about thirty feet. There are many other smaller fountains, that did not throw their waters up so high, but occurred at shorter intervals. In some instances, the volumes were projected obliquely upwards, and fell into the neighboring fountains, or on the rock or prairie. But their ascent was generally perpendicular, falling in and about their own basins or apertures. These wonderful productions of nature, are situated near the centre of a small valley, surrounded by pine-crowned hills, through which a small fork of the Madison flows.

From several trappers who had recently returned from the Yellow Stone, I re-

ceived an account of boiling springs, that differ from those seen on Salt river, only in magnitude, being on a vastly larger scale; some of their canoes are from twenty to thirty feet high, and forty to fifty paces in circumference. Those which have ceased to emit boiling, vapour, &c., of which there were several, are full of shelving cavities, even some fathoms in extent, which give them, inside, an appearance of honey-comb. The ground for several acres extent in vicinity of the springs is evidently hollow, and constantly exhales a hot steam or vapour of disagreeable odour, and a character entirely to prevent vegetation. They are situated in the valley at the head of that river, near the lake, which constitutes its source.

A short distance from these springs, near the margin of the lake, there is one quite different from any yet described. It is of a circular form, several feet in diameter, clear, cold and pure; the bottom appears visible to the eye and seems seven or eight feet below the surface of the earth or water, yet it has been sounded with a lodge pole fifteen feet in length, without meeting any resistance. What is most singular with respect to this fountain, is the fact that at regular intervals of about two minutes, a body or column of water bursts up to the height of eight feet, with an explosion as loud as the report of a musket, and then falls back into it; for a few seconds the water is roiley, but it speedily settles, and becomes transparent as before the effluxion. A slight tremulous motion of the water and a low rumbling sound from the caverns beneath, precede each explosion. This spring was believed to be connected with the lake by some subterranean passage, but the cause of its periodical eruptions or discharges, is entirely unknown. I have never before heard of a cold spring, whose waters exhibit the phenomena of periodical explosive propulsion, in form of a jet. The geysers of Iceland, and the various other European springs, the waters of which are projected upwards, with violence and uniformity, as well as those seen on the head waters of the Madison, are invariably hot.

SCANDAL.

Now let it work—mischief thou art a fool,
Take what course thou wilt.

The substance of the following is no fiction. In a neighboring village whose inhabitants like the good people of Athens, were much given to "either telling or hearing some good thing," lives squire P., a facetious, good sort of a body whose jokes are even yet a matter of village record, and have been retold through various editions from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister—a maiden of about fifty—she went to all the meetings, kept regular account of every birth, death and marriage, doctored the babies—showed the young married ladies how to make soap, and when they had had luck made every child in the house sit cross legged until the bad luck changed. In fine she was a village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house, grinding out a grist of slander to each, as occasion required, but always concluded with the "way of the transgressor is hard," poor Mrs. A. or B. (as the case might be) pity her from the bottom of my heart, or some soothing reflection, Aunt Lizzy was always very fond of asking strangers and others, without regard to time or place, the state of their minds, &c. These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of her best friends; but she,

like other narrators of this kind considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her own reputation, or as the best mode of entertaining the village, and thereby render her society agreeable.

One warm summer's afternoon, as the Squire was sitting near the door smoking his pipe—Aunt Lizzy was passing by with great speed, ruminating on the news of the day, when the Squire suddenly brought her to, as the sailors say, by "what's your hurry, Aunt Lizzy, walk in." The old lady, who never wanted a second invitation, went into the office, when the following dialogue soon commenced:

"Well Squire P., I've been thinking this forenoon what a useful man you might be, if you'd only leave off your light conversation, as the good book says, and become a serious man, you might become an ornament to both church and state, as our minister says."

"Why now you see, Aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the best index of a grateful heart, and you know what the Bible says on that: 'when ye fast, be ye not like the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; but anoint thy head and wash thy face; (Aunt Lizzy began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff,) that you appear not unto me to fast.'

"Now, there Squire, that's just what I told you—see how you have the Scripture at your tongue's end; what a useful man you might be in our church, if you'd only be a doer as well as a hearer of the good word."

"As to that, Aunt Lizzy, I don't see that your professors as you call them, are a whit better than I am in private life. I respect a sincere profession as much as any man, but I know enough of one that she is no better than she should be."

At these innuendoes, Aunt Lizzy's little black eyes began to twinkle, she sat down beside the Squire in order to speak in a lower tone, spread her handkerchief over her lap, and began to tap the cover of her snuff box in true style, and all things being in readiness for a regular siege of 'scandalum magnatum,' she commenced her fire.

The Squire finding curiosity was putting on his boots, had no occasion to add spurs to its heels, for the lady had one in her head that was worth two of them. Accordingly he had no peace until he had consented to explain what he meant by the expression 'in private,' this was a dear word with Aunt Lizzy.

"Now, aunt Lizzy, will you take a Bible oath that you'll never communicate what I am about to tell you to a living being, that you will keep it while you live as the most inviolable secret."

"Yes, Squire, I declare I won't never tell any body nothing about it as long as I breathe the breath of life; and I'll take a bible oath of it; there sartin as I live before you or any other magistrate in the whole country."

"Well then you know when I went to Boston a year ago."

"Yes, I Squire and know who went with you too—Susan B. and Dolly T. and her sister Prudence."

"Never mind who went with me, Aunt Lizzy, there was a whole lot of passengers—but—but—"

"None of your buts, Squire: out with it, if folks will act so—a trollop."

"But Aunt Lizzy, I'm afraid you'll bring me into the scrape."

"I've told you over and over again that nobody shall know nothing about it and your wife knows I ain't leaky."

"My wife? I would not have her know what I was going to say for the

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 17.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, August 13, 1842.

Whole Number 17

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POETRY.

For the Wasp.

THE BRIDE'S AVOWAL.

Inscribed to Miss L. for her bridal morning.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Dearest, the hour approaches,
Our destinies to twine
In one eternal wreath of fate,
As holy beings join.
May God approve our union—
May angels come to bless;
And may our bridal wreath be gem'd
With endless happiness.

My bosom's best affections
I never could resign,
Until thy goodness drew them forth,
And now my heart is thine.
Confiding in thy guardian care,
I cheerfully forego
All else of happiness to share
With thee, in weal or woe.

The world has smil'd upon me—
I scorn its flattery,
For nought but thy approving look,
Is happiness to me.
I would not sell thy confidence,
For all the pearls that strew
The ocean's bed or all the gems
That sparkle in Peru.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEYSERS.

Extract from an unpublished work, entitled
"LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS."

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We regaled ourselves with a cup of coffee, the materials for making which, we had brought with us, and immediately

after supper, lay down to rest, sleepy and much fatigued. The continual roaring of the springs, however, (which was distinctly heard,) for some time prevented my going to sleep, and excited an impatient curiosity to examine them, which I was obliged to defer the gratification of, until morning, and filled my slumbers with visions of waterspouts, cataracts, fountains, jets d'eau of immense dimensions, etc. etc.

When I arose in the morning, clouds of vapour seemed like a dense fog to overhang the springs, from which frequent reports or explosions of different loudness, constantly assailed our ears. I immediately proceeded to inspect them, and might have exclaimed with the Queen of Sheba, when their full reality of dimensions and novelty burst upon my view, "the half was not told me."

From the surface of a rocky plain or table, burst forth columns of water, of various dimensions, projected high in the air, accompanied by loud explosions, and sulphurous vapours, which were highly disagreeable to the smell. The rock from which these springs burst forth, was calcareous, and probably extends some distance from them, beneath the soil.—The largest of these wonderful fountains, projects a column of boiling water several feet in diameter, to the height of more than one hundred and fifty feet, in my opinion; but the party of Alvarez, who discovered it, persist in declaring that it could not be less than four times that distance in height—accompanied with a tremendous noise. These explosions and discharges occur at intervals of about two hours. After having witnessed three of them, I ventured near enough to put my hand into the water of its basin, but withdrew it instantly, for the heat of the water in this immense chaldron, was altogether too great for my comfort, and the agitation of the water, the disagreeable effluvia continually exuding, and the hollow unearthly rumbling under the rock on which I stood, so ill accorded with my notions of personal safety, that I retreated back precipitately, to a respectful distance. The Indians, who were with me, were quite appalled, and could not by any means be induced to approach them. They seemed astonished at my presumption, in advancing up to the large one, and when I safely returned, congratulated me on my "narrow escape." They believed them to be supernatural, and supposed them to be the production of the Evil Spirit. One of them remarked that hell, of which he had heard from the whites, must be in that vicinity. The diameter of the basin into which the waters of the largest jet principally fall, and from the centre of which, through a hole in the rock of about nine or ten feet in diameter, the water spouts up as above related, may be about thirty feet. There are many other smaller fountains, that did not throw their waters up so high, but occurred at shorter intervals. In some instances, the volumes were projected obliquely upwards, and fell into the neighboring fountains, or on the rock or prairie. But their ascent was generally perpendicular, falling in and about their own basins or apertures. These wonderful productions of nature, are situated near the centre of a small valley, surrounded by pine-crowned hills, through which a small fork of the Madison flows.

From several trappers who had recently returned from the Yellow Stone, I re-

ceived an account of boiling springs, that differ from those seen on Salt river only in magnitude, being on a vastly larger scale; some of their canoes are from twenty to thirty feet high, and forty to fifty paces in circumference. Those which have ceased to emit boiling, vapour, &c., of which there were several, are full of shelving cavities, even some fathoms in extent, which give them, inside, an appearance of honey-comb.—The ground for several acres extent in vicinity of the springs is evidently hollow, and constantly exhales a hot steam or vapour of disagreeable odour, and a character entirely to prevent vegetation.—They are situated in the valley at the head of that river, near the lake, which constitutes its source.

A short distance from these springs, near the margin of the lake, there is one quite different from any yet described.—It is of a circular form, several feet in diameter, clear, cold and pure; the bottom appears visible to the eye and seems seven or eight feet below the surface of the earth or water, yet it has been sounded with a lodge pole fifteen feet in length, without meeting any resistance. What is most singular with respect to this fountain, is the fact that at regular intervals of about two minutes, a body or column of water bursts up to the height of eight feet, with an explosion as loud as the report of a musket, and then falls back into it; for a few seconds the water is roiley, but it speedily settles, and becomes transparent as before the effluxion. A slight tremulous motion of the water and a low rumbling sound from the caverns beneath, precede each explosion. This spring was believed to be connected with the lake by some subterranean passage, but the cause of its periodical eruptions or discharges, is entirely unknown. I have never before heard of a cold spring, whose waters exhibit the phenomena of periodical explosive propulsion, in form of a jet. The geysers of Iceland, and the various other European springs, the waters of which are projected upwards, with violence and uniformity, as well as those seen on the head waters of the Madison, are invariably hot.

SCANDAL.

'Now let it work—mischief thou art a fool,
Take what course thou wilt.

The substance of the following is no fiction. In a neighboring village whose inhabitants like the good people of Athens, were much given to 'either telling or hearing some good thing,' lives squire P., a facetious, good sort of a body whose jokes are even yet a matter of village record, and have been retold through various editions from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister—a maiden of about fifty—she went to all the meetings, kept regular account of every birth, death and marriage, doctored the babies—showed the young married ladies how to make soap, and when they had bad luck made every child in the house sit cross-legged until the bad luck changed. In fine she was a village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house, grinding out a grist of slander to each, as occasion required, but always concluded with the 'way of the transgressor is hard,' poor Mrs. A. or B. (as the case might be) I pity her from the bottom of my heart, or some soothing reflection, Aunt Lizzy was always very fond of asking strangers and others, without regard to time or place, 'the state of their minds,' &c. These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of her best friends; but she,

like other narrators of this kind considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her own reputation, or as the best mode of entertaining the village, and thereby render her society agreeable.

One warm summer's afternoon, as the Squire was sitting near the door smoking his pipe.—Aunt Lizzy was passing by with great speed, ruminating on the news of the day, when the Squire suddenly brought her to, as the sailors say, by 'what's your hurry, Aunt Lizzy, walk in.' The old lady, who never wanted a second invitation, went into the office, when the following dialogue soon commenced:

'Well Squire P., I've been thinking this forenoon what a useful man you might be, if you'd only leave off your light conversation, as the good book says, and become a serious man, you might become an ornament to both church and state, as our minister says.'

'Why now you see, Aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the best index of a grateful heart, and you know what the Bible says on that: 'when ye fast, be ye not like the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; but anoint thy head and wash thy face, (Aunt Lizzy began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff,) that you appear not unto me to fast.'

'Now, there Squire, that's just what I told you—see how you have the Scripture at your tongue's end; what a useful man you might be in our church, if you'd only be a doer as well as a hearer of the good word.'

'As to that, Aunt Lizzy, I don't see that your professors as you call them, are a whit better than I am in private life. I respect a sincere profession as much as any man, but I know enough of one that she is no better than she should be.'

At these innuendoes, Aunt Lizzy's little black eyes began to twinkle, she sat down beside the Squire in order to speak in a lower tone, spread her handkerchief over her lap, and began to tap the cover of her snuff box in true style, and all things being in readiness for a regular siege of 'scandalum magnatum,' she commenced her fire.

The Squire finding curiosity was putting on his boots, had no occasion to add spurs to its heels, for the lady had one in her head that was worth two of them.—Accordingly he had no peace until he had consented to explain what he meant by the expression 'in private,' this was a dear word with Aunt Lizzy.

'Now, aunt Lizzy, will you take a Bible oath that you'll never communicate what I am about to tell you to a living being, that you will keep it while you live as the most inviolable secret.'

'Yes, Squire, I declare I won't never tell any body nothing about it as long as I breathe the breath of life; and I'll take a bible oath of it; there sartin as I live before you or any other magistrate in the whole country.'

'Well then you know when I went to Boston a year ago.'

'Yes, I Squire and know who went with you too—Susan B. and Dolly T. and her sister Prudence.'

'Never mind who went with me, Aunt Lizzy, there was a whole lot of passengers—but—but—'

'None of your buts, Squire: out with it, if folks will act so—a trollop.'

'But Aunt Lizzy, I'm afraid you'll bring me into the scrape.'

'I've told you over and over again that nobody shall know nothing about it and your wife knows I ain't leaky.'

'My wife! I would not have her know what I was going to say for the

world—why Aunt Lizzy, if she should know it—

‘Well, don’t be afraid, Squire—once for all I’ll take an oath that no living critter shall never as long as I live, know a lip on’t.’

‘Well, then, if you must know it—I slept with one of the likeliest of our young church members half the way up.’

Aunt Lizzy drew in a long breath—shut up her snuff box and put it into her pocket muttering to herself—

‘One of the likeliest of the church members; I thought it was Susan B. Likeliest! this comes of being flattered—a trollop.—Well one thing I know: the way of the transgressor is hard—but I hope you’ll never tell nobody on’t, Squire, for sartin as the world if such a thing should be known, our church would be scattered abroad like sheep without a shepherd.’

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Accordingly the hour of meeting came and the whole village flocked to the room; all eyes were alternately on the Squire and Susan B. Mrs. P. started, and Susan looked as though she had been crying a fortnight. The parson with softened tone and delicate manner as possible; stated the story about Susan B., which he observed was in every body’s mouth and which he did not believe a word of; and Squire P. being called on to stand as witness, after painting in lively colors the evils of slander, with which their village had become infested, and particularly the church called on Aunt Lizzy in the presence of the whole meeting and before the church to come out to make acknowledgment for violating a bible oath!

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¶ We perceive by the New York papers that Elder Adams and Dr. West are now discussing the subject of Mormonism in New York. In our opinion Adams has the best of the argument, and will use up West as effectually as he did in Boston. We shall publish a report of it in our columns next week.—*Dollar Weekly Bostonian.*

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On Monday last, Gen. Joseph Smith was arrested upon a requisition of Gov. Carlin, as the officers stated, in accordance with a process from Gov. Reynolds of Missouri, upon the affidavit of Ex-Governor Boggs, complaining of the said Smith as ‘being an accessory before the fact, to an assault with an intent to kill, made by one O. P. Rockwell on Lilburn W. Boggs,’ on the night of the sixth of May A. D. 1842. Mr. Rockwell was arrested at the same time as principal. There was no evasion of the officers, tho’ the Municipal court issued a writ of habeas corpus according to the constitution of the State, article 3, and section 13. This writ demanded the bodies of Messrs. Smith and Rockwell to be brought before the aforesaid Court, but these officers refused to do so, and finally without complying, they left them in care of the Marshal, without the original writ by which they were arrested, and by which only they could be retained, and returned back to Gov. Carlin for further instruction,—and Messrs. Smith and Rockwell went about their business. Some two or three days after the aforesaid officers returned, but Messrs. Smith and Rockwell were absent.

As to Mr. Rockwell it is said he can prove that he was in Nauvoo the day after the aforesaid assault on Ex-Governor Boggs, is said to have been committed in Independence Mo., a distance of at least 300 miles.

As to Mr. Smith, we have yet to learn by what rule of right he was arrested to be transported to Missouri for a trial of the kind stated. ‘An accessory to an assault with an intent to kill,’ does not come under the purview of the fugitive act, when the person charged has not been out of Illinois &c.. An accessory before the fact, to manslaughter is somewhat of an anomaly. The isolated affidavit of Ex-Governor Boggs is no more than any other man’s, and while the Constitution says ‘that no person shall be liable to be transported out of the State, for an offence committed within the same,’ we say in the language of the Quincy Whig, on a similar occasion, ‘Funes, they ought not to be given up.’ The whole seems to be another Missouri farce. In fact, implied power, and constructive guilt, as a dernier resort, may answer the purpose of despotic governments, but are beneath the dignity of the sons of liberty, and would be a blot off our juridical escutcheon. Does any one believe Joseph Smith guilty of Boggs’s charge? No!

KEEP DOING SO.

The Democratic party, certainly, will not forget the gratitude they owe to some of the most prominent Whigs:—one good turn deserves another—and so long as the Sangamo Journal is ‘spread out as net upon Tabor,’ and Francis used as a stool pigeon, by such cute fowlers as Joseph Duncan and others, *the game is ours.*—Really, we have had to put on a long face, in order to keep the State Sap Sucker knocking away on his dry limb, for effect:—or, tickling some of Duncan’s fiery friends, to alarm the virtuous of the country, to save the State,—and they have shook the bush, but we have caught the bird.

Oh! my cake is all dough—
Cries the ‘flutter wheel’ Jo!

Wrens may perch where eagles dare not prey.
SHAK.

Davis, of the Alton Telegraph, has become so vexed, because the people have elected the right man for Governor, that it is supposed he intends studying out a patent auger, six feet pod, whereby he can bore a hole, horizontally from Alton, under ground, to Nauvoo, and blow up the Mormons, and effectually efface mormonism from Illinois, to fulfill his prophecy. Old Mississippi will burst into your ‘auger hole,’ and spoil your powder, just as your passions break through your judgment and drown your reason. *Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.* Heigh ho! for big augers!

INSTALLATION.

We attended the installation of Rising Sun Lodge of Ancient York Masons, at Montrose, Iowa Territory, on Saturday, the 6th inst. The deputy Grand Master of Illinois, Gen. Adams, installed the officers in presence of the Nauvoo Lodge, and a respectable assemblage of citizens, comprising gentlemen and ladies,—all of whom listened with attention to the ceremonies, rules, instruction, and cautions of the fraternity. Truly can it be said: *Look well to the West!*

United we run:
Defeated we fell.

It affords some consolation to honest men, to know that Duncan and his prophet, Davis, of the Alton Telegraph, are busily engaged in altering their old revelations. Duncan looks some like a raven on a monument, wishing for some new carcase to prey upon: while Davis sits upon an old log a little back of Alton, reading:—*If I am elected you shall be appointed Secretary of State.* Oh!—Ah!—but!—and a cuckoo sings:

Don’t number your dolphins before they are catch’d

Nor reckon your chickens before they are hatch-ed;

Your ‘flutter wheel’ leader is on his last legs;—
So you may go fishing, or hunting for eggs.

These two Bramins of the valley of live bones, have undoubtedly adopted the same order of knighthood of Bennett and Francis: with the additional motto:

Under the pumpkin
For Davis and Duncan,



and two fools parted!

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, the 3rd of Aug., as Mr Hoyt was exhibiting a very splendid cap locked rifle, near this city, without being cocked, as he brought it horizontally upon his arm, it accidentally went off and the ball passed through the neck of Silas Tyson, aged 14 years, son of John Tyson, late of St. Laurence co. N. Y. The ball cut off the jugular vein in his neck, and he died in less than two minutes, without a struggle or a groan.

The assassin who shot at the Queen of England, not long since, and was sentenced to death, has been reprieved. Another assassination has been attempted upon the Queen, but was so trivial, that little notice will, we think, be taken of it.

By the last arrival, we learn that the said Queen of England, is in preparation for the extension of crown heir line. Truly the Queen is young and spry.

All the old indictments in the State of Missouri, against Joseph Smith and others, have been dismissed, says the *Illinois Republican*. If they act as wise in the Boggs affair, they will show their virtue and patriotism.

UU. K. I. I.

The election has resulted so favorably to the cause of Democracy, that a good natured chap writes, in short hand: UU. K. I. I. meaning, UUe Kum it in Illenoy—we come it in Illinois.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION—THE NEGOTIATIONS IN RELATION THERETO.

It is understood that the negotiations between the agents of this government and those of Great Britain, are about drawing to a close. The final proposition for the settlement of the boundary question has been made, and a decision is anticipated in the course of the present week. The terms under consideration are of such a character as to render the result extremely doubtful. Hopes are still entertained that the matter may be satisfactorily arranged, but these hopes are dashed with very serious apprehensions.

The prevailing opinion seems to be that no settlement will now take place, and that arbitration will no doubt, and that arbitration will no doubt be resorted to again. There can be no danger of a rupture with Great Britain on this point of difference, although a fruitless attempt to adjust it will exasperate the difficulties and produce some irritation on both sides.

Injustice has been done to Mr. Preble, one of the Maine commissioners, by some of the papers. The agency of this gentleman in procuring the non-concurrence of this government in the award of the King of the Netherlands—a more desirable arrangement, by the way, than we

shall be able to effect—led to the belief that he might resist an adjustment; but it is said, and from good authority, that Mr. Preble has been as anxious to conclude a treaty as any of his associates, and that he has labored with as much earnestness as any of them in accomplishing a result so much to be desired.

In the meantime we are informed, from official sources, that nothing can be done, until the special messenger, Major Cook, sent out by Lord Ashburton, on the 1st of July returns with further instructions for his lordship.

In connection with this matter, the Augusta Age is of opinion, in respect to the North-Eastern Boundary, that ‘no agreement can be consummated, upon the terms and conditions expressed by the Legislature of Maine, during their late Extra Session, and which terms and conditions are the only one Maine can honorably accept.’ On the other hand, the New Brunswicker, published at St. John, announces the return to that Province, of the Hon. Charles Simmons, one of the Commissioners relative to the Northern Boundary, and adds that his associates would return in a few days. It further says, that had not commissioners been sent to represent New Brunswick, ‘a sad blow might have been given to the interests of the Province.’

From all these facts, we come to the conclusion that a satisfactory settlement of this vexed question is very problematical.—[N. Y. Herald.]

GREAT FRESHET IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond papers bring accounts of a great rise of the waters of the James River.

The Compiler states that losses amounting to a million of dollars are already heard of, and adds:

We are afraid a melancholy account will have to be rendered of the destruction to the crops by the freshet. In Powhatan, we understand \$4000 worth of wheat in stacks have been swept away by the flood. In all the plantations bordering on James River there must be more or less injury sustained.

The Richmond Whig of Monday says:—

‘The Lynchburg Mail due Saturday, arrived last evening. It brought neither letters nor papers, but we learn from the driver, generally, that the destruction from the upper end of Puckingham to Lynchburg, and South to Dan River, is as great as in any former period.’

All the crops on the tributaries of the Appomattox and the James are swept—as are also the bridges, mill dams, &c.—The Canal near Lynchburg is a wreck. Never was so great a fall of water in so short a time (some 10 hours) known.

A letter from Goochland says:—

‘At the best, the loss will be immense. I have not the statistics to estimate it, but others calculate the loss of wheat alone, between Richmond and Lynchburg, at 300,000 bushels. Taking this immediate neighborhood as the index, it cannot well be less.’

THE MORMON EXPLOSION.—Impartial people who have read the recent Mormon exposures, generally say that Joe Smith the Prophet, comes out the best man of the two. General Bennett, by his own showing, is believed to be no better than he should be. This Bennett is a native of Ohio, and his family was originally from England or Ireland. We (the Bennett of the Herald) belong to the Scottish race of the Bennetts, who are decidedly the most superior class in creation—the real Mormon branch of Bennetts. This race are generally calm, cool, determined, energetic, steady, cautious, moral, philosophical, enthusiastic, eschewing all vanities of the flesh, and successful either in religion, politics, newspapers, commerce, or philosophy.—[N. Y. Herald.]

A most righteous decision.—Chief Justice Story, of Boston, in an opinion delivered on Saturday last, declared that combinations of workmen to ‘raise or fix the standard of their wages’ is not an indictable offence. The decision was given in the case of the journeyman boot makers, who had been indicted for conspiracy.

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Under the pumpkin
For Davis and Duncan,



and two fools parted!

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, the 3rd of Aug., as Mr Hoyt was exhibiting a very splendid cap locked rifle, near this city, without being cocked, as he brought it horizontally upon his arm, it accidentally went off and the ball passed through the neck of Silas Tyson, aged 14 years, son of John Tyson, late of St. Laurence co. N. Y. The ball cut off the jugular vein in his neck, and he died in less than two minutes, without a struggle or a groan.

The assassin who shot at the Queen of England, not long since, and was sentenced to death, has been reprieved. Another assassination has been attempted upon the Queen, but was so trivial, that little notice will, we think, be taken of it.

By the last arrival, we learn that the said Queen of England, is in preparation for the extension of crown heir line. Truly the Queen is young and spry.

All the old indictments in the State of Missouri, against Joseph Smith and others, have been ‘dismissed,’ says the Jeffersonian Republican. If they act as wise in the Boggs affair, they will show their virtue and patriotism.

UU. K. I. I.

The election has resulted so favorably to the cause of Democracy, that a good natured chap writes, in short hand: UU. K. I. I. meaning, UUe Kum it in Illenoy—we come it in Illinois.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION—THE NEGOTIATIONS IN RELATION THERETO.

It is understood that the negotiations between the agents of this government and those of Great Britain, are about drawing to a close. The final proposition for the settlement of the boundary question has been made, and a decision is anticipated in the course of the present week. The terms under consideration are of such a character as to render the result extremely doubtful. Hopes are still entertained that the matter may be satisfactorily arranged, but these hopes are dashed with very serious apprehensions.

The prevailing opinion seems to be that no settlement will now take place, and that arbitration will no doubt, and that arbitration will no doubt be resorted to again. There can be no danger of a rupture with Great Britain on this point of difference, although a fruitless attempt to adjust it will exasperate the difficulties and produce some irritation on both sides.

Injustice has been done to Mr. Preble, one of the Maine commissioners, by some of the papers. The agency of this gentleman in procuring the non-concurrence of this government in the award of the King of the Netherlands—a more desirable arrangement, by the way, than we

shall be able to effect—led to the belief that he might resist an adjustment; but it is said, and from good authority, that Mr. Preble has been as anxious to conclude a treaty as any of his associates, and that he has labored with as much earnestness as any of them in accomplishing a result so much to be desired.

In the meantime we are informed, from official sources, that nothing can be done, until the special messenger, Major Cook, sent out by Lord Ashburton, on the 1st of July returns with further instructions for his lordship.

In connection with this matter, the Augusta Age is of opinion, in respect to the North Eastern Boundary, that ‘no agreement can be consummated, upon the terms and conditions expressed by the Legislature of Maine, during their late Extra Session, and which terms and conditions are the only one Maine can honorably accept.’ On the other hand, the New Brunswicker, published at St. John, announces the return to that Province, of the Hon. Charles Simmons, one of the Commissioners relative to the Northern Boundary, and adds that his associates would return in a few days. It further says, that had not commissioners been sent to represent New Brunswick, ‘a sad blow might have been given to the interests of the Province.’

From all these facts, we come to the conclusion that a satisfactory settlement of this vexed question is very problematical.—[N. Y. Herald.]

GREAT FRESHET IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond papers bring accounts of a great rise of the waters of the James River.

The Compiler states that losses amounting to a million of dollars are already heard of, and adds:

We are afraid a melancholy account will have to be rendered of the destruction to the crops by the freshet. In Powhatan, we understand \$4000 worth of wheat in stacks have been swept away by the flood. In all the plantations boarding on James River there must be more or less injury sustained.

The Richmond Whig of Monday says:—

‘The Lynchburg Mail due Saturday, arrived last evening. It brought neither letters nor papers, but we learn from the driver, generally, that the destruction from the upper end of Buckingham to Lynchburg, and South to Dan River, is as great as our worst fears portend.—All the crops on the tributaries of the Appomattox and the James are swept—as are also the bridges, mill dams, &c.—The Canal near Lynchburg is a wreck. Never was so great a fall of water in so short a time (some 10 hours) known.

A letter from Goochland says:—

‘At the best, the loss will be immense. I have not the statistics to estimate it, but others calculate the loss of wheat alone, between Richmond and Lynchburg, at 300,000 bushels. Taking this immediate neighborhood as the index, it cannot well be less.

THE MORMON EXPLOSION.—Impartial people who have read the recent Mormon exposures, generally say that Joe Smith the Prophet, comes out the best man of the two. General Bennett, by his own showing, is believed to be no better than he should be. This Bennett is a native of Ohio, and his family was originally from England or Ireland. We (the Bennett of the Herald) belong to the Scottish race of the Bennetts, who are decidedly the most superior class in creation—the real Mormon branch of Bennetts. This race are generally calm, cool, determined, energetic, steady, cautious, moral, philosophical, enthusiastic, eschewing all vanities of the flesh, and successful either in religion, politics, newspapers, commerce, or philosophy.—[N. Y. Herald.]

A most righteous decision.—Chief Justice Story, of Boston in an opinion delivered on Saturday last, declared that combinations of workmen to raise or fix the standard of their wages, is not an indictable offence. The decision was given in the case of the journeyman boot makers, who had been indicted for conspiracy.

HUMBERG.—Elder Adams, the great High Priest of the popular delusion of Mormonism, who has been holding forth for several weeks past at Boylston Hall, to a promiscuous crowd of men, women and children, of the most promiscuous and motley character, performed on Sunday last in the presence of his congregation, what was called a *Miracle*. This was done by laying hands on a woman afflicted with the lumbago, and commanding, in the most solemn and impressive manner that the disease should go out from her, and that he "should be clean." What effect this blasphemous and disgusting operation had upon the deluded woman we cannot tell, and it will undoubtedly be a difficult thing for the woman herself to calculate the amount of benefit derived from the speculation. —*Boston Mail*.

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We have no doubt but Smith is stupendous rascal—and as for Bennett there is no lack of character in setting him down as only not quite so bad. His discoveries of Smith's iniquities cannot have been sudden, and *nosctur a sociis* may doubtless be applied to him with no injustice.

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Parson Miller, the *End-of-the-World* preacher, is creating a great sensation in different parts of the country. At Albany one of his disciples is nightly attracting crowds to the church in Grand Street, while the Apostle himself is holding forth in Northampton. Truly we live in an age of wonders—and, what with Mesmerism, Millerism, Transcendentalism, Foarierism, and Tylerism, the present bids fair to be ranked amongst the most conspicuous eras in the history of the world! When James Gordon Bennett is Doctor of Laws, and M. Y. Beach has turned moralist, it is time for honest men to take notice of these things is not yet. —*Dollar Weekly*

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In haste, yours respectfully

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Go it General! Send us a copy of your exposure.

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FORD AND MOORE

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The English in India.—The Duke of Wellington, in giving an account of one of his expeditions in India, in 1800 uses the following language:—

"I have taken and destroyed Doodiah's baggage and guns, and driven into the Mulpurbah, where they were drowned, about five thousand people; I stormed Doummull on the 26th of July. My troops are in high health and spirits, their pockets full of money, the produce of plunder."

The recent destruction of five thousand Englishmen in Afghanistan, proves, that although retribution may be delayed, it is nevertheless certain.

DEPLORABLE CASUALTY.—On Sunday week, in the harbor of St. Johns, N. B., a small boat containing eighteen emigrants, was run down by a steam ferry boat, and five of the number perished.—Their names were, Mrs. Coleman, of the city of Cork; Ellen Hurley, aged a-

bout 70, of Kennagh, county of Cork; Mr. Morgan, of Tipperary, and his wife; and James Shay, aged about 19, of the county of Kerry.

Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, recently pardoned a woman under sentence of stealing, because there had been no place provided for female convicts in the prison.

An Ordinance regulating the mode of proceeding in Cases of Habeas Corpus, before the Municipal Court.

Sec. 1. Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that in all cases, where any Person or Persons, shall at any time hereafter, be arrested, or under arrest, in this City, under any Writ or Process, and shall be brought before the Municipal Court of this City, by virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, the Court shall in every such Case have power and authority and are hereby required to examine into the Origin, Validity and Legality of the Writ or Process, under which such arrest was made; and if it shall appear to the Court upon sufficient testimony that, said Writ or Process was illegal, or not legally issued, or did not proceed from proper authority, then the Court shall discharge the Prisoner from under said Arrest, but if it shall appear to the Court, that said Writ or Process had issued from proper authority, and was a legal Process, the Court shall then proceed and fully hear the merits of the Case, upon which such Arrest was made, upon such evidence as may be produced and sworn before said court, and shall have power to adjourn the hearing, and also issue process from time to time in their discretion, in order to procure the attendance of Witnesses, so that a fair and impartial trial and decision may be obtained in every such case.

Sec. 2. And be it further Ordained, that if upon investigation it shall be proven before the Municipal Court, that the Writ or Process has been issued, either through private pique, malicious intent, religious or other persecution, falsehood, or misrepresentation, contrary to the Constitution of this State or of the United States the said Writ or Process shall be quashed, and considered of no force or effect, and the Prisoner or Prisoners shall be released and discharged therefrom.

Sec. 3. And be it also further ordained, that in the Absence, Sickness, Debility, or other circumstances disqualifying, or preventing the Mayor from officiating in his office, as Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, the Aldermen present shall appoint one from amongst them, to act as Chief Justice, or president pro tempore.

Sec. 4. This Ordinance to take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

HYRUM SMITH.

Vice Mayor & President pro Tempore.

Passed August, 8th, 1842.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's,
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Ramney,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842.

17-ly.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Casander J. Whiting eloped my bed and board about one year ago, without any just cause or provocation, and has not returned; this is, therefore, to forbid all persons, trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

NATHANIEL WHITING.

Nauvoo, Aug. 10, 1842.

47-3w.

NOTICE.

The Stock Holders, of the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, are hereby notified, that a meeting for the election of Trustees, will be held at Gen. Hyrum Smith's office, on the first Monday in September next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

E. ROBINSON Secretary.

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"I have taken and destroyed Doodiah's baggage and guns, and driven into the Mulpurbah, where they were drowned, about five thousand people; I stormed Doummull on the 26th of July. My troops are in high health and spirits, their pockets full of money, the produce of plunder."

The recent destruction of five thousand Englishmen in Afghanistan, proves, that although retribution may be delayed, it is nevertheless certain.

DEPLORABLE CASUALTY.—On Sunday week, in the harbor of St. Johns, N. B., a small boat containing eighteen emigrants, was run down by a steam ferry boat, and five of the number perished.—Their names were, Mrs. Coleman, of the city of Cork; Ellen Hurley, aged a-

bout 19, of Kennagh, county of Cork; Mr. Morgan, of Tipperary, and his wife; and James Shay, aged about 19, of the county of Kerry.

Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, recently pardoned a woman under sentence of stealing, because there had been no place provided for female convicts in the prison.

An Ordinance regulating the mode of proceeding in Cases of Habeas Corpus, before the Municipal Court.

Sec. 1. Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that in all cases, where any Person or Persons, shall at any time hereafter, be arrested, or under arrest, in this City, under any Writ or Process, and shall be brought before the Municipal Court of this City, by virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, the Court shall in every such Case have power and authority and are hereby required to examine into the Origin, Validity and Legality of the Writ or Process, under which such arrest was made, and if it shall appear to the Court upon sufficient testimony that said Writ or Process was illegal, or not legally issued, or did not proceed from proper authority, then the Court shall discharge the Prisoner from under said Arrest, but if it shall appear to the Court, that said Writ or Process had issued from proper authority, and was a legal Process, the Court shall then proceed and fully hear the merits of the Case, upon which such Arrest was made, upon such evidence as may be produced and sworn before said court, and shall have power to adjourn the hearing, and also issue process from time to time in their discretion, in order to procure the attendance of Witnesses, so that a fair and impartial trial and decision may be obtained in every such case.

Sec. 2. And be it further Ordained, that if upon investigation it shall be proven before the Municipal Court, that the Writ or Process has been issued, either through private pique, malicious intent, religious or other persecution, falsehood, or misrepresentation, contrary to the Constitution of this State or of the United States the said Writ or Process shall be quashed, and considered of no force or effect, and the Prisoner or Prisoners shall be released and discharged therefrom.

Sec. 3. And be it also further ordained, that in the Absence, Sickness, Debility, or other circumstances disqualifying, or preventing the Mayor from officiating in his office, as Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, the Aldermen present shall appoint one from amongst them, to act as Chief Justice, or president pro tempore.

Sec. 4. This Ordinance to take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

HYRUM SMITH.

Vice Mayor & President pro Tempore.

Passed August 8th, 1842.

JAMES CLARK, Recorder.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple, L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's, R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge, L. Tulle, M. Ramney, H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842.

17-ly.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Casander J. Whiting eloped my bed and board about one year ago, without any just cause or provocation, and has not returned; this is, therefore, to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

NATHANIEL WHITING.

Nauvoo, Aug. 10, 1842.

47-3w.

NOTICE.

The Stock Holders, of the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, are hereby notified, that a meeting for the election of Trustees, will be held at Gen. Hyrum Smith's office, on the first Monday in September next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

E. ROBINSON Secretary.

Nauvoo, August 13, 1842.

POETRY.

For the Wasp.
WISDOM.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Richer than the pearls which ocean
Treasures in its ample bed,
Is each, cherish'd, sweet emotion,
Wisdom gently deigns to shed.

Wisdom has no false attraction—
Pure and spotless is her soul—
When she stimulates to action,
Here, is no usurp'd control.

Onward, Time! thy chariot hasten—
Let the scenes of life awake;
When their keen corrosives chasten
Then, I'll smile for Wisdom's sake.

Welcome Age! I'll hail our union
As a point replete with gain,
If thro' thee, a full communion
I, with wisdom shall obtain.

Bind thy wreath about my temples—
Place thy signet on my brow—
On my cheek, thy furrow dimples
Plant, where blood is coursing now.

If she loves the hoary headed,
Let me be what Wisdom loves;
Let my nature all be wedded
To whatever she approves.

By her heav'nly precepts guided—
With her counsel for my shield,
All my efforts undivided
Shall, for Truth the falchion wield.

For the Wasp.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Oh the western world—Oh the western world—
What a goodly, pleasant land is there!
Like a comely Queen, in her robes of green,
It shines the fairest of the fair.

Oh its prairies seem—Oh its prairies seem—
Like the sea when the light wind blows;
And its buffalo, in a phalanx go,
As they run from their Indian foes.

Oh its Indian tribes—Oh its Indian tribes—
Like the stars in the upper deep,
Are a roaming round, where the game is found—
And because they'd rather hunt than reap.

Oh its thousand hills—Oh its thousand hills—
With the Rocky Mountains towering high;
Have their noble game, and their ancient fame,
And the princely old Missouri sigh.

Oh its zephyrs bland—Oh its zephyrs bland—
With its mystic, paradisaic powers,
Like a spirit throng—they career along
And sweetly kiss the pretty flowers.

Oh the western world—Oh the western world—
May its hardy pioneers find rest,
Where the setting sun, at the Oregon,
Sparkles on the border of 'Far West.'

A CURIOSITY.—Most of our readers have heard of a tree, or plant, which blossoms but once in a hundred years; whence it is called the "Century Plant." We are informed that a plant of this kind, was transplanted into the garden of the Patron, at Albany, seventy five years ago, where it has stood ever since, but without any indication of blossoming, until the present season. Its age, when transplanted, is unknown but is supposed to have been twenty-five years, or more. A flower stem has lately shot up from the plant to the height of six or eight feet, and the roof of the green house, in which it stands, has been removed to accommodate it, as they are sometimes known to shoot up twenty or thirty feet. It is now confidently expected to be in full bloom in a few days. It excites much curiosity, as well it might, and will probably be visited by many of those who take an interest in the botanical wonders of Nature.—*American Mechanic.*

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
In the matter of the petition of Aaron B. Sturges of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Aaron B. Sturges of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 23rd of June, A. D. 1842.

TRUMBULL & BARNETT, Solicitors for pet.
Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. no 15-2w.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS,
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Sperma, Olive, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Lytharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c. &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, salacatus, putty, spices, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand.
Store on water street above Davis' Hotel.

A. T. TERRELL.

July, 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills; two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever.—for sale by,
July 23, 1842.

A. T. TERRELL.

BEESWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by
(16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND,
WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder
for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,

Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.

Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsom, cough syrup, rhumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Woolley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the district of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. 14-3f.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burts, New Egypt.
Jam's Curtis, Horners Town.
W. L. Appleby, Reclless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WITHIN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS. }

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Warner of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons intersted may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk. 14-3f.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk. 14-3f.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of William Niswanger of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that William Niswanger of Hancock County has filed his Petition in this court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSON WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Taltan E. Fox of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Taltan E. Fox of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of Edward F. Chittenden of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Edward F. Chittenden of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

POETRY.

For the Wasp.

WISDOM.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Richer than the pearls which ocean
Treasures in its ample bed,
Is each cherish'd, sweet emotion,
Wisdom gently deigns to shed.
Wisdom has no false attraction—
Pure and spotless is her soul—
When she stimulates to action,
Here, is no usurp'd control.

Onward, Time! thy chariot hasten—
Let the scenes of life awake;
When their keen corrosives chasten
Then, I'll smile for Wisdom's sake.

Welcome Age! I'll hail our union
As a point replete with gain,
If thro' thee, a full communion
I, with wisdom shall obtain.

Bind thy wreath about my temples—
Place thy signet on my brow—
On my cheek, thy furrow dimples
Plant, where blood is coursing now.

If she loves the hoary headed,
Let me be what Wisdom loves;
Let my nature all be wedded
To whatever she approves.

By her heav'nly precepts guided—
With her counsel for my shield,
All my efforts undivided
Shall, for Truth the falchion wield.

For the Wasp.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Oh the western world—Oh the western world—
What a goodly, pleasant land is there!
Like a comely Queen, in her robes of green,
It shines the fairest of the fair.

Oh its prairies seem—Oh its prairies seem—
Like the sea when the light wind blows;
And its buffalo, in a phalanx go,
As they run from their Indian foes.

Oh its Indian tribes—Oh its Indian tribes—
Like the stars in the upper deep,
Are a roaming round, where the game is found—
And because they'd rather hunt than reap.

Oh its thousand hills—Oh its thousand hills—
With the Rocky Mountains towering high;
Have their noble game, and their ancient fame,
And the princely old Missouri nigh.

Oh its zephyrs bland—Oh its zephyrs bland—
With its mystic, paradisaean powers,
Like a spirit throng—they career along
And sweetly kiss the pretty flowers.

Oh the western world—Oh the western world—
May its hardy pioneers find rest,
Where the setting sun, at the Oregon,
Sparkles on the border of 'Far West.'

A Curiosity.—Most of our readers have heard of a tree, or plant, which blossoms but once in a hundred years; whence it is called the 'Century Plant.' We are informed that a plant of this kind, was transplanted into the garden of the Patron, at Albany, seventy five years ago, where it has stood ever since, but without any indication of blossoming, until the present season. Its age, when transplanted, is unknown, but is supposed to have been twenty-five years, or more. A flower stem has lately shot up from the plant to the height of six or eight feet, and the roof of the green house, in which it stands, has been removed to accommodate it, as they are sometimes known to shoot up twenty or thirty feet. It is now confidently expected to be in full bloom in a few days. It excites much curiosity, as well it might, and will probably be visited by many of those who take an interest in the botanical wonders of Nature. *American Mechanic.*

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }
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Dated this 23rd of June a. d. 1842.
TRUMBULL & BASSETT, Solicitors for pet.
Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. 15-2w

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Sperm, Olive, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Litharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue viriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c. &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, salicratus, putty, spices, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand.
Store on water street above Davis' Hotel.
A. T. TERRELL.

July 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills: two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever.—for sale by,
July 23, 1842. A. T. TERRELL.

BEEWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by (16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND,
WANTED ON TITHING.

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W. RICHARDS, Recorder
for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.
W. RICHARDS,
Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

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IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of George W. Crouse and Nathaniel Jennings is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all persons indebted to the firm, will call and settle with George W. Crouse without delay, under whose name the business will be continued.
Dated Nauvoo June 11th 1842.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

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Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Alen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the district of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Windsor P. Lyon of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings, clerk. 14-3f.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

W quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.
Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. R. Backenator, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salabery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Redless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Warner of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Warner of Hancock county has filed his Petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest James F. Owings Clerk. 14-3f

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that John S. Fullmer of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.]

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk. 14-3f.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of William Niswanger of Hancock County to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that William Niswanger of Hancock County has filed his Petition in this court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the City of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said Petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July A. D. 1842.

RALSON WARREN & WHEAT
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the Petition of Taltion E. Fox of Hancock county to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Taltion E. Fox of Hancock county has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

District Court of the United States, }
within and for the District of Illinois. }

In the matter of the petition of Edward F. Chittenden of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Edward F. Chittenden of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided: and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the City of Springfield in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 18

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, August 20, 1842.

Whole Number 18.

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

Terms.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

Imitated from the Italian of Crescimbeni.

I asked the Heavens;—'What foe to God hath done
this unexampled deed;—The Heavens exclaim,'Was man;—and we in horror snatched the sun
From such a spectacle of guilt and shame.'

I asked the Sea;—the sea in fury boiled,

And answered with his voice of storms—"Twas
Man,

My waves in panic at his crime recoiled,

Disclosed the abyss, and from the centre ran.'

I asked the Earth;—the Earth replied aghast,

'Twas man;—and such strange pangs my bosom
rent;—

That still I groan and shudder at the past.'—

To Man, gay smiling thoughtless man, I went,
And asked him next:—He turned a scornful eye,

Took his proud head, and deigned me no reply.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

We make the following selection because it
shows how much the public mind is troubled in
looking for what must shortly come to pass.—The Mormons will have the consolation that
some people have thought of what they preach,
whether they prepare for the great day or not.

From the New York Luminary.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

It is evident that our Saviour did in-
tend to point out to his disciples certain
infallible "signs of his coming, and of
the end of the world;" first, because he
did not reprove them for enquiring what
these signs should be; and second, be-
cause he proceeded to give a narration ofevents that should take place just previous
to the "coming of the Son of Man in the
clouds of heaven." In order to prove to
them that these signs were the infallible
prediction of his second personal and
glorious appearing, he adds a parable of
the fig-tree, saying, "Behold the fig-tree
and all the trees; when they now shoot
forth, ye see and know of your own
selves, that summer is now nigh at hand.
So likewise ye, when ye see these things
come to pass, know ye." What? that
the destruction of Jerusalem is nigh at
hand? No, but that the kingdom of God
is nigh at hand.From this we ought to be satisfied, that
every true child of God, will "know per-
fectly" of the near approach of that day,
for what person, that has the use of their
eyes, has ever been deceived in the sea-
son of the year, when the buds "shoot
forth?"In almost all ages of the world there
have been found persons base enough,
without a scripture foundation, to fix up-
on "times" and periods, months, and
days, for the "end of the world." These
"false prophets" have had their day, and
with their predictions, have been consign-
ed to oblivion: But notwithstanding this,
the world has never been left without
"true prophets," or else the name of
"false prophets" would be superfluous:
The children of Christ's kingdom are
now discovering, most clearly in the
"signs of the times," and fulfillment of
prophecy, that the "Son of Man" is about
to appear. "Of that day and hour" they
pretend not to know, for who can tell to
a day, or an hour, of the commencementof summer, by the "shooting forth" of
the branches?Saying nothing of the "Signs in the
sun, moon and stars" which have all,
undoubtedly, been fulfilled, mark the ful-
fillment of the Saviour's prediction of the
"distress of nations with perplexity,"
"men's hearts failing them for fear, and
for looking after those things which are
coming on the earth," nearly all are ready
to acknowledge that the present is a
time of general distress, and perplexity
of nations. But we may be told these
things predict nothing extraordinary, for
there has been such times before. We
answer, No, never since the foundation
of the world. The eyes of the whole
world are not only fixed upon the hostile
attitudes which England and France are
assuming, but the entire nations of the
earth are being shaken. While the bor-
ders of the Chinese Empire are bathed in
blood, famine, pestilence and human mis-
ery in ten thousand forms is raging a-
mong her two hundred and fifty millions
of inhabitants; and the dark-skinned
Tartars is far from being a contented
spectator of these scenes.On the South of Asia the Hindoo, within a
brief period has humbled the pride, and tarnish-
ed the boasted glory of Britain's arms. Active
preparations on the part of the latter to win back
her lost honor, has waked up the ire of both na-
tions. The Ottoman Empire, that grew and
prospered when the combined Christian powers
used their efforts to check the march of Ma-
homedanism, has fallen, even when Christian
powers combined to stay her up. The haughty
Turk, exasperated with the loss of territory in
one direction, is pushing his victories among the
peaceful inhabitants of Persia, and the last ves-
tiges of the seven churches of Asia are likely to
be swept away by their cruel power.Russia with her multiplied millions of serfs,
headed by a reckless Autocrat, may justly be
compared to a huge volcano, liable to burst forth
at any moment, and lay her tremendous empire
in ruin. Africa continues, as she has been for
ages, convulsed with internal wars, and the
blood of her human sacrifice is crying to heaven
for vengeance upon the oppressor, whose cupidity
has generated these wars. The allied powers
that have been wont to bind the fetters of ar-
istocracy upon nations, have now hardly power
to hold themselves together. The relations of
our own country with foreign powers are far
from being the most flattering. But laying aside
foreign relations, our internal policy is made up
of materials opposite to each other as fire and
water. Aristocracy and Republicanism—Lib-
erty and slavery; when these principles come
in contact, there must be an explosion. These
two principles have been increasing like two
mighty balls, until there is scarcely room for
them to move without a collision, which must
inevitably swallow up one in the other. We
have neither time nor room in this place to point
you to the beclouded state of the moral and po-
litical atmosphere in Texas, Mexico, and South
America. When have we ever seen so forcible
an illustration of the prediction, "men's hearts
failing them for fear, &c.?" Man's confidence
in his fellow man seems to be almost entirely
gone. A few years since our business men
commanded the confidence of the capitalists of
Europe. Our business men became bankrupt,
and then our states were entrusted with foreign
funds; but the time has now arrived when States,
Nations and Empires become insolvent in a day.
Men of capital will not invest their funds even
upon what a little time since would have been
considered the best of security. Those that
have the most of this world's goods seem to be
in the most trouble. We speak now of circum-
stances that are transpiring before our eyes in
this city. An eminent lawyer, who is well ac-quainted with the extensive business operations
in the lower part of the city, told us the other
day that at the rate things were now moving in
Wall street, he did not believe it would be pos-
sible, at the end of a year from this for any man
to raise three per cent upon his real estate in
this city.He remarked, that it seemed to him that the
Almighty was about proving to the people that
property was good for nothing. There are hun-
dreds among us who have never, until now,
known what it was to want for the comforts of
life, that are obliged to beg for their bread; and
what is most mysterious, there never has been
a time within our recollection, when provisions
were so plenty, and so cheap. It is hard times
indeed, yet we hear no cursing about hard times,
as we used to hear. 'Men's hearts are failing
with fear.' They believe some great event is
about to take place. They believe, whether
they will speak out or not, that 'the coming of
the Lord draweth nigh.' Brethren, more than
one thousand of the servants of God are engaged
in sounding the 'midnight cry,' which circum-
stance has never before been known in the his-
tory of our world. Daniel's vision and prophe-
cy that was to be 'sealed up until the time of
the end' is now unsealed, and 'the wise' are be-
ginning to 'understand.' Let your lamps be
trimmed and burning, and fall not asleep in
times like these.TAMING HORSES.—A successful mode of train-
ing the wildest horses by breathing into their
nostrils, has been tested by numerous experi-
ments in England. Mr. Catlin, in his man-
ners and customs of the North American Indi-
ans, says he has often tried the experiment so
successful on buffalo calves, in concurrence
with the custom of the country, that they would
follow at the heels of his horse as closely and
affectionately as if accompanying their dams.—
The Indians tame the wild horses in the same
manner, after having caught them with the las-
so. Mr. Ellis, of Windsor, England, chanced
to read the above facts. He determined to try
the experiment. He did so upon a yearling
colt, particularly unmanageable, and so success-
fully as to astonish the owner and grooms who
had tried in vain to subdue it. Mr. Ellis is of
opinion that this is the secret of the celebrated
Irish horse tamers, who displayed wonderful
powers in this way. They pretend to whisper
to the animal, and played with his head, and
then probably breathed into his nostrils. This
is a valuable discovery if true, and may be the
means of preventing a great many accidents. It
is at any rate worth trying, and we therefore
make it public for the benefit of those interested.ORIGIN OF THE NAME INDIAN.—The name
Indian, was erroneously applied to the original
man of America by its first discoverers. The
attempt to arrive at the East Indies by sailing
west, caused the discovery of the islands and
continent of America. When they were at first
discovered, Columbus, and many after him, sup-
posed that they had arrived at the eastern shore
of the continent of India, and hence the people
they found there were called Indians. The er-
ror was not discovered until the name had so
obtained, that it could not well be changed. It
is true, that it matters but little to us by what
name the indigenes of a country are known,
and especially those of America, in as far as the
name is seldom used among us but in applica-
tion to the aboriginal Americans. But with
the people of Europe it was not so unimportant.
Situated between the two countries, India and
America, the same name for the inhabitants of
both must, at first, have produced considerable
inconvenience, if not confusion; because, in
speaking of the Indian, no one would know
whether an American or a Zealander was meant
unless by the context of the discourse. There-fore in a historical point of view, the error is, at
least, as much to be deplored as that the name
of the continent itself should have been derived
from Americus instead of Columbus.—[Ameri-
can Pioneer.WIND AND HAIL STORM.—This city and vi-
cinity was visited last evening with a most se-
vere storm of wind and hail, which we learn
has done much damage. The rain at first fell
in torrents. This was succeeded by a shower
of hailstones which lasted some ten or fifteen
minutes, many as large as walnuts and breaking
many windows in different houses. In the coun-
try we learn that great damage has been done to
the crops—the corn in many places beat down
and fields of it totally destroyed, and the blades
in others stripped from the stalks; the same
remark will apply to the oats, and in many fields
to the wheat and rye, which had not been cut.
We hope however to learn that the sweep of
this storm has not been very wide. We learn
that it was most severe along the road leading
East from 4th Street and that towards East
Liberty the storm was lighter.—[Pitts. Americ-
an.QUARRYING STONES.—Another remarkable ex-
ample of the contributions of science to the arts
of life is derived from the properties of heat, as
applied in the East to quarrying blocks of stone
when the object is to excavate huge blocks from
the surrounding mass. A groove is cut some
two inches in depth in the required direction.
This done, the groove is filled with fuel, which
is kept lighted until the rock is highly heated.
The rock then is of course expanded with the
action of the heat; the fuel is then swept away,
and cold water immediately poured into the
groove. The sudden contraction causes the
rock instantly to split off. The same principle
is daily exhibited on our tables. If a heated
glass be suddenly filled with cold water, it im-
mediately breaks in pieces. In this way blocks
80 feet long and 6 thick are easily taken off with
no other labor than that of chiseling out the
groove.A similar example of the application of science
to the economy of power is exhibited in France
in the quarrying of mill stones. They are re-
quired, as you are well aware, to be circular and
flat—cylinders with a very small altitude com-
pared with the diameter and the stone from
which they are made is exceedingly hard. The
mode of quarrying them is this. A very high,
circular column of stone is wrought out of the
requisite diameter. To slice off portions of this,
such as are required, by the common stone saw,
would be a work of immense labor. Quite a
different agent is employed. At regular suc-
cessive distances, grooves are cut around the col-
umn, into which are driven wooden wedges at
evening. The dew which falls during the night
being absorbed by the wood, causes it to expand
with a power so irresistible, that all the stones
are found properly cracked off in the morning.
—[Dr. Lardner.MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—A wo-
man named Greene, was hanged, having been
condemned for felony, as related by Dr. Platt.
The body was delivered over for an anatomical
lecture to a doctor of physic; he bled her, put
her to bed to a warm woman, and, with spirits
and other means, restored her to life. He was
induced to make this experiment, as the time of
her suspension was only about half an hour.—
What was most remarkable and distinguished
the hand of Providence in her recovery, was,
that subsequently she was proved to be innocent
of the crime for which she suffered. Some
young scholars joined in subscription for her
portion, and married her to a man by whom
she had several children. Her life was thus ex-
tended for fifteen years.



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And answered with his voice of storms—"Twas
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rent,—That still I groan and shudder at the past.—
To Man, gay smiling thoughtless man, I went,
And asked him next:—He turned a scornful eye,
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He remarked, that it seemed to him that the Almighty was about proving to the people that property was good for nothing. There are hundreds among us who have never, until now, known what it was to want for the comforts of life, that are obliged to beg for their bread; and what is most mysterious, there never has been a time within our recollection, when provisions were so plenty, and so cheap. It is hard times indeed, yet we hear no cursing about hard times, as we used to hear. "Men's hearts are failing with fear." They believe some great event is about to take place. They believe, whether they will speak out or not, that "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." Brethren, more than one thousand of the servants of God are engaged in sounding the "midnight cry," which circumstance has never before been known in the history of our world. Daniel's vision and prophecy that was to be "sealed up until the time of the end" is now unsealed, and "the wise" are beginning to "understand." Let your lamps be trimmed and burning, and fall not asleep in times like these.

TAMING HORSES.—A successful mode of training the wildest horses by breathing into their nostrils, has been tested by numerous experiments in England. Mr. Catlin, in his manners and customs of the North American Indians, says he has often tried the experiment so successful on buffalo calves, in concurrence with the custom of the country, that they would follow at the heels of his horse as closely and affectionately as if accompanying their dams.

The Indians tame the wild horses in the same manner, after having caught them with the lassos. Mr. Ellis, of Windsor, England, chanced to read the above facts. He determined to try the experiment. He did so upon a yearling colt, particularly unmanageable, and so successfully as to astonish the owner and grooms who had tried in vain to subdue it. Mr. Ellis is of opinion that this is the secret of the celebrated Irish horse tamers, who displayed wonderful powers in this way. They pretend to whisper to the animal, and played with his head, and then probably breathed into his nostrils. This is a valuable discovery if true, and may be the means of preventing a great many accidents. It is at any rate worth trying, and we therefore make it public for the benefit of those interested.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME INDIAN.—The name Indian, was erroneously applied to the original man of America by its first discoverers. The attempt to arrive at the East Indies by sailing west, caused the discovery of the islands and continent of America. When they were at first discovered, Columbus, and many after him, supposed that they had arrived at the eastern shore of the continent of India, and hence the people they found there were called Indians. The error was not discovered until the name had so obtained, that it could not well be changed. It is true, that it matters but little to us by what name the indigenes of a country are known, and especially those of America, in as far as the name is seldom used among us but in application to the aboriginal Americans. But with the people of Europe it was not so unimportant. Situated between the two countries, India and America, the same name for the inhabitants of both must, at first, have produced considerable inconvenience, if not confusion; because, in speaking of the Indian, no one would know whether an American or a Zealander was meant unless by the context of the discourse. There-

fore in a historical point of view, the error is, at least, as much to be deplored as that the name of the continent itself should have been derived from Americus instead of Columbus.—[American Pioneer.

WIND AND HAIL STORM.—This city and vicinity was visited last evening with a most severe storm of wind and hail, which we learn has done much damage. The rain at first fell in torrents. This was succeeded by a shower of hailstones which lasted some ten or fifteen minutes, many as large as walnuts and breaking many windows in different houses. In the country we learn that great damage has been done to the crops—the corn in many places beat down and fields of it totally destroyed, and the blades in others stripped from the stocks; the same remark will apply to the oats, and in many fields to the wheat and rye, which had not been cut. We hope however to learn that the sweep of this storm has not been very wide. We learn that it was most severe along the road leading East from 4th Street and that towards East Liberty the storm was lighter.—[Pitts. American.

QUARRYING STONES.—Another remarkable example of the contributions of science to the arts of life is derived from the properties of heat, as applied in the East to quarrying blocks of stone when the object is to excavate huge blocks from the surrounding mass. A groove is cut some two inches in depth in the required direction. This done, the groove is filled with fuel, which is kept lighted until the rock is highly heated. The rock then is of course expanded with the action of the heat; the fuel is then swept away, and cold water immediately poured into the groove. The sudden contraction causes the rock instantly to split off. The same principle is daily exercised on our doors. If a heated glass be suddenly filled with cold water, it immediately breaks in pieces. In this way blocks 30 feet long and 6 thick are easily taken off with no other labor than that of chiseling out the groove.

A similar example of the application of science to the economy of power is exhibited in France in the quarrying of mill stones. They are required, as you are well aware, to be circular and flat—cylinders with a very small altitude compared with the diameter and the stone from which they are made is exceedingly hard. The mode of quarrying them is this. A very high, circular column of stone is wrought out of the requisite diameter. To slice off portions of this, such as are required, by the common stone saw, would be a work of immense labor. Quite a different agent is employed. At regular successive distances, grooves are cut around the column, into which are driven wooden wedges at evening. The dew which falls during the night being absorbed by the wood, causes it to expand with a power so irresistible, that all the stones are found properly cracked off in the morning.—[Dr. Lardner.

MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—A woman named Greene, was hanged, having been condemned for felony, as related by Dr. Platt. The body was delivered over for an anatomical lecture to a doctor of physic; he bled her, put her to bed to a warm woman, and, with spirits and other means, restored her to life. He was induced to make this experiment, as the time of her suspension was only about half an hour.—What was most remarkable and distinguished the hand of Providence in her recovery, was, that subsequently she was proved to be innocent of the crime for which she suffered. Some young scholars joined in subscription for her portion, and married her to a man by whom she had several children. Her life was thus extended for fifteen years.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY AUGUST 20, 1842.

Sharp, of the Signal, is slandering and black-guarding the candidates elected in Hancock county, especially Wm. Smith. The blow is aimed at the whole State. Such an outrageous insult upon the character of the leading men of the State councils, is to be deprecated, and regretted—as it shows a contempt for the sovereign voice of the people. In old times, however, when Cain's offering was rejected, murder was the result.

We admit the communication of our friends, Tom Nokes & Co., merely because the persons satirized and castigated, richly deserve it. Those editors who have been so liberal in their abuse upon so large a portion of the citizens of Illinois, can find no fault when they receive prompt pay. Old Tom Nokes & Co., years past, were great at lampooning vice—

'Putting in every man's hand a whip
To lash the rascals naked thro' the world.'
Gravity, sound sense, and reason, have less effect on a portion of the present generation, than faith, hope and charity upon the prince of darkness. Vanity, folly and wickedness have taken the place of virtue, wisdom and righteousness—and if the people do not now mourn—God knows they soon will, when 'he will laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh.'

Some of our friends want our opinion as to the course of certain editors who make it their business to vilify and abuse the character of General Joseph Smith and the Church of Latter Day Saints. We have to say that we shall pay little attention to their contemptible trash and enveloped libels. Through inadvertency two or three short vilifications from Boston and New York papers appeared in the last week's Wasp, without comment. In future, we intend to let the rascals and their morbid matter, go to perdition where all ungodliness and iniquity must sooner or later be consigned with its authors.

The following lines were found curiously written on a pane of glass at an Inn in an English village, in 1774.
•Hail, happy Britain, Freedom's best retreat;
Great is thy power, thy wealth, thy glory great—
But wealth and power have no immortal day,
For all things ripen only to decay;
And when that time arrives, the lot of all—
When Britain's glory, power and wealth shall fall:
Then shall thy sons by fate's unchang'd decree,
In other worlds, another Britain see,—
And what thou art America shall be!
Quite prophetic. And now let us remark,

with the spirit of prophecy in him: To cultivate which, confidence in his Maker and humanity, are necessary—but little of these important requisites, can be discerned in the rising generation. The bump of self-consequence, goes a head of the knowledge of God.

BEAUTY AND BALDERDASH.

The Editor of the Quincy Whig publishes the wine of the wrath of Bennett's fornication as beauty, but remarks that the Extra Wasp of July 27, which contains the affidavits, certificates, &c., of some of the most respectable citizens of Nauvoo, is 'balderdash.' Thou great false marble! **WHERE?**

TOBACCO.

A short song for tobacco chewers:

'We three
Brothers be
In one cause;
Bill puffs,
Tom snuffs,
And I chaws.'

'Man was created upright, but he has sought out many inventions!' Aye, and foolish ones too.

BY THE LIFE OF PHARAOH.—Wonderful doings in New England; and terrible things by the sea side. The suffrage presses are all silenced in Rhode Island, and the Kings Party examining and re-committing to prison, such persons as they find most obnoxious, with impunity! Surely we have fallen upon evil times, or else evil times have fallen upon us—brother against brother in that little state. It seems from appearance that all that resist Gov. King and his advisers, must come to it by the life of Pharaoh. Hard

times for the poor! The state continues under martial law.

The result of the election in Illinois, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends of Democracy. Indiana is said to be right this year. There is certainly a wonderful change in the politics of the whole country. Ford's majority, it is supposed will be between 8 and 10,000, with a majority in joint ballot of both houses of between 80 and 90.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

	Ford.	Dun.
Adams	1402	1577
Alexander	424	299
Bond	42	492
Boone	257	249
Bureau	269	337
Brown	125	000
Carroll	89	80
Clinton	470	262
Calhoun	171	292
Cass	321	348
Clay	336	218
Crawford	353	389
Coles	685	1012
Clark	579	563
Cook	1329	625
Champaign	121	145
Christian	196	187
De Witt	316	293
De Kalb	214	146
Du Page	132	000
Edgar	741	679
Edwards	122	271
Effingham	293	56
Franklin	522	96
Fulton	1193	1011
Fayette	611	388
Gallatin	1160	441
Greene	320	000
Grundy	100	000
Henderson	229	247
Hamilton	555	145
Hancock	1748	711
Hardin	131	154
Henry	86	162
Iroquois	175	154
Jackson	337	210
Jefferson	708	222
Jo Daviess	680	1079
Jersey	415	531
Johnson	340	109
Jasper	174	93
Knox	593	519
Kane	225	000
Kendall	25	000
Lawrence	597	676
LaSalle	1128	438
Livingston	78	85
Logan	166	260
Lake	267	281
Lee	230	241
Mason	181	169
Monroe	636	298
Morgan	1162	1375
M'Donough	487	506
Madison	965	1604
Montgomery	520	311
Macoupin	758	649
Macon	308	185
Menard	233	352
Marshall	278	168
M'Lean	424	509
Mercer	228	284
Monroe	583	192
M'Henry	64	000
Ogle	278	478
Putnam	187	170
Perry	331	174
Piatt	000	000
Pike	1024	1149
Peoria	950	767
Pope	268	291
Rock Island	224	426
Randolph	552	595
Richland	201	242
Sangamon	1217	1588
Stark	187	152
Scott	313	348
Schuyler	576	555
St. Clair	1576	779
Shelby	773	288
Stephenson	261	260
Tazewell	651	1181
Union	636	78
Vermilion	455	968
Whiteside	236	375
Will	756	465
Wayne	447	199
Washington	513	205
White	639	770
Warren	383	455
Wabash	275	426
Williamson	532	115
Winnebago	414	548
Woodford	287	160

GIVE YOUR REASONS.

What is the reason that a certain portion of the most self-conceited part of community, are more ready to hear and believe, and promulgate lies, foolish tales and injurious reports against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, than to know the truth?

What is the reason that the 'guides' of the people, are so afraid of Revelation, or more scripture, or as many say,—more Bible? Can any one render an account of any body that was too good to be saved? Or was there ever any Revelations from Satan that passed as the word of the Lord?

Can any reason be given that a man, men, or society, should be slandered as dishonest, or guilty of any crime till proven so by due course of law?

The answers to the above are expected according to James 1:5.

HEALTH, PEACE AND WEATHER.

The health and the good order and quietude which has generally prevailed among the various climated inhabitants of our city, are still our blessed portions of the allotments of life. The weather, though cool, is mild—and bids fair for a continuation of health.

PLENTIFUL CROPS.

In another column is given a sketch of our country's plentiful crops. Wheat, in this section of country, can be bought for 25 cents per bushel, though we suppose 37 1-2 cents may be considered the going price. Corn, from appearance, will be cheaper than ever. Verily the times foretold by Edress are coming to pass as the forerunner of calamity, distress and famine; one extreme follows another: He that hath ears to hear let him hear: He that hath eyes to see let him see; and he that hath wisdom to understand let him understand, for the time of the end is now nigh at hand, even at the doors.

The water is now so low over the Rapids, that very few light draught Boats can pass. If the members of Congress would allow as much money for improving the Mississippi rapids, as they do for continuing long sessions, the navigation would have been clear long ago. Surely the old adage applies well to the American Congress: All talk and no cider.

For the Wasp.

FOR SALE.

MR. EDITOR:—

The result of the late election in this State, has made some 'awful disclosures' for the curious. The turn the thing has taken, as the pilot says when his helm takes a sheer, is a grinder on calculations, and a tornado on political chances. Any quantity of hypothecated stock can now be had at fifty per cent below par, at the stands and shaving shops of Jobbing Jacks, with thousands of apparatus for making laws, offices, insurances and banks, repealing charters, making hog-holes, script for annuities in reversion, changes on time, and places expected, gratis. Barren Francis in his Buffalo robe, near the Blue Lick of Sangamo, has a large lot, which, were it not for the Bankrupt law, would have to come to the hammer. It is now equal to Bennett's one stringed instrument, called a 'lead harp' for solemnity. The poor fellow sits on a gopher hill in sight of his air castle, singing:
Oh where, tell me where did my consequence go?
Tid-e-re-I-tid-e-re-I, and tid-e-re-id-e-re-I-de-o!

Near the Bluff of Alton, is supposed to be such a motley jag of freight as is rarely, if ever, so completely nonplussed, by the great, little, mean, upper, over, narrow handed cupidity, of such nondescript animals as Davis, whose trunks, avenues, stock holes, and lumber boxes, hang over like loads of hay, with commissions for 1843, Mormonism expunged from Illinois; bills reported; laws on file; Governor's business under consideration; and partisans rewarded;—while he has took possession, probably, of an old quill-wheel and commenced winding out poetry:

'When I was a leetle boy,
And fond of pelf,
All the bread and cheese I got,
I laid upon the shelf:
But the rats and the mice,
Soon each took a slice:
Then I grew a bigger boy,
And bought me a fife,
And went down to town
To get me a wife—
But my wife was so fat
And I full of marrow—
I tried to bring her home
Upon a wheelbarrow:—
The wheelbarrow broke
And my wife catthed a fall—
The Devil take the luck—
Wife, wheelbarrow and all!'

On the bank of the river, not far from Warsaw, is another sorrowful sight—the horrible remains of a misspent life, with a split stick on his nose to prevent his exhaling the nausae of his own carcase, in deep solicitude to manufacture a corresponding rhyme for

O there goes a skunk.

Wonderful works in the land of Democracy, and terrible things by the Mississippi—
In a valley not far, is the Battle Axe made,
With dirt on the handle, and rust on the blade.

Again we have the Sucker, filled with suckers from him who wanted to be the chief among thousands; SULTITUDE SWEETENED—a lone candidate exterminating molasses through a quill from a hoghead. DISINTERESTED FRIENDSHIP! the next chieftain holding his head under a leaking whisky barrel to save the liquor.

A large lot of others, which came in for a share of 'loaves and fishes,' stand among a hungry swarm of great green flies, offering, through necessity, to sell to the highest bidder such old rare commodities as Burr's and John Henry's letters on Treason; Hartford Convention Notes; South Carolina Rebellion; Mormonism in all ages, from Noah's flood, through Nebuchadnezzar's dream, down to Boggs' assassination, embracing a complete assortment of tools for wind work and wo-work: to which is added an appendix of female paraphernalia for sympathetic purposes:—the whole sanctioned by the black gowmsmen of holy writ, and holy fire: walk up gentlemen, and buy, for all these things and many more, are on hand and for sale, because God rules the stars, and jugglers and hypocrites have failed to out rule him, and make the current run upwards. 'Don't carry that cracked pitcher to the well again'—sell it with the rest of the trumpery,—going—gone!

TOM NOKES & CO.

From the Rochester Daily Adv. Extra, July 27.
FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

In a hurried note, this morning, we announced the destruction of a building in the northern part of this city known as 'Dublin Castle,' and that a child perished in the flames. We have since learned that it was a boy, son of James Halladen, aged two years. There were several females severely injured escaping from the flames—one with a broken arm, another with a fractured leg, and the third with her back severely injured if not broken. There were but few men at home, being mostly absent in the country harvesting; some that were there, sustained more or less injury. A man moved there the evening previous, who had 60 sovereigns and a gold watch, all of which he lost—himself escaping by leaping from a window, at the expense of a severe contusion of the head. A woman escaped by jumping from a window in the upper story.

This building, though not the subject of any legendary tale, has long been noted for the amount of human life it sheltered. It belonged to Mayor De Graff, of Schenectady—was 200 feet long and 40 wide; and in '36 was the residence of over 40 families. At the time of its destruction, there were 23 families resident in it, with an aggregate of one hundred and twenty children, ranging from infancy to twelve years of age! What a sight, to witness such an array of helpless beings, roused from their slumbers at the sight of flames, and in their preservation—the building in flames, while half of the number were in the upper story—the confusion rendering exit doubly difficult! And to this the fact that a large portion of the children were afflicted with the measles—that all, some two hundred in number, old and young, were forced naked as it were into the street,—and a scene of distress never equalled in this region will readily be conceived.

This event appeals strongly to the sympathy of the community; and we are happy to state that the Mayor and other city authorities went promptly to the relief of the sufferers.

ANOTHER FIRE!—Broke out in a stable, in the rear of the United States Hotel, which threatened, for a time, to take a wide range, owing to the dryness of every thing combustible, and the fresh north-western breeze, which about that time sprung up. Happily the fire was arrested before it had progressed far, burning a small barn, two small wood dwellings, and damaging more or less three or four others. Including all destroyed and injured, the loss could hardly have been less than \$2000.

Emigration West.—The emigration to the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa this season is large. A paper in that country says, that in Milwaukee, the emigrants have to lodge in the streets; in Racine every tavern is crowded; in Southport the taverns are full; there is scarcely a room to let, and one house has we believe thirty families in the chambers.

Dreadful.—An old man (80 years of age) was knocked in the river, by the locomotive, from the Mohawk bridge, near Utica, N. Y., a few days since, and drowned.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS FIGHT WITH THE MEXICANS.

The steam ship New York, Capt. Wright, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th.

The most interesting item of news is the skirmish between the Texian volunteers in the west and the Mexicans. The following is the account from the Civilian:

From the West—Attack on the camp at Lipantitlan.—The following is the official account of Gen. Davis of the attack of the troops under his command. Unfortunately it occurred before the arrival of the volunteers who last left this city:

Head Quarters, Texian Volunteers, Camp Lipantitlan, July 7, 1842.

Hon. Geo. W. Hockley,
Secretary of War and Marine.

Sir—On last evening I received certain intelligence that we should be attacked in a short time by a large Mexican force.

The position which I occupied being an unfavorable one for a small force to contend against a large one, I removed my encampment some few hundred yards to a strong position.

This morning, about daylight, the enemy, seven hundred strong, entered our old encampment, and in a few minutes attacked us in our new position, which they kept up for about twenty minutes, and then made a hasty retreat. Three Mexicans were left dead on the field, and from their trails, many were dragged off; their killed and wounded could not have been less than thirty men. I am happy to inform you that we had not a man either killed or wounded. My whole force, including Captain Cameron's company of mounted gunmen, did not exceed two hundred; the Mexican force, as I learn from a wounded prisoner, consisted of two hundred regular troops and five hundred Rancheros, the whole under the command of Gen. Canales. The expedition was fitted out for the express purpose of attacking the post. They had one field piece, a four pounder.

Congress still continues in session.—The principal questions which have occupied the attention of the body since its meeting, are the Mexican invasion and the replenishment of the treasury. The Civilian of the latest date says:—

The bill to make the President Commander in person of an army to be raised for the invasion of Mexico; giving him authority to draft one-third of the militia for the purpose, and authorizing him to

hypothesize (the right to sell was stricken out) the public lands for the purpose of raising means, passed the House of Representatives on the 11th inst, by a vote of 20 to 14.

We understand that the Senate is opposed to some of the features of this bill, but that it will be adopted as it stands by that body, before they will allow the whole measure to fail.

The question in the House on the adoption of the two most important features of the bill stood as follows:—

1st. The provision to authorize the President to take command of the army in person—27 to 7; majority 20.

2d. Authorizing the President to sell or hypothesize any portion of the public domain, or any other unappropriated revenue of the republic, was carried by 29 to 3; or 26 majority.

The Brazos Farmer mentions the receipt of an open bowl of cotton on the 25th of June, and adds that the crop promises well in that vicinity.

Public debt of the five powers.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, gives the following view of the progress made by the principal nations of Europe, in paying off the public debt since the last peace:

"There are five governments unusually denominated the Great Powers, all of which have, been since the peace, successfully engaged in reducing the enormous debts contracted by them during the long war which preceded. Great Britain, which is burdened with the greatest debt, has reduced that burden fifty millions sterling since the peace, and what is more, has by charges of investment with the consent of the public creditors,

reduced the amount of annual interest five millions. The public debt of Russia, according to the latest authentic accounts, was reduced to \$1,500,000,000. The state of the finances of the Austrian empire is not very satisfactorily known, but according to the best information, the debt has been reduced since the peace more than 100,000,000 of American dollars. The debt of Prussia, which amounted in 1820, to 206,603,000 rix dollars, had been reduced on the 1st of January, 1832, to 163,626,000, and it has been undergoing a regular reduction since, and probably does not now much exceed \$100,000,000. The funded debt of France has been greatly increased since the peace, by the assumption of obligations to foreign countries, and the payment of a thousand millions of francs to her own subjects who were robbed of their property in the revolution, but the amount of debt was in process of rapid reduction, until a period subsequent to the liquidation of our debt. It has recently been increased from extraordinary causes, but not to an amount equal to the previous reduction."

Flag of the United States.—The flag of the United States was first designated by Congress, in a resolution, passed June 14, 1777. According to that resolution it was to consist of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; and the union was to be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

By an act of January 13, 1794, the stripes and stars were both to be fifteen in number, to take effect from the first of May, 1795. This addition of two stars and two stripes to the flag was owing to the admission of Vermont and Kentucky into the Union, the former on the 4th of March, 1791—the latter on the 1st of June, 1792.

By another act of Congress in 1812, (we believe) it was provided that on, and after the following fourth of July, the flag of the United States should consist of thirteen horizontal stripes, and the Union be composed of twenty stars. The same act also provided, that on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star should be added to the flag—which addition should take effect on the fourth of July then next succeeding such admission. Of course the present flag of the United States consists of thirteen stripes and twenty-six stars. By this regulation the stripes represent the number of States by whose valor and resources American

Independence was achieved—while the additional stars mark the increase of the States since the adoption of the present Constitution.—*Boston Jour.*

QUITE A GHOST STORY.—The Concord Statesman publishes a singular story, related by two persons under oath, of a confession recently made by a person named Samuel Mann, of Benton, N. H., while on his death bed of having aided, 40 years ago, in the commission of murder. The two persons who relate the story were watching with the deceased on the night of his death, and the most remarkable part of their story is, that before the confession, a strange man suddenly appeared in the chamber, standing between them and the bed, the room being lightened up at once with "an unearthly crimson colored light," and looking at the sick man. The sick man was dreadfully frightened and agitated, made the confession above mentioned, describing the place, but not the names of either parties, and immediately died. The stranger disappeared, and the witnesses were dreadfully frightened. In consequence of this story an old rumor has been received of the murder of a carpenter named Hodgdon, by a man named Noyes, who is since deceased, to which murder it is conjectured that Mann was accessory.

The Fish Shower.—Prof. Olmstead of Yale College, New Haven, has furnished the Palladium with a notice of the severe thunder shower which took place in that city on Wednesday evening, from which we extract his account of the fall of fish.

For a distance of forty rods or more, small blue fish were scattered over the ground, varying in length from one to six inches. The boys collected them in considerable numbers, and several of them are now in my possession. They are said by those well acquainted with the species to be such as are known to abound in the waters just west of the city, which communicate, by West River, with the Sound. The belief is that they were deposited by the storm, and the well known fact that similar occurrences have been witnessed in other hail storms, and are on record, favors this idea; nor when it is well known that such heavier bodies are raised in the atmosphere, even houses and large ships, is there any thing incredible in the supposition that these fish were raised from the streams west of the city and deposited in the course of the storm.

Novel Navigation.—The N. Y. Aurora relates, that there lately arrived at the port of Marseilles a bold and ingenious sailor, who has constructed a boat formed to fit his own body, when laid at full length, in which he traverses the sea with a swiftness and security rivaling that of fishes. His head and his arms appear from without, and with the latter holding a pair of oars, he impels himself along. Provisions are stowed in recesses of the boat, and thus he made voyages from Toulon to Nice and Leghorn, coming to Marseilles by the Island of Hyeres. On being examined when on shore, the wonderful vessel was found to be a most perfect piece of mechanism. Having been deprived of his left leg, M. Malbec has converted its wooden substitute into a mast, upon which he occasionally raises a sail suited for his large barque, and which he can trim with ease, according to the wind and the course he wishes to steer.

Meeting House Burned.—We learn from the Dunbury Times, that on Wednesday night, the 20th ult., the ancient edifice occupied by the Congregationalists of Bethel, as a place of public worship, was entirely consumed by fire, together with a barn nearly adjoining, belonging to Mr. David Lyon. The fire originated in the barn, and communicated from thence to the steeple of the meeting house. Both buildings were reduced to ashes in about two hours from the time the fire was first discovered, and although but 3 miles distant from this village, the circumstances was not known here until the following morning.

We understand that with the exception of a few books, nothing was saved from the house; the Sunday School Library was destroyed. The barn contained nothing of any value but a carriage. [Gaz.]

GORED TO DEATH.—We have frequently to record injuries received from infuriated bulls.—The Bradford, Pa., Porter, records a lamentable case of Death from the same cause. Mr. Alonzo B. Holcomb, a farmer, of Leroy Township, was the owner of a valuable bull, which he kept chained, to a stake in a field on his farm. On Friday, of last week, Mr. Holcomb, as is supposed, undertook to remove the stake to another part of the field, when he was attacked by the bull and gored to death. So furious was the assaults of the animal, that the man was literally torn piecemeal; not an article of clothing was found upon his person, except the wristband of his shirt.

Arrival Extraordinary.—J. Warren Fabens, Esq., of Salem, has just brought from Cayenne, an animal, no specimen of which it is believed has ever been seen before in the United States. He bears in Cayenne the name of the CAPAID, or RIVER HOG. This specimen is not fully grown—he now weighs nearly one hundred pounds, and it is supposed will attain nearly three times that weight. He is a queer sort of a fellow, with a rabbit-shaped head, short, upright ears, a body covered with brown bristly hair, his four-toed feet webbed, and the toes armed with very decent claws. He lives quiet comfortable on corn or vegetables, and is a quiet, and good natured beast, altogether

in favor of the cold water system, as his amphibious nature keeps him near half his time in that element. He is well worthy the attention of naturalists as a rare curiosity.

The Thunder Storm on Sunday the 24th, was quite extensive. The Pequod House, in Weyland, seventeen miles from Boston, was struck by lightning on that day. No one was seriously injured. Eight rooms in the house were literally torn in pieces. The house being full of people at the time, to attend the funeral of Mr. James Willis a pilot of Boston, a great many of the individuals were knocked down by the shock. One lady was much injured. In Boston considerable damage was done to the trees on the common and the flag staff was broken off. A military company encamped there, were also astonished by the sudden striking of their tents, which were leveled with the ground and their contents scattered over the commons. In Baltimore the lightning struck in several places, and three or four persons were seriously though not fatally injured.—*Palladium.*

POETRY.

To President Joseph Smith; and his lady, Presidentess Emma Smith.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Since by chance, the 'key bump,' has been added to you
With its proper enlargement of brain:
Let me hope all the thunderbolts malice may
strew,
Will excite in your bosom, no pain.

But I think if an angel were station'd in air,
For a season, just over our heads,
With a view of things passing; his optics would
stare
To behold the vague scenery that spreads.

He'd be apt to conclude, from the medley of
things;
We've got into a jumble of late—
A deep intricate puzzle, a tangle of strings,
That no possible scheme can make straight.

Tell me, what will it be, and O, where will it
end?
Say, if you have permission to tell;
Is there any fixed point unto which prospects
tend?
Does a focus belong to pell-mell?

From the midst of confusion can harmony flow?
Or can peace from distraction come forth?

From out of corruption, integrity grow?
Or can vice unto virtue give birth?

Will the righteous come forth with their garments unstained?
With their hearts unpoluted with sin?
O, yes; Zion, thy honor will still be sustained,
And the glory of God usher'd in.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 14th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. GEORGE WOODARD formerly of Cream Ridge, N. J., to Miss TAMSON DOWNING of this city.

BOOKS OF MORMON, &c.

JUST published and for sale, Books of Mormon, and Hymn Books, together with some other publications in defence of the faith of the saints.
Nauvoo, Aug. 20, 1842.

NOTICE.

MR. J. M. MONROE would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that, by the advice and concurrence of the Twelve, he intends to commence a school in the school-house on the bluff, near Parley St., on Monday next, Aug. 22, 1842.

The common studies will be the principal objects of instruction; but, if necessary, the higher mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, &c., &c., will also be taught.

The price will be very low—suitable to the times and according to the studies pursued.

All who desire to have their children instructed well and cheaply, are invited to send their children on Monday next, or call on the teacher at the school-house in any of the school-houses.
Aug. 20, 1842. no18-1w.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.
Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK.—The prospect in Saratoga county, says the *Baiston Gaz.*, for our Farmers, is quite flattering. The English grain looks well, and the corn crop has gained 25 per cent, within a few weeks. The crops, says the *Skeneateles* (Onondaga Co.) *Dem.*, of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, and Potatoes look as beautiful as we recollect having seen them for a long time, and the alarm caused by the appearance of rust we think must cease now that we have such splendid summer weather.

In this section the crops of all kinds, says the *Onondaga Standard*, we believe, promise well. Corn, which was backward, is coming rapidly forward.—Wheat is nearly ripe, and generally free from rust.

The Rye, Corn, Oat, and Grass Crops, says the *Washington Co. Post*, are much more promising than they have been for many years past, with the exception of the corn crop, which, in many places, has sustained considerable injury from the worms and other destructive insects; however, this crop on an average looks remarkably well. We saw many fields of wheat of unusually large growth.

Never before was there such a uniformly good crop of wheat through the Genesee valley, says the *Roch. Eve. Post*, and indeed through all Western New-York. The berry is generally plump—and what little rust there is, is almost wholly confined to a slight red rust which is seen occasionally on some of the leaves (but not on the berry) of the wheat. The quantity of land covered with wheat of this fine character is greater than ever before bore a wheat crop in this famous wheat-growing region.

Nor is this all, says the *Roch. Eve. Post*, the yield of nearly all other products is, or promises to be, equally remarkable. The crop of hay is extraordinary good. Barley, oats and potatoes, never looked better—and corn is flourishing vigorously under the present hot weather.

OHIO.—The farmers of the Scioto Valley, says the *Circleville (O.) Herald*, have just gathered in the most rich and bountiful annual reward that has ever crowned their labors.

Our farmers have commenced their wheat harvest, says the *Mansfield (O.) Jeffersonian*, which is thought to be more abundant in this county than it has been for many years previous, and more beautiful fields have never been seen free from rust, blight, or mildew, having made their appearance.

INDIANA.—The farmers of this county are generally through with their harvesting, says the *Richmond (la.) Pallad*, the crop is more than an average one in quality, and the amount about double that of any previous year.

The harvest of wheat, says the *Greensburg (la.) Sent.* and rye has been unfavorable in this section. The rust has almost destroyed the wheat crops in some parts; and we learn that almost all the elds of grain have been more or less injured.

MICHIGAN.—The recent rains, says the *etroit Adv.* have removed the apprehension felt for the Wheat crop in Michigan, and the surplus this season will probably be over 3,000,000 bushels.

TENNESSEE.—Corn and Cotton are both very promising in this region of country, says the *Columbia (Tenn.) Observer*.

ALABAMA.—It is gratifying, says the *usc. (Ala.) Mon.* to hear from all quarters of Alabama that the present is the finest crop, thus far, both of Cotton and Corn, that has been seen for many years.

MISSISSIPPI.—Corn may now be engaged for 30 cents per bushel, says the *Abbeon (Miss.) Adv.* and it even supposes that before the crops are gathered it may be bought for less.

MARYLAND.—On the Eastern shore, says the *Baltimore Sun*, where prospects have been gloomy, quite an average crop of Wheat, if not more, has been harvested.

It is said that more wheat has been made this year than has been gathered in

any one year for the last twenty. The Corn, too, looks generally very well.

Revolutionary soldiers.—Thirteen old soldiers of the revolution were present and took a part in the celebration on the 4th instant, at Utica. Twelve of them rode in the procession. The youngest of the twelve is seventy-two, and the oldest ninety-two years of age, and their aggregate ages is nine hundred and seventy-six—about the same as that of old Mr. Methuselah. The thirteenth was a Mr. Harvey, of Frankfort, who is one hundred and seven years of age. After the procession had separated they assembled in the Museum, and here, says the *Democrat*, they met old Mr. Harvey, who talked with, and evidently looked upon some of them as "boys"—for he himself has a son aged eighty-two.

Remnant of revolutionary heroes.—The *N. York Express*, says: "We are informed there were but three of the band of Cincinnati that met together on the 4th, viz: Major Popham, aged ninety; Gen. Van Cortland, aged eighty, and their orderly sergeant, aged eighty-seven. What reflections crowd upon the mind, when we look back even ten years ago, when some two hundred mingled together on the anniversary of our national independence. They are gone, we trust, to a brighter and a better world."

A HINT TO BLACKSMITHS.—The cutting of bars of iron, or pipes, with the chisel, is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily, and neatly: Bring the iron to a white heat, and then, fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned, in the edge, or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

A violent disease is destroying the milk cows and other horned cattle about Liverpool; inflammation commences in the throat and spreads through the animal affected. From this cause and others, beef is higher than ever in that market, and if the disease becomes general, neither the tariff or any thing else will keep down the price of butcher's meat. —[*St. Louis Gazette*.]

A gentleman named Elijah Brown, merchant of New York, lately from the west on his way to Boston, a passenger in the afternoon train of cars on the Boston and Worcester Railroad on Monday, had his pocket book, containing \$6,200, cut from his pocket, supposed between Westburn and Boston. The money consisted of New York City, Massachusetts, and Connecticut bank bills, of the denomination of \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10 and \$5. He did not discover his loss until arriving at the hotel at which he put up. —[*St. Louis Gazette*.]

We learn from the *Detroit Free Press*, that \$7,165 of State scrip was burned at the proper office last week. There is now less than \$160,000 outstanding on this paper. —[*St. Louis Gazette*.]

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's,
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Ramsey,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Casander J. Whiting eloped my bed and board about one year ago, without any just cause or provocation, and has not returned; this is, therefore, to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

NATHANIEL WHITING.
Nauvoo, Aug. 10, 1842. 47-3w.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND,
WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo. W. RICHARDS, Recorder for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTES

DUE the Trustees for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately. W. RICHARDS, Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion. Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable. JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new. Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTICE.

The Stock Holders of the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, are hereby notified, that a meeting for the election of Trustees, will be held at Gen. Hyrum Smith's office, on the first Monday in September next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

E. ROBINSON Secretary.

Nauvoo, August 13, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reclless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Spermaceti, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Litharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, salazatus, putty, epices, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, stoff, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand. Store on water street above Davis' Hotel.

A. T. TERRELL.

July, 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills; two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever.—for sale by,

July 23, 1842.

A. T. TERRELL.

BEE-SWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by

(16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Aaron B. Sturges of Hancock county, to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Aaron B. Sturges of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a Bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the first day of October next at the District Court room in the city of Springfield in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 23rd of June a. d. 1842.

TRUMBULL & BASSETT, Solicitors for petitioner: James F. Owings, clerk. no 15-2 w



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 19

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, August 27, 1842.

Whole Number 19.

THE WASP.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

BLOODY RIOT IN CINCINNATI.—We copy the following from the Cincinnati Message, of the 9th inst.

Our city was last evening the scene of another disgraceful mob. Yesterday, the German company, commanded by Lieut. Michael Heckle, were on parade, when the boys, as is usual, were following close upon them. During the day, Lieut. Heckle struck several of the boys with his sword, not injuring them seriously, but with sufficient force to cause the blood to flow pretty freely from the heads of two or three of them. At this the crowd of boys became much enraged, and after the company had been dismissed, and retired to the *Sans Souci House*, the boys, in large numbers, collected there, and commenced throwing stones and missiles at the house, and tauntingly threatened to demolish the house and the company.

Several of the soldiers at this time rushed upon the boys and were beating them with their fists, when Mr. Jones Constable, happening to pass, commanded the peace. He had no sooner uttered the words, than Lieut. Heckle, the proprietor of the *Sans Souci House*, rushed upon him with his sword, cutting a piece out of his right wrist, and horribly bruising and mangling his hand. This caused great excitement among the men who had, by this time, assembled in large numbers, and there was a general rush to the scene. Several others were severely injured; among them was a German, who received a stab in the neck, just below the ear. His wound is supposed to be mortal. The crowd around the house had by this time greatly increased, and were fired upon by three or four of the Germans, from the second story windows.

The house to secure the rioters, when the Lieutenant recommended his company to 'form a line,' buckle on their rapiers, and not surrender while one remained alive to defend the house. The crowd now commenced throwing stones and clubs at the house, the windows of which were all broken in a few minutes, and several of the inmates considerably injured; fifteen or sixteen of the German company, among whom was Lieut. Heckle, were now arrested and taken into custody by the police—they will be examined before the Mayor this morning.

Mr. Jones, we understand, suffered severely during the night from the wounds in his hands, and has entirely lost the use of his right arm.

The Cincinnati Message of the next day says: Heckle and his associates were yesterday taken before the Mayor, for examination, great excitement prevailed, and several affrays occurred between the Americans and Germans, which materially retarded the progress of the investigations. The prisoners were held to bail in sums of from \$100 to \$1,000, to re-appear to day, when the examination will be resumed.

DISTRESS IN KENTUCKY.—Some of the Kentucky papers are filled with accounts of distressing sacrifices of personal property. The Frankfort Yeoman says: 'Among others, we give the following, as being mere specimens. In this country, at a constable's sale, we have been informed, about 1000 lbs. of tobacco, one stack of oats, one stack of fodder, and 4 sheep, sold for one dollar and six cents, on three months credit. One wagon, worth \$100, three horses and gear for same, sold for \$30, on three months credit.' Extract of a letter from Henry county:

'Pleasureville, July, 12, 1842.

'We have new evidence of the distress and sacrifices every day going on through this country. On yesterday there was a constable's sale

in this neighborhood, and there were sold some 3 or 400 pounds of tobacco at 6 1/4 cents per hundred lbs. Also, a very good farm horse for five dollars.

'A great deal of excitement prevailed during the sale, and it came very near being an Irish Wedding, as dirks, and knives, and cooper's instruments were flourished about considerably, as well as many threats and abuses passed to the bidders.'

THE REIGN OF HORROR IN RHODE ISLAND.—The wicked deeds that are now being done in the above named State, by the merciless set who hold the government as a vested right of property, are truly shocking to contemplate. They are repugnant to the spirit of the age, and disgraceful to the Union.

We yesterday morning saw several working men from Rhode Island who belong to the Suffrage party. They are fine looking men, and their manners and intelligence are such as command respect. We are proud of their American sentiments and truly American courage. The accounts which these expatriated men give of affairs in Rhode Island under martial law and the 'Algerine law' are horrible.

The prisons are crowded. Cells of eight feet square beneath the surface of the earth, are tenanted by sixteen prisoners to each cell. There is a small aperture for air and light in the doors of each of these dungeons. The only parallel we know of in history to this, is that of the celebrated black hole of Calcutta. About six hundred persons are thus incarcerated.

The property of these captives has been seized on as confiscated, and furniture and necessities have been taken from families in their way. And where wives or mothers tried to retain any money, the savings of economy, they have been forcibly prevented, and the money taken from them. The Chartist Government seeks in this way, by seizures and confiscations, to indemnify itself for the cost of putting down the Suffrage party.

Freedom of speech is death in Rhode Island for it is terror struck. Freedom of the press is annihilated by a political supervision. The editor who writes for the truth and the right, is put in prison, and his press is put under the charge of one of the Chartists dynasty. Every means are taken to prevent any of the dark deeds now being done, from being made known in any of the adjacent States. In short, there is no press in Rhode Island that dares to promulgate the truth as regards the Government.

Sentences, not trials, are rapidly progressing. Carter has been sentenced to eleven years confinement in the State Prison. Every word or deed against the Government is treason, working confiscation of property and imprisonment of person. Numerous individuals have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and their persons treated with indignity.

The Government of Rhode Island is truly Whig, for there is no prerogative of the executive department, nor voice of the people, to restrict the Oligarchy. 'Order reigns in Rhode Island'—the order of pains, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments.—*N. Y. Plebian.*

GREAT MOB IN PHILADELPHIA—A CHURCH, HALL AND HOUSES BURNED.

The most serious riot ever disgraced Philadelphia broke out in that city on the 1st instant, and had not terminated at our latest accounts. The origin of this riot, grew out of a disturbance between the colored people and the whites, on the occasion of a temperance procession by the former, who chose this day, being the anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies, to have their celebration. The city was in a perfect commotion from Monday till Wednesday, night and day. The United States Ga-

zett of the 3d, has the following additional particulars:

Yesterday morning there were arrangements for a procession by the colored people attached to an association called the Moyamensing Temperance Society.

In Shippen, between Fifth and Sixth streets, a disturbance arose, how caused we could not ascertain, but understood that it was the result of some interference with the procession by boys or lads. This led to further violence, and a disturbance was caused, which called for the interference of the police. Several arrests were made, and the violators of the peace were conveyed to the Mayor's office. The Mayor proceeded at once to increase his establishment, by swearing in a large number of policemen, and sending them, with proper badges, to the place of disturbance. Meantime, the rioters were assaulting the houses of the blacks in the vicinity of Lombard street, between Fifth and Eighth, where are numerous small alleys and courts, and in which a vast number of blacks reside. Their windows were beaten in, doors knocked to pieces, and other injuries committed.

About half past 4 o'clock, one or two blacks rushed from a small house in a place called Bradford alley, a court extending west from Seventh street, parallel with, and north of St. Mary's street, and discharged a gun at a crowd of boys. One was so severely injured that it was stated that he was dead. Another we saw with his leg considerably injured.

The act brought a considerable number of persons together, and a rush was made upon the house into which the blacks retreated. One, charged with being concerned in the act, was seized and dragged out, and a violent blow given him which cut open his head. Colonel McCahen seized hold of the wretched man, and with aid of one or two other persons, bore him off from his assailants.

Another of the number was, we understand, beaten so that his recovery is doubtful.

The third fled into the upper room of the house, where he was beset by a number of men, who broke open the windows and split down one or two doors. The black attempted to escape by the roof, but no sooner did he show his head above the scuttle, than he was pelted with brickbats. Meantime, several persons attempted to save him from the vengeance of the persons who were pursuing him as hotly. Fortunately, Mr. Harman Yerkes, one of the City Police, arrived, and though informed that the man was armed, proceeded into the chamber and took him.

In bringing him into the court, a man struck him with a large piece of board, and others attempted a rescue. Yerkes held on to the man, and ordered that his assailant should be arrested. Another person took the other side of the man, and they proceeded towards Seventh street. Here the crowd was perfectly dense, and seemed determined to take vengeance on the black. Yerkes pushed forward though certainly suffering very much, as he could scarcely fail of receiving a portion of the blows intended for the prisoner; and his able assistant must also have shared in the evils.

They crossed Washington Square; but the mob headed them at the northeast gate, and beat the black most awfully. Thousands and thousands were assembled. How many were participant with crimes, we could not tell. Assistance was pro-

cured and the man was taken to the police office; but so shockingly beaten, we should think that he could scarcely survive. The state of excitement is fearful in the lower part of the city. But the acts of violence to which we have referred, are all that we had heard of at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The names of those arrested and committed up to six o'clock last evening, are Jacob Keyser, held to \$2000 bail for a further hearing, and committed for want of it. Edward Kerrick, \$2,000 bail, committed. Samuel Montgomery, Samuel Luskey, and Joseph Hamilton, each \$1,000 bail; committed; Francis P. Henry, Edward Stewart, and Eliza Stewart, committed. Henry Johnson, \$2,500 bail, and John Johnson, \$4,000 bail; both committed.

About 6 o'clock, a colored boy and man, the first named Henry Van Bruncle, and the latter, Anthony Harvey, were brought in. They were the negroes mentioned above, taken in Bradford's alley. A brass pistol, with a barrel from six to eight inches long, was found in the possession of the boy. It was heavily loaded and cap'd.

One colored man, called George, was brought to the police office with a terrible swelling on the forehead, and his head fractured above the forehead, so much so as to endanger his life. He was likewise severely beaten on the body.

Another negro, named Fullman, was brought into the police office with his eyes horribly cut from a blow which he had received in the melee.

Both this man and the one named George received their injuries while endeavoring to protect some of their comrades.

At a quarter past six o'clock, an attack was made upon two houses on Lombard between 7th and 8th streets. In one there were no inmates, but the windows and furniture were destroyed. In the other there were several persons, old and young, who were driven out and unmercifully beaten by those in front. The active participants in both cases obtained entrance by the rear.

Great numbers of colored people crowded the ferry boats during the latter part of the day, seeking safety on the other side of the Delaware.

After the above was written the work of destruction was commenced. At a late hour last evening we understand that upwards of twenty rioters had been arrested and brought before the Mayor.

We know not how to express our feelings at this outrage—this destruction of life—this waste of property—this outrage upon the city's property.

We trust, that as some of the rioters can be identified, the utmost severity of the law will be administered to all.

FIRES.—Since the commencement of the riots in the morning, there had been large numbers of persons standing in front of a new and handsome, though internally, unfinished building, on Lombard below 7th street, called 'Smith's Beneficial Hall.'

It is understood that this building was erected at the cost of a wealthy negro man, residing on Lombard between 8th and 9th streets, and in the lumber business; but the impression was that it had been erected for the purposes of Abolition associations, and therefore it was doomed to destruction.

At about a quarter before nine o'clock,

n alarm of fire was given on the spot, but no fire was perceptible to those around the building. The flames, shortly, however, made their appearance in the rear of the building, and in a short time the whole mass was completely enveloped in flames.

We have never seen—and our experience reaches to many years back—so great destruction in so little time. Shortly after the falling in of the roof, the eastern side wall came down crushing completely a two storied brick building at its side. Then the front wall fell into the street to the depth of the two stories.

While this building was burning, an attack was made upon the gates of a meeting house on St. Mary below Seventh street. The mob obtained entrance; but in this case, as in the other, no incendiarism was perceptible. The flame at first faintly glimmered on the peak of the roof, and the general impression was that the fire had originated from flakes falling from the building burning to the northward.

On neither of these buildings did the firemen throw any water; but their effort and success in saving the surrounding tenements were as great as is usually the case.

HALF PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK.—We have just left the scene—all is quiet.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing at 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 2d inst., says:

I regret to state that about noon to-day another disturbance commenced on the Schuylkill, which has continued to increase to such an extent that the first brigade of volunteers have been ordered out, are now under arms. The rioters almost all of them men, and are very numerous, and the aspect of affairs is far more threatening than yesterday. The number of rioters is between 800 and 900 persons. At a special meeting of the City Council to-day, the sum of \$5000 was placed at the disposition of the Mayor to quell the disturbance. We fear great additional troubles to-night.

The Editor of the United States Gazette, remarking upon the proceedings of the day and night of the 1st, says:

Our reporters have, we believe, gathered up what particulars they could of the most disgraceful riot in our city yesterday. We saw a portion of the misdoings, to which reference is made in the report, and we certainly never saw men so ferocious as were those who beset the whites after the fire. And the increase of the constabulary force seemed only to add fuel to the flames. And so bold did the mob become, that the Mayor himself, while heading his police, was violent by assault.

We have reason to believe that all which was in the power of the Mayor was effected. The places of assault were so numerous and distant from each other, that it broke up the police force, and the arrest of a white man, or the rescue of a black, drew so many upon the officer that large aid was required to enable the constables to convey a person to the police office; and in many instances, rescues of the whites were made.

The loss of property is considerable, and serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of several of the churches belonging to the blacks, and also for a hall nearly completed in Lombard street.

There is no language too severe for censure upon those who have disgraced our community, and no punishment too severe for those who have committed the violence to which we have referred.

It is computed by Dr. Caspar, that there are on the earth 960,000,000 human beings, and that the average deaths are 29,000,000 annually, 80,000 daily, nearly 3,700 hourly, and fifty-five every minute.

The annual income of the present Bishop of London is £11,000.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY AUGUST 27, 1842.

RECENT ATTEMPT TO ARREST THE PROPHET.

Most of our readers are doubtless aware that a recent attempt has been made by the Executive of this state to arrest Joe Smith, and O. P. Rockwell in obedience to the requisition of the Governor of Missouri. The charges upon which this requisition was founded, are those preferred by General Bennett, viz. that Smith was accessory & Rockwell principal in the recent attempt on the life of Governor Boggs.

The warrant was not placed in the hands of the officer until the latter part of last week; but whether there was any political maneuvering, as is rumored, whereby the warrant was shifted off until the election we cannot say.

The officer charged with the arrest passed through this place on last Saturday accompanied by three or four men.—They gave out that they were in search of runaway negroes; and in leaving the town took such a circuitous route as to prevent any suspicions of their real destination or design. On Monday they without difficulty arrested Smith and Rockwell, but the prisoners were immediately brought before the municipal court of Nauvoo, on habeas corpus and discharged. The officers however insisted that the Municipal Court had no power in that case to grant the writ, and that the ordinance under which it was granted was of no effect. Smith on the other hand insisted that the writ should be returned to the Governor with the endorsement, that they had been discharged by the City Court, refusing to go with the officer unless this were done; and pledging himself to be forthcoming if the Governor should again send for him. The officer seeing no hope of being able to take Smith, against his will, returned to Quincy; but the Governor immediately despatched him back to Nauvoo, with instructions to take Smith at all hazards. In the mean time Judge Ralston had been sent for by Smith; who arrived at Nauvoo previous to the return of the officer. If rumor is correct he advised Smith to secrete himself, as his case was a desperate one.—Accordingly when the warrant arrived again in the city, Smith and Rockwell were among the missing. Thus ends the chapter.

Our citizens were in hopes that the scamp would be taken or else make open resistance;—a termination of the affair could be less satisfactory than the one which has taken place. If he had resisted, we should have had the sport of driving him and his worthy clan out of the State *en masse*, but as it is we are mortified that there is not efficacy in the law to bring such a scamp to justice. We hope that our Executive will spare no effort hereafter to bring about this consummation so devoutly to be wished.—*Warsaw Signal*.

REMARKS.

We are generally prepared to meet almost any thing in the way of persecution and abuse, but must say for once, that we are forced to read and to give to our readers the above touch, as a finishing stroke of moral depravity, that exceeds all we have ever seen. It is doubtful whether there can be found on record, from the days of Adam down to the notorious nineteenth century, so candid a confession of a wicked man's heart. If we take the meaning of the editor, "our citizens were in hopes," that is, all the inhabitants of the State of Illinois, about a half a million we suppose, wishing, or wanted, or expected the Mormons to resist the law of the land as an excuse, for us to have destroyed or expelled them, sans souci, from the State.

Ye wise, and virtuous, ye Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, yes, all ye professing christians of Illinois; Judges Generals, and officers from the highest

to the lowest, in the state, and the rest of ye editors, too, listen, and give heed to the voice of your leader, your compatriot, your brother American: aye, pay attention this once if never again! IF HE (Joseph Smith) HAD RESISTED, WE SHOULD HAVE HAD THE SPORT OF DRIVING HIM AND HIS WORTHY CLAN OUT OF THE STATE *en masse*. Shades and spirits of the Revolution! is this one of the legacies of liberty? Is this one of the watchman to conduct an American press, and give tone to public opinion? If so the silence of his brother christians will manifest it; the silence of public functionaries will acknowledge it; and the silence of the press will sanction it,—and the church of Jesus Christ of Later Day Saints, will be left to the mercy of God AND GOD ONLY! Aye! while Rhode Island is destroying her own offspring like voracious swine, while mobs are shedding blood and burning meeting houses in Philadelphia, and rioters are taking vengeance on national birth rights in Cincinnati and calamity follows calamity in all the world, Thomas C. Sharp as an aid to Ex-Gov. Boggs who stands at the head of mobocracy and extermination, in these United States, and John C. Bennett, the pimp and file leader of such mean harlots as Martha H. Brotherton and her predecessors from old Jezebel, whom the dogs eat, may flourish with impunity! O virtue! once the white robe of millions of freemen! how art thou laid aside to make sport for the black coats who drive innocent men, women and children from one state to another! O liberty! once the boasted asylum of the oppressed!—Where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face? Where is thy pledge for all nations to come and set under their own vine and fig tree, where there should be none to molest or make afraid?

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of 'Askalon!' lest the nations of the earth should triumph and say—Take down your Eagle—blot out *E pluribus unum* for you drive out and plunder men, women, and children *en masse* for Sport!

There is no get off to this token of anarchy from the public's friend and companion in arms—brother T C Sharp, murder and treason not excepted: he speaks and represents the whole state, because he positively asserts that *our citizens were in hopes* that the scamp would be taken or else make open resistance." And MORTIFIED for want of sufficient efficacy in the law to bring the scamp to justice! What mortification of a corrupt heart! who does not know that every man is honest in the eye of the law, until he is proved otherwise. We have no disposition to be merry on the sins of man, but the whole article breathes so much of meanness or mobocracy, that we must say that *reason, sense, moral, honesty and virtue*, must have passed round Warsaw like the officers in search of runaway negroes, to avoid suspicion, or come in contact with such an arch enemy. As to the habeas corpus discharge—that is false. No action was had on the writ.

It becomes our duty to state, that Thos. Gregg, the printer of the Signal, dissents from driving men, women, and children from the state *en masse* for Sport, and is rebuked by the murderous hearted editor as having lost a limb because of his "sensitiveness for the law and order." When Gregg's heart fails—what will humane people think. Great God! how long will

the honest, if there be any, halt between two opinions? how long will the sons of our fathers, who for the support of the cause of freedom, pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors—we say how long will they feed an asp in their garden to bite their heels, from his holes in the dark—Or try to tame a vampyre to fan the flame with his wings, and make Sport of murder and treason? If there is virtue in the people, let them show it, if not, let the judgments, that swept the antediluvians, that swallowed the Egyptians; that stopped the breath of 185,000 Assyrians; or that walked in cholera, not long since, swiftly come and leave a wide waste where liberty and virtue once were!

GREAT NEWS FROM THE MORMONS! BATTLE NO. ONE!!

The State fool Francis of the Sangamo Journal issued a Bulletin week before last, something like the following:

BULLETIN NO. 1.

Journal Office, Springfield,
Aug. 9, 6 1-2 o'clock P. M.

The following slip from one of the officers in Quincy shows that war has begun according to the "disclosures" of Bennett.

Quincy, A. M. — 8, —

The Steamboat Rosier of the Rocky Mountains, is just in from Warsaw, and reports an awful battle between the Mormons and Grubites or Anti-mormons. Thirty Grubites were slain the first fire. The noise of something exceeded the noise of the blasting of rocks. The horror at Nauvoo cannot be told. Steamboats will leave Warsaw every hour, and Tom Sharp will send the most horrible. God knows what next! The Gov. has just left on the wonderful Steamer, for the scene of terror, with 300 invincibles armed cap a pie for the tug. By to-morrow the whole State militia may be needed, but what can all of them do against 900 well disciplined Mormons of the Legion? for we have just heard that every twenty Mormons have forty legs! and cripples are not included in the service.—The Gov. will fix his line of boats on spring cables to effect a safe retreat in case of the worst.

The State fool closed by saying, be ye also ready—every man—who knows what a day may bring forth—night is the time for spooks. Upon which capten Baker called out the Springfield "continglements of war" at 8 1-4 o'clock that night to be in readiness at the great State midnight call; lit up their bonfires and kept the music lifeing—all Springfield was in a curious fix at the strange flurry: Baker stood marking time, at the head of his company with such invincible war heat in a soft spot that he marched himself down to his hips in mud, which his great heat BAKED into a pair of earthen boots.

Just in time to save further trouble a gentleman arrived from Quincy and said nothing of the kind had happened. It was a hoax. One of Tim Tickle's country come its,—and all engaged in it had dirtied their clothes for nothing. All you could hear was WHO MADE YOUR BOOTS?

Truly the gullibility of this generation is greater than a barn door, and thousands go in thereat.

BENNETT'S LETTERS.—We have read the fifth and sixth letters of Dr. Bennett, and can only say like the old adage: a fool's bolt is soon shot. The fifth letter is made up of the cogitations of disappointed ambition. That want of candour, virtue, meekness, charity, and temperance, which has hitherto destroyed the Doctor's prospects, wherever he has tarried for the time being, and left his writings an aching void in the estimation of honest men, runs through this letter like the chill fever and leaves it a pale faced sample of western debility. The sixth letter is what purports to be a copy of a letter from Joseph Smith to Miss Nancy F. don, without date, name or proof, and if it had these, is, upon the whole, more moral than Bennett ever was or will be of himself,—but we hope the community are not yet quite so far from a common course of Justice and propriety as to take Bennett's word for the truth or fallacy of the curious thing. Joseph Smith is not the author.—The fact is, candid people begin to see what Bennett's stuff, with his help meets of harlots' affidavits, bolstered up with bombast and promises of more disclosures, amounts to! It gives Bennett a living and tattlers tales. It puts us in

mind of a boy, who, when the snow fell in the fall, took up a pewter quart basin full, and setting on a hot fire, exclaimed, I will soon melt me a hoghead of water; but upon turning round, saw, to his surprise, his basin melted, and his snow evaporated! So the Doctor, (last heard of in the State of New York.) will soon find that the same fire that melted his discourses will melt him, and leave a continual pain to his soul, sharper than the sting of a serpent's tooth!

MORE PROPHECY.

A Mr. French, a Calvinistic Baptist, of New Hampshire, has predicted that on the 15th of next February, the Saints will be caught up into the air, while the wicked are to be destroyed—and also, that on the 3rd day of the following April Christ will make his appearance in this world to reign with his people. Mr. F. states he is positive about the fulfillment of this prophecy. Verily, this out-Millers Miller.—When will delusion cease? When will men live and act as if endowed with common sense and let alone prophesying the destruction of our globe? This unrighteous course has a deleterious influence on the minds of the weak and uninformed, and fills them with painful forebodings and fearful apprehensions. A wise man, and one who is actuated by the precepts of Christianity, will labor to make men happier and better, and do all in his power to remove superstition, bigotry and fear. We would wish that more of the spirit of true religion could prevail, and that men every where, instead of laboring for popularity, or for money, and to answer their ends, destroy the little peace and happiness which quiet neighbors enjoy, would love truth and benevolence, and practice according to the dictates of mercy and wisdom.

We give publicity to the foregoing for the purpose of exposing the marvelousness of this generation, in preparing themselves to reject whatever has been, or may come of truth to convince the world of what will shortly come to pass before the second coming of Jesus Christ to reign on the earth one thousand years!

HALLUCINATION.—The Signs of the Times publishes the following statement of a "respected brother," in reference to the sign of the Son of Man in the heavens; which, together with the very indignant remark of the editor, faintly illustrates the injurious tendency of the doctrines taught by Miller. The editor does "not dispute the reality of these things."

Sign of the Son of Man.—We give the following article by request. We do not dispute the reality of these things to the respected brother who saw them; but we wish to predicate our faith only upon the word of God. This will be fulfilled.—

"In the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, about the middle of June, I saw the sign of a man in the heavens, with a large book in his hand; and the word of the Lord came unto me, saying, that it is the sign of the Son of Man, that is to appear in heaven. After that I saw a figure 5, in the heavens; and thus saith the Lord, that figure was caused to be there to let you know that in five years, or sometime within five years, it would not be more than five years, at the longest, before the Second Coming of the Saviour."

In some sections, we understand that the farmers, deluded by these whims, are selling their farms at half price.—N. Y. *Even.*

The Yankee millennium flourishes finely. Christ said that no one knew of that day and hour save the Father only: Gulability and Speculation, Religion and Riots: Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone!

CANDOR.

THE MORMONS.—As we have not published any of the testimony adduced by Bennett, in proof of his charges against Joe Smith, we shall not publish any of the counter testimony adduced by Smith. It is but just to add, however, that Smith has produced a number of affidavits in contradiction of the charges made by Bennett, and certainly makes out quite as strong a case against Bennett as Bennett makes against him. Moreover, this should be stated, in fairness to all parties

—that spirit and temper of Smith's defence is evidently better than that of Bennett's attack on him;—and if, finally, that should be the turning point in the controversy, Bennett must stand condemned, and Smith acquitted.—*St. Gazette.*

Among all our exchanges we have not seen a more honorable comment upon the controversy of Mormon rights. Truly we can say.—

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod, But an honest man's the noblest work of God."

ENTERPRIZE.

The buildings presses, &c. of the N. Y. Herald has cost the editor about \$64,500, and is *man'd* out in the following bill of particulars, to wit:—

Personnel of the Herald Establishment.

- 1 Owner, editor, proprietor, prophet, head man, head saint, head savior, or head devil, just as you please, (J. G. Bennett.)
- 9 Reporters, writers, or editors.
- 25 Printers, compositors, &c.
- 12 Pressmen, boys, &c.
- 8 Clerks, boys, &c.
- 20 Correspondents in all parts of the world.
- 20 Newsmen or carriers in the city of New York.
- 60 Newsboys of all ages in the city.
- 30 Agents throughout the principal towns of America and Europe.
- 80 Newsboys employed by agents.

265 Persons connected with the establishment.

PROSPERITY OF NAUVOO.

We are happy to see so much enterprise and industry manifested by the citizens of Nauvoo; our mills, manufactories, public houses, &c., heretofore mentioned in this paper, are in a great state of forwardness,—and will soon be completed.

Notwithstanding all the vague stories put afloat by our enemies to injure us in public estimation, yet our sober industrious citizens maintain the "even tenor of their way" in all the laudable occupations that embellish life, and we hope they will so continue, while wicked men enjoy their wages among kindred spirits. Since the absence of Gen. Smith we perceive no variation in business:—There are more General Smith's than one.

By an ordinance recently passed, it is made the duty of the city sexton to report the number of deaths in this city weekly, with the names, age, and disease. In accordance with which we have received the following:

Report of deaths for the week, ending on Friday evening, Aug. 26.

Geo. F. Merriman, aged 10 years, contusion of the brain.

David N. Crenshaw, aged 7 years and 6 months, ague and fever.

Mary E. McIntire, aged 10 months, black canker.

Saben Thayre, aged 45 years, fever.

Charles Shumway, 1 year and 3 months, fever.

Larkin Davis, aged 15 years and 10 months, drowned.

Total 6 for the week.

WM. HUNTINGTON, JR.,
City Sexton.

RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Notwithstanding the dry weather for some time back, we notice that the Mississippi has risen more than a foot, and is still upon the gain.

THREE TO TEN.—It is a fact worthy of the consideration and admiration of all honest men, that the Latter Day Saints have made more and greater improvements in Nauvoo and vicinity, in three years, than any other place in the United States, of the same size, has in TEN. Well may the New York Herald say.—Go it Jo.

ATTENTION LEGION.—The officers of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to take particular notice of Ordinance No. 3, as issued in the Wasp of this day, (as the fall parades are at hand,) and govern yourselves accordingly. And captains of companies are required to make out a return of the men and arms in their respective companies, and to make a report thereof in due form to the inspector of their respective Brigade, immediately after company parade.

WILSON LAW, Maj. Gen. of the Nauvoo Legion.

Aug. 24, 1842.

COURT-MARTIAL OF THE NAUVOO LEGION.

OR. IN. AR. NO. 2.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Court Martial of the Nauvoo Legion in general Court assembled, that the discipline drill, rules, regulations, and uniforms of the United States Army, so far as applicable, be and they hereby are adopted for the Legion; provided, that each company may adopt its own uniform for the noncommissioned officers and privates belonging to it, and that all questions of practicability be referred to a committee of five to be appointed by the Court Martial, and that their decision shall be final; provided, however, that an appeal may be had to the General Court Martial.

Sec. 2. The Legion shall parade in the following manner in each year, to wit: Each company in the Legion shall hold a company parade on the second Saturday; each Battalion, a Battalion parade on the third Saturday; and each Cohort, a Cohort parade on the fourth Saturday in April. A court of assessment of fines shall be held on the first Saturday, a Court of Appeals on the second Saturday, and a general Court Martial on the third Saturday in May; a company parade shall be held on the second Saturday; a Regiment parade on the third Saturday; a Legion parade on the fourth Saturday in September; and that the Band be required to parade upon each of the Regimental and Cohort parades; a Court of Assessment to be held on the first Saturday; a Court of Appeals on the second Saturday, and a General Court Martial on the third Saturday in October; an officer drill to be on the day preceding the Cohort parade, and an officer drill upon the day preceding the Legion parade, and any noncommissioned officer, musician, or private, who shall neglect or refuse to appear on said days, shall be fined in the sum of one dollar for each Company or Battalion parade, and two dollars for each Cohort or Legion parade; and the commissioned officers neglecting or refusing to appear in their appropriate places on parade shall be fined in the following sums, to wit: the Lieutenant General, and the Major General, thirty dollars; Brevet Major Generals, and Brigadier Generals, twenty five dollars; Colonels, fifteen dollars; Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, ten dollars; Captains, six dollars; Lieutenants, four dollars; and every commissioned officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private, who shall neglect or refuse to uniform himself in full, after the lapse of eight months from the passage of this act, shall be fined in the same sums, in addition, for each day of parade,—every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officers, or musicians, who shall neglect or refuse to attend officer drills, shall be fined in half the sums aforesaid,—and any commissioned officer who shall neglect or refuse to attend their appropriate Courts Martial shall be fined in one half the sums aforesaid—and any commissioned officer neglecting, or refusing, to discharge any duty devolving upon him, shall, in addition, be cashiered and disgraced, by a general Court Martial, detailed by the Major General by order of the Lieutenant General: Provided, always, that all members of the corporation, who are unable to attend parades or Court Martial, on account of sickness in their families, or any other reasonable excuse, satisfactory to the Court Martial, shall, for the time being, be exempted from all such fines.—And further, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each parade day, to give at least two weeks previous public notice of said parade.

Sec. 3. Each Regimental Court of Assessment of fines shall be composed of the Major as president, the Adjutant as secretary, and the Captains of companies as members; and the Court of Appeals shall be composed of the Colonel as president, the Adjutant as secretary, and the Lieutenant Colonel and Major as members, and each Legion Court of Assessment of fines shall be composed of the ranking Brigadier General as president, the War Secretary as secretary, and the commanders of Cohorts, the drill officer, the Adjutant General, and the Chief Musician as members. The Court of Appeals shall be composed of the Major General as president, the War Secretary, as secretary, and the Brigadier Generals as members.

Sec. 4. Every non-commissioned officer and private who shall appear upon parade without the proper arms, and equipage, as adopted by their respective companies shall be fined in a sum of twenty five cents, and every commissioned officer fifty cents.

Sec. 5. The presiding officer of each board shall cause the secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Court of Assessments of fines in a book to be kept for that purpose, and make out therefrom a certified list of the names

of the persons fined, with the name of the officer to each name, with a list it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to issue and furnish to the constable appointed to collect such fines, the following warrant to be endorsed at any time when it may be necessary, which shall be his authority for collecting and paying over the same, to wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Hancock county, } ss.
To _____ Constable of the county
Greeting:

In the name of the people of the State of Illinois, you are hereby required and commanded to collect from each person named in the foregoing list, the several sums of money set opposite their names and within ninety days after receiving this warrant, to pay over to the paymaster of the Legion the amount so collected, and take his receipt for the same; and if any one or more of the said persons shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby forthwith commanded to levy on the personal goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof according to the law regulating the collection of debts of a similar amount by execution in this State. Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1842.

of the _____ and president of the Court.

And any constable collecting any fines under the provisions of this act, who shall neglect or refuse to pay over the amount so collected, as required in the foregoing warrant, after deducting twenty per cent, which shall be his fees for collection. It shall be the duty of the paymaster of the Legion to proceed against such constable or his securities, before any justice of the peace of said county: and the said constable and his securities shall only be exonerated from the payment of the amount of such fines, by showing to the satisfaction of such Justice, that there was no property whereon to levy, of which such fine or fines could be made, or that the collection had been suspended by order of the presiding officer of the Court of Appeals, and if, in the opinion of said presiding officer or another board of officers, any constable has neglected his duty, it shall be the duty of such presiding officer or Board to withdraw the warrant from such constable, and appoint another or others, as the case may require.

Sec. 6. The Paymaster of the Legion shall, within twenty days after the passage of this act, give a bond with sufficient security to the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, for a sum of two thousand dollars, for the due performance of the duties of Paymaster.

Sec. 7. There shall not be any monies drawn out of the Treasury of the Nauvoo Legion, unless it be drawn upon the certificate of the Major General, approved by the Lieutenant General.

Sec. 8. No private shall be permitted to leave the company to which he belongs, without the permission of his captain, unless in case of promotion, by commission and no captain shall give such permission unless his company shall consist of more than sixty-four rank and file, and each member over that number may claim a discharge from his Captain, by producing evidence that he has attached himself to another company, and that recruiting orders shall not be issued unless by the Major General, with the approbation of the Lieutenant General, who is hereby authorized so to do, in their discretion.

Sec. 9. The Major General may issue bills of credit to the amount of five hundred dollars, to be signed by the Lieutenant General, and the Major General, and countersigned by the War Secretary, and redeemable out of such monies as may be in the hands of the Paymaster, or Treasurer of the Legion.

Sec. 10. That officers may be elected without being nominated by the Court Martial, and that all vacancies shall be filled by lawful elections, and not by granting brevet commissions.

Sec. 11. That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions in this Ordinance contained or specified, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Aug. 13, 1842.
JOSEPH SMITH, Lieut. Gen.
of the Nauvoo Legion, of Ill. Militia.
WILSON LAW, Maj. Gen. and
President of the Court Martial.
JAMES SLOAN, War Sec. and
Sec. of the Court Martial

TWO FARMS TO RENT.

FOR rent, two farms adjoining each other containing each about one hundred acres of land under cultivation, and situated on Bear Creek, near Knolton's. They will be rented on reasonable terms, and immediate possession given. The Stock on the farms and all necessary farming utensils will either be sold or let to the renter if desired.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Apply to John E. Johnston, Warsaw.
Aug. 27, 1842. nol9-3w.

POETRY.

For the Wasp. THE OLD MAN'S HOPE.

Imitation of Wordsworth.

This head of mine is silver'd now,
The mist of years has dimm'd mine eyes,
Life's cares have furrow'd o'er my brow—
Hope foil'd on earth points to the skies.

When thou wert young my faithful Tray,
Thy playful tricks oft cheer'd my mind,
But age's cheerless wintry day
Has left our pleasures all behind.

And here alone I'm left with thee,
My little children all are dead,
Who fill'd our cottage with their glee;
God bless my little Jem and Ned!

And Mary—ay, and Jessie too,
Their graves o'er yonder make a row,
Their early deaths I'll never rue,
God took them to himself I know.

God help me!—and their mother's heart,
With pent-up grief was like to break;
She said, "my Edward we must part,
I'll leave this world for their sake:—

"I'll lie down with my little dears,
And God shall dry my weeping eyes,
My soul shall mingle with the spheres,
And join my cherubs in the skies.

"And then we'll wait till father comes,
And then we'll ever be at rest;
We'll live with God in those bright homes,
Edward his mansions are the best."

She died, I laid her by their side—
Down by her own two lovely pair,
I care not now what may betide,
If in God's house I meet them there.

My heart pants much to be away,
My wearied soul would fain have rest;
Lord hasten on the happy day
When I shall once again be blest.

180.

For the Wasp.

Respectfully, to President Smith, in his absence.

YOUR PORTRAIT.

BY MISS F. R. SNOW.

Sir, you've left us 'your portrait' that product of art—

A small specimen neatly design'd—
But 'tis only a picture, for where is the heart?
And O, where that rich jewel, the mind?

It is only a picture! for where is the speech,
That most noble conductor of thought
With which thou art gifted the nations to teach,
And by which we desire to be taught?

Sir, we look at 'your portrait' and see it en-
clos'd
In its frame like a prisoner bound,
And regret its original, thus is expos'd
To the malice of men that surround!

O, how strange, in this boasted, republican land,
Where all claim to be happy and free;
That a prophet of God is forbidden to stand,
And is forced like a culprit to flee!

'Tis a sad 'restitution'! but all things must come—
It was thus with the prophets of old:
But when you are absent, and driv'n from your home
Here's 'your portrait,' your friends may be-
hold.

Nauvoo, August 20, 1842.

IMPORTANT TO NATURALISTS.—MERMAID CAUGHT.—The Philadelphia Ledger relates the following:—The present age exceeds all others in the extent and variety of its discoveries, and the confirmation and establishment of facts in science and nature which have always been questioned. The greatest discovery yet made has still to be announced, and it is left for us to make the fact public. We have seen a Mermaid! Start not and curl your lips with scorn—though concerning a fish, it is not a fish story. We have seen the tangible evidence exhibited to our senses, of the existence of that monster hitherto deemed fabulous by all the learned, though religiously believed by every salt water naturalist that ever crossed the Gulf Stream. A mermaid we have seen, not in the alluring garb and se-

ductive form represented in the picture books, with an eagle's face, which the Naiad beauty herself enamored of, is delightfully gazing at in a looking glass made by some submarine mechanic, probably her lover; the mermaid we saw has none of these attractions, but is an ugly little monster as was ever seen, resembling more, in appearance about the upper part of the body, a mummified monkey than an angelic fish. Still the monster is one of the greatest curiosities of the day. It was caught near the Fejee Islands, and taken to Pernambuco, where it was purchased by an English gentleman, named Griffin, who is making a collection of rare and curious things for the British museum, or some other cabinet of curiosities. This animal, fish, flesh, or whatever it may be, is about three feet long, and the lower part of its body is a perfectly formed fish, but from the breast upwards this character is lost, and it then approaches the human form—or rather that of the monkey. It has a pair of perfectly formed breasts, arms and hands, the latter resembling the human hand more than a monkey's, with white nails on the finger ends. The head is also larger than the monkey's head, though shaped somewhat like it; the top is bald, but the sides are covered with hair, which extends down even upon the neck, like the well trained ringlets of some fair damsel. The cheeks, eyes and lips bear a semblance to humanity, except the chin which is deficient. The animal is now in charge of a gentleman at Jones' Hotel, who was about to leave for New York yesterday afternoon. It is worthy of the naturalists of this city, though the owner has refused to exhibit it publicly.

Now, the question arises, is not this the mermaid so much talked of, and whose existence there is ample testimony to establish, though so generally doubted. Accounts of them state that one was fished up in England, in 1187, and kept six months alive, and finally escaped by plunging into the sea. One was caught in the mud, in the dykes of Holland, in 1430, after a tempest. Seven mermen and mermaids were caught together in one net, in 1560, at the Is and of Ceylon. Notwithstanding all this testimony, the existence of the creature was still doubted, and might have been doubted to the end of creation, if fortune had not thrown the Fejee beauty into the hands of the present proprietor, where all may satisfy themselves of its reality.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—The Buffalo Journal of the 29th ult., says—'A young man, named Horace Pagaud, first clerk in the auditor's office, Mississippi, was arrested in this city yesterday, by sheriff Broon, on charge of forging a large amount, (between \$70,000 and \$100,000,) in State warrants. Pagaud was traced to St. Louis, and from thence to this city, by Mr. R. M. James, and brought before Recorder Stow for examination, which resulted in a full commitment until such time as a requisition can be obtained of the Governor for his removal to Mississippi. The accused is some twenty-two years of age, and has relatives of standing in St. Louis.'—[St. Louis Republican.

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS.—The following table exhibits the number of continental troops and militia furnished by the several States in nine years, from 1775 to 1783, inclusive:

	Continental.	Militia.	Total.
New Hampshire	17,496	2,693	19,589
Massachusetts	68,007	16,155	84,162
Rhode Is and	5,908	4,285	10,192
Connecticut	31,039	7,782	41,821
New York	17,341	3,314	20,655
Pennsylvania	25,608	7,357	32,865
New Jersey	10,736	6,055	16,791
Delaware	2,319	376	4,695
Maryland	12,012	4,127	17,039
Virginia	26,668	5,620	32,288
North Carolina	7,263		7,263
South Carolina	6,417		6,417
Georgia	2,679		2,679

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Rice in this neighborhood, says the Georgetown (S. C.) Observer, where proper labor has been bestowed in keeping down the grass, promises something more than an average crop. The harvest will be two or three weeks earlier than usual.

Orange Riot at St. John's, N. B.—There was a terrible Orange riot at St. Johns on the 12th inst. One thousand persons were engaged therein. No lives lost.

Ennui.—Pliny Warren, of New York, full of ennui and without philosophy of any kind, committed suicide at Newport last Sunday. He regretted that the world was selfish, and so quit it.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND.
WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo. W. RICHARDS, Recorder for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Casander J. Whiting eloped my bed and board about one year ago, without any just cause or provocation, and has not returned; this is, therefore, to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debt of her contracting.

NATHANIEL WHITING.

Nauvoo, Aug. 10, 1842. 47-3w.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's,
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Ramney,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-1y.

NOTES.

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,
Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-1f.
P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTICE.

The Stock Holders, of the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, are hereby notified, that a meeting for the election of Trustees, will be held at Gen. Hyrum Smith's office, on the first Monday in September next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

E. ROBINSON Secretary.

Nauvoo, August 13, 1842,

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Cliffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nauvoo.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reelless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiar.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Sperm, Olive, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Lytharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, salicatus, putty, spices, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, anuli, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand. Store on water street above Davis' Hotel.

A. T. TERRELL.

July 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills; two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever,—for sale by.

July 23, 1842.

A. T. TERRELL.

BEESWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by (16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsom, cough syrup, rheumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever ague and cancers, will be treated.

principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Alen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State. Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 20

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, September 3, 1842.

Whole Number 20.

THE WASP.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

THE JEW OF HAMAH.

Once upon a time there lived in Hamah a certain Turk called Mustapha, who, having accumulated some wealth by carrying on a trade in goat's hair, determined to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. His family consisted of his wife and two slaves; and as the lady insisted on not being left behind, the good man resolved to sell off his stock of goat's hair, to take all his household with him, and to shut up his house till his return. The only difficulty that presented itself was what to do with his money. He did not like to run the risk of being robbed of it in his journey through the desert, he did not like to leave it in an empty house, and there were not any of his friends to whom he wished to trust the secret of his wealth. After much deliberation he placed it in separate parcels at the bottom of five large earthen jars, which he then filled up with butter, and on his departure sent them to the house of one of his neighbours, a Jew named Mousa, to keep till his return, telling him that it was a stock which he had laid in for winter consumption. The Jew however, from the weight of the jars and other circumstances, suspected that they contained something more valuable; and as soon as Mustapha was fairly on his way to Damascus to join the caravan, he ventured to open them; when finding his expectations realized, he took out the gold and filled them up again with butter so carefully, that nobody could tell that they had been disturbed. The poor Turk, on his return from the pilgrimage, soon found out the trick that his neighbour had practised upon him; but as the jars were exactly in the same apparent state as when he left them, and as there was no evidence as to their contents, it was plain that no legal process could give him any redress. He therefore set about to devise some other way of punishing the Jew, & of recovering if possible his property; and in the meantime he did not communicate his loss to any one but his wife, and enjoined on her the strictest secrecy. After long consideration a plot suggested itself. In one of his visits to the neighbouring town of Homs, where he was in the habit of going to sell his goat's hair to the manufacturers of the mashlaks for which that place is famous, he fell in with a troop of gipsies, who had with them an ape of extraordinary sagacity. He prevailed on them to sell him this animal; and conveying it privately to his house in Hamah, shut it up in a room to which no one but himself had access. He then went to the bazaar and bought one of the dark scanty robes and the small caps or *kalpaks*, with a speckled handkerchief tied closely round it which is the prescribed costume of the Jews throughout the Turkish empire. This dress he took care invariably to put on whenever he went to visit his ape; and as he always carried him his meals, and indeed never allowed any other person to see him, the animal in the course of a few weeks became extremely attached to him, jumping on his neck and hugging and caressing him as soon as he entered the room. About this time, as he was walking along the streets one day, he met a lad, the son of the Jew Mousa and having enticed him into his house by

the promise of some figs, he shut him up a close prisoner, in a detached apartment in his garden, at such a distance from the street, and from the other houses in the town, that the boy could not discover to any one the place of his confinement. The Jew after several days' search, not being able to gain any tidings of him, concluded that he had either been drowned, or had fallen into the hands of some wandering Bedouins; and as he was his only child, fell into a state of the greatest despair; till at length he heard by accident, that just about the time that the boy was missing, he had been seen walking in company with Hadgi Mustapha. The truth instantly flashed on his mind, and he recognized in the loss of his son some stratagem which the Turk had planned in revenge for the affair of the butter jars. He immediately summoned him before the cadi, accused him of having the boy in his possession, and insisted on his immediately restoring him. Mustapha at first strenuously denied the fact; but when one of the witnesses positively declared that he saw the boy go into his house, and when the cadi was about to pronounce his decree, that he should bring him into court dead or alive.—'Yah illah el Allah!' he exclaimed, 'there is no God but Allah, and his power is infinite; he can work miracles when it seemeth good in his sight. It is true effendi,' continued he, addressing himself to the cadi, 'that I saw the Jew Mousa's son passing by my house; and for the sake of the old friendship subsisting between his father and myself, I invited him to come in and eat some figs which I had just been gathering. The boy, however, repaid my hospitality with rudeness and abuse; nay, he even blasphemed the name of our holy prophet; but scarcely had the words passed his lips when, to my surprise and terror, he was suddenly changed into a monkey. In that form I will produce him, and as a proof that what I tell you is true, you will see that he will immediately recognize his father.' At this instant a servant who was waiting on the outside let loose the ape into the divan, who seeing that the Jew was the only person present in the dress to which he was accustomed, mistook him for his master, jumped upon him, and clung round his neck with all the expressions of fondness which the child might have been supposed to exhibit on being restored to his parent. Nothing more was wanted to convince the audience of the truth of Mustapha's story; 'A miracle, a real miracle!' they cried out, great is Allah, and Mahomet is his prophet; and the Jew was ordered to take the monkey and retire from the court. A compromise was now his only resource; and accordingly as soon as it was dark, and he could go unobserved, he repaired to Mustapha's house, and offered, if he would liberate his son, to restore all the money he had taken from the butter jars. The Turk having attained his object, consented to release his prisoner; but in order to keep up his own credit, he stipulated that the child should be removed privately, and that the father with his whole family, should immediately quit the place. The popular belief in the miracle thus remained unshaken; and so great was the dispute into which the Jews fell in consequence of this adventure, that they all departed one after the other, and none have ever since been known to reside in Hamah.

THE COLLIERY QUESTION.—As we anticipated, no attempt was made in the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, to negative the principle of Lord Ashley's bill, but the Earl of Devon felt constrained to enter into farther negotiation with the representatives of the coal-masters, and of course farther terms of capitulation were exacted from him.

By the first compromise they extorted one-half of the time of children between the age of ten and thirteen; and by the second the other half has, in like manner, been surrendered to them. The bill, as it stands for consideration now, is limited to the following main provisions: that, after stated periods, the labor of females and children under ten years of age shall cease to be employed in coal mines, and that children shall not be apprenticed in them for a longer term than eight years.

The coal masters have thus, in a great measure, achieved the principal object for which they contended in their 'circular.' The bone in dispute throughout was the five years intervening between infancy and boyhood—between 8 years of age and 13. Lord Ashley and his supporters were most anxious that this interval should be reserved for the children, as the one during which it was most important to allow their physical organization to be matured by rest, and their intellectual faculties to be developed by instruction. The coalmasters, on the other hand, were equally anxious that it should be appropriated to their service, as the one during which the children are most indispensable to the profitable working of their mines. Mammon, for the time, has outmanœuvred humanity; and for this, we must candidly say, humanity has much to thank the unintelligible course pursued by the Government.—[London Morning Herald.]

Oregon Territory.—Our Government is turning its attention seriously to the occupation of the Oregon Territory.—As a preparatory step to an expedition has been recently sent out to explore the country between the navigable waters of the Missouri and Oregon rivers. The company consists of surveyors and engineers, and scientific men, well supplied with all the instruments and appliances necessary to effect a correct topographical survey, and is escorted by a sufficient number of troops to afford protection from the savage tribes that wander through the great Western wilderness. The main object of the expedition is to select the most eligible route for the location of a chain of forts, connecting the white settlements on the Missouri and the Columbia rivers. The establishment of military posts along the route will tend very much to facilitate the march of emigration in the direction of the Pacific Ocean. At present, the journey across the Rocky Mountains is attended with innumerable dangers, enough to deter any but the hardiest adventurers from encountering the risk. No single individual dare make the attempt. Even large caravans, well guarded and protected by strong military escorts, are in constant jeopardy from the attacks of the Indians, whose hunting grounds are traversed by the company of travelers.

If, however, the intention of Government is carried into effect, comparative security will have been acquired against many of the dangers that now render the journey to the Pacific full of hazard to the pioneer. Whenever this desirable

object is attained, it may be expected that the tide of emigration will set in strong and wide for the shores of the Pacific.—The Far West will then no longer be limited by the range of the Rocky Mountains, but its boundaries be pushed onward till they meet the waters of the distant ocean. The prospect in that remote region are sufficiently flattering to induce crowds to try the experiment of seeking their fortunes in a new country. Notwithstanding existing obstacles, extensive settlements are formed on the Columbia, and before many years it may be expected that the colonists will be strong enough to organize a Government of their own, and established another Republic west of the Rocky Mountains.

[N. O. Bulletin.]

GREAT MORTALITY.—During the first six months of the present year, the mortality has been great in several towns bordering upon both sides of Connecticut river in New Hampshire and Vermont.—Up to the month of May there had been within a few miles of Haverhill Corner about one hundred deaths, principally children. The disorder most fatal has been a malignant putrid sore throat.—Gradually has it extended to adults, and the disorder is in almost all cases fatal when it falls from the throat to the stomach and lungs. The towns of Bath and Lyman, situated on the New Hampshire side of the river, directly above Haverhill, have encountered a mortality to an extent equal almost to the destruction by the cholera in 1832 in some of our cities. Lyman has a population of 1500, and Bath 1600 souls. The number of deaths from the first of February to this time (short of six months) has been sixty in Bath, making at the rate of one death per year in every fourteen inhabitants. Six persons are said to have died in Bath.

[Concord (N. H.) Visitor.]

POISONING—AWFUL.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following fearful account of murders by poisoning in France:

The Viscount de Cormenin recently submitted to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, a memoir on Poisoning with Arsenic, and the means of arresting the fearful increase of that crime—*l'effrayante progression*. It appears by his authenticated statistics, that from 1830 to 1840, three hundred and thirty-five cases were tried in France, which implicated four hundred and fourteen persons, and that two hundred cases more were ascertained, but not brought into court. The proportion of Paris is not much less than that of the Provinces.—In Corsica only one case of conviction is registered for the ten years. There the poignard does the work of the passions. In France, of the 414 arraigned for poisoning, 187 were women—73 wives for the murder of their husbands, and 16 husbands for that of their wives; 8 parricides; 12 infanticides; 87 of the cases were caused by adultery and concubinage; 80 by domestic dissensions of other origin; 116 by coveting of property.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1842.

FOR A WHILE—upon tolerable good authority, we learn that James Gordon Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, is about to publish an *Anti-mormon* look. (Is the hunter?) for John Cook Bennett, of the awful discourses. This, as we printers say, is fat for sofs, and all right—'for a that.' But the union of the Scotch daisy and the Irish Johnny jump up! Och me honey—if it doe n't look like Patrick McBurns O'Rafferty's hunt for sport. With an old gun heavy loaded he proceeded into the meadow, and beheld, at a short distance, upon a dry limb, a red headed wood pecker, whose head, as Pat said 'was all a cloder of black' a knocking on that dry limb—and sure I'd pepper ye, continued he, as he brought up the old gun, shut both eyes, and fired away;—and after the smoke disappeared—Pat seeing nothing upon the limb ran to the root of the tree, and beholding a large green mealow frog, seized him and said—'Och me honey, ye're not so party a hard as ye was store I shot all the feathers off o' ye?'

RIGHTED SIZES EXALTED A NATION.—The Wasp has labored by a string of satire to vindicate the cause of suffering innocence; and wherever truth could be found, or truth could be used, that and that only was our motto. Some may suppose that this paper is for light reading;—this is not the case; but when soft words and mild means, fail to penetrate the Crocodile scales of this wicked and adu terous generation, it then becomes our duty to pierce with a stinger long enough and sharp enough, to bring the greedy, sporting, volatile, fragile, and ungodly multitude to a sense of feeling; that they may reflect and learn and know, that the Latter Day Saints, in common with other men, have a country and rights to enjoy—and that when they are denied a portion of country, or refused the free exercise of their rights, they have the privilege guaranteed by the constitution to seek for relief; knowing then that 'Congress,' in the express words of the Constitution, 'shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances,' and that 'the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people,' we are free.

The saints mean to be faithful friends and fearless foes: trusting in God for the justice of their cause, not wishing to offend the chariest ear; nor willing to be trampled upon with impunity, in the manner but firm in the thing, striving to excell in virtue, order and religion. Then if we are persecuted, let it be asked, for which of our good deeds do we suffer?

*The following precious morsel is a copy of a notice, *verbatim et literatim*, whis was posted up at the corners of the streets in Tennessee a short time ago, by one of the deluded followers of Joe Smith, of Mormon notoriety. Of his chi rography, which had much the appearance of 'pot-hooks and trammels,' we cannot give a specimen, but preserve the form of the notice as near as possible;

Notice July 1842
their will be a meeting this Evening
by a Latterday saint or mormon from boston
in the Courthouse he will show what th
human soul is all air requested to-atende
all the from any Expens

The above appears in the N. Y. Dollar Weekly, and is, we believe, the first time we have been charged with such a silly ruse. Some gamblers are, however, so fond of gambling, that they will risk the chance, no odds whether the game is played on the tables of the living or the coffins of the dead. The Dollar Weekly, in Miller's time of the end, comes in after all the clean beasts, among the creeping things into the Ark; Sins, and Creeping things—Kiddie's Mormonism and the Mormons; N. Y. Evangelist; Dollar Weekly; Sunderland's Mormonism; Exp'd; Hove's Mormonism Unveiled; Booth's letters; Prof. Turner's Mormonism in all ages; some small insects, with the Sar-gamo Journal and Bennett's Letter, and his pimps, attaches, and Brotherton-like halves, for a tail.—Oh gracious dad, what a long tail our puss has got!

THE DAY STAR.—The sectarian Millennium progresses rapidly. A new paper under the title

'The Day Star,' has just made its appearance in Utica N. Y. This is the age of wonders. Almost any thing but truth will take the first fire. To show, as the student would say—*multum in parvo*, we copy the following:

1843.

Books and pamphlets on the 2nd coming of Christ; consisting of Miller's lectures, Miller's Life and Views, Spaulding on the 2nd Coming of Christ, Miller's exposition of 24th Matthew, Fleming's Midnight Cry, Litch's Address to the Clergy, Fitch on the Glory of God in the Earth, Present Crisis, Letter to every body, with other publications on this engrossing and intensely interesting subject, to be had at J. Patten's Utica.

Daniel's numbers are the foundation of this mighty move for the Lord. At some future time we will endeavor to show from these numbers, without the aid of magic, that they have no more allusion to 1843, than Moses had to Cat-skill Mountains. We are not afraid to risk a word on this—wait, patient reader, till 1844, and if the Millennium has begun then there is a new Redeemer!

DOG DAYS.—We hope dog days and that old coat which gave the neighbor such an itching for lying, will go out of fashion this week. For hot weather, and foolish lies, trouble light headed editors too bad. Such an itching for mbbing and blood—one paper is sorry the report of a battle between the Mormons and militia, turns out to be untrue; and another is mortified because the Mormons won't resist the authority. Blat away poor calves—and rest assured that the Saint will never rise as a mob, or resist legal authority—nor will Joseph Smith go to Missouri to be murdered!

The present generation is very much given to cheating, and when we perceive a lie or two, especially about the Mormons, we are not disappointed, though we sometimes think, that very few ever take the pains to remember the words of Jesus Christ, on this very point, in Matthew, 12 chapter, and 36 and 37 verses. A lie frequently goes a journey of a thousand miles, and part way back, before truth discovers the villany, and then, like Lord Byron's rogue in Don Juan, he escapes detection by hiding—under a petticoat! O generation of vipers, who warned you to flee from the wrath to come!

ANOTHER HOLD IN THE GOVERNMENT.—To prevent the majority of the Ohio Legislature from passing the new distribution bill, thirteen senators and twenty eight members of the House, all of the Whig party, have resigned their seats leaving both houses without constitutional majorities to do business; and thereby paralyzing the power of the State in the next election for members of Congress. 'There is more treason in this Government, than you and I ever dreamed of.' This is a new rule in the Government, showing the very foundation of all we hold dear, is sand. Rhode Island is mad; Missouri corrupt, and Ohio struck with mortification, and why? because the head is sick and the heart faint: Congress has the mumps!

WARSAW MELODIES;

OR,

OUR CITIZENS WERE IN HOPE:—FROM TOM SHARP'S QUILL-WHEEL RHAPSODIES OF 'SPORT' OUT OF MURDER AND TRASON.

SOLILLOQUY NO. 1.

Our people were in hopes—
So sly the scamp to nab—
Or make them all resist—O hum!
That we might have excuse—
Nauvoo by war to grab—
Higbo says Tom.

That we might murder Jo
And all we deadly hate
And, like Missouri, have the 'sport,'
(A mob's militia, mum.)
And 'drive them from the State
en masse'—says Tom.

I've wrote this little sketch,
(Though awful 'tis to tell,
But Shakspeare murder out'll come.)
That men may know me, too,
When I am dead—in hell!
A dis poor Tom!

Four verses have been put to as many principal acts of Congress, the present session, by John Tyler. Surely the people as well as Congress, have found out that John Tyler is President of the United States; commander in chief of the Army; Admiral of the Navy—and independent of the militia.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

	Ford	Don.
Adams	1421	1577
Alexander	424	299
Bond	423	899
Boone	257	249
Bureau	259	337
Brown	125	020
Carroll	69	80
Clinton	470	262
Calhoun	171	292
Cass	321	343
Clay	140	218
Crawford	253	359
Coles	685	1012
Clark	579	563
Cook	1328	625
Champaign	121	145
Christian	196	187
De Witt	316	291
De Kalb	214	146
Du Page	432	000
Edgar	741	619
Edwards	122	271
Elgin	293	56
Franklin	522	96
Fulton	1193	191
Fayette	611	328
Gallatin	1100	441
Greene	320	600
Grundy	109	000
Henderson	229	227
Hamilton	555	145
Hancock	1748	711
Hardin	131	154
Henry	46	162
Iroquois	175	154
Jackson	317	210
Jefferson	703	222
Jo Daviess	480	1079
Jersey	415	531
Johnson	440	109
Jasper	174	95
Knox	593	519
Kane	225	457
Kendall	25	268
Lawrence	597	676
LaSalle	1123	438
Livingston	78	85
Logan	106	260
Lake	167	281
Le	130	231
Mason	181	160
Monroe	636	128
Morgan	1162	1375
Monroe	487	566
Madison	965	1604
Montgomery	520	311
Macoupin	768	619
Macon	308	115
Menard	233	352
Marshall	271	168
M Lenn	424	519
Mercer	226	284
Marion	583	192
M Henry	64	000
Ogle	278	478
Putnam	187	170
Perry	331	174
Piatt	39	49
Pike	1034	1149
Peoria	550	767
Pope	263	391
Rock Island	224	426
Randolph	552	515
Richland	201	242
Sangamon	1217	1586
Stars	187	152
Scott	313	348
Schuyler	576	555
St. Clair	1776	729
Sneydy	773	288
Stephenson	261	260
Tazewell	651	1181
Union	636	78
Vermilion	455	963
Whiteside	236	275
Will	756	465
Wayne	447	199
Washington	513	205
White	639	770
Warren	383	455
Wabash	275	426
Williamson	532	115
Winnebago	414	548
Woodford	287	160

a minority, needs to be reminded that God belongs to that party, and that He is in Himself an Infinite Majority."

No wonder the prophets declared that "calamity should cover the mocker." God a majority! This generation is not satisfied with slander in this world, but have commenced sprinkling their venom towards heaven. Oh vain fools!

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

That our readers may be enabled to form some idea of the distress in England. We copy the following extract of a speech made to the House of Lords, by Lord Rossie, as publish in English papers.—The noble Lord says:—

"Before he sat down he would advert to other particulars showing this distress, and he begged leave to caution her Majesty's Government against being led away by any notion that distress of a most aggravating character did not exist. For his own part, he believed that there was a deep under current flowing, which would ultimately, if nothing were done to relieve the distress, prove most injurious, most detrimental to the best interest of the country. In Manchester there was a population of 191,403 souls. For the year 1836, the sum of £25,069 was raised by the poor rate; but in 1841 the amount was vastly increased, for the rate was £38,933. He found, also, from a report which he had in his hand, that of that population of 161,403 souls no fewer than 2,000 persons were without beds.— Besides this, it was shown from calculation that 9,100 persons had only 1s 2d each, per week to subsist upon—to procure food and clothing. The number of persons admitted to the dispensaries of the town was, in 1836, 54,000; in 1841, so many as 169,000 were received into them; showing an increase of 200 per cent. In sickness, the consequence of bad and scanty food. A few years back the average number annually of persons received into the prisons was 549; last year it amounted to 722, showing an increase of crime also, as well as want and sickness. There were 5,492 untenanted houses in the town, and 981 unemployed mills. The value of the mills alone amounted to £87,094.

Bolton contained a population of 50,000, and 50 mills capable of giving employment to 8,124 persons. Of the mills, 30 were now idle, and 5,061 of the hands out of employment, or working short time. All trades were at a stand still, or nearly so. In foundation and millwrights, machine makers, carpenters, brick setters, were depressed and without employment; and, consequently, tailors, shoemakers, and such trade man as depended on the prosperity of the manufacturing artisan. The average loss per week to each trade was about £3 40, and some of them lost as much as £320,000 a year, which was nearly £1,000 a day. What could charitable collections do towards relieving those who suffered from this loss of trade? The distress occasioned was not sudden, but had been coming on gradually. And what were the prospects of the winter when even the spring trade brought no revival? We ought to be prepared for the awful distress, which must inevitable take place in the winter. The poor laws were of little avail, and how were we to provide for the subsistence of the awful increase of the poor? Here was a statement which claimed not only the deepest consideration of their lordships, but their deepest commiseration.

REPORT OF DEATHS.

For the week ending September 2, 1842.
Emily Packer, aged 1 year and 11 months; black cancer.
Newman Blodgett, aged 1 year and 27 days; measles.
Teancum Dickson, aged 1 year, 11 months, and two days; fever.
Mary Birkenhead, aged 35 years; quick consumption.
A. A. Atwood, aged 21 years; typhus fever.
A. T. Terrell, aged 25 years; fever.
Betsey E. Duzett, aged 62 years; bloody flux.
Liben C. Wilson, aged 2 years 3 months and 22 days; black cancer.
John Scholes, aged 2 years, 4 months and 16 days; whooping cough.
Total, 9.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

THAT'S WICKED.

The abolition convention of Cazenovia, N. Y. passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That he who refrains from joining the Liberty Party, because it is

WEATHER.—The weather during the past week has been excessively warm. The thermometer ranging as high as 93° in the shade, so hot our ideas melt like wax.

For the Wasp.

Mr. Editor:—

I have noticed, of late, in some of the public prints, articles to the following import:—that I had renounced 'Mormonism,' left Nauvoo, &c.

That the public mind may be rightly informed upon these matters, I hereby certify, that I have not been absent from Nauvoo during twenty-four hours, at any one time, since I returned from my English mission, which was upwards of one year ago. Neither have I renounced the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, but believe that its doctrine, which has been extensively published both in America and Europe, is pure and according to the scriptures of eternal truth, and merits the candid investigation of all lovers of righteousness. There is something in truth that recommends itself to the consciences of all noble-minded, good men. They see its beauty—its wisdom—its power, and its glory, and, in line, there is something in it which seems to whisper that 'God is there.' Therefore, it is to be hoped that that indelicacy of feeling which is so characteristic of the American public, may yet inspire thousands to investigate our principles, which cannot but result in the full conviction of their truth.

The lustre of truth cannot be dimmed by the shadows of error and falsehood. Neither will the petty difficulties existing among its votaries weaken its influence or destroy its power. Its course is onward to accomplish the purposes of its great Author in relation to the happiness and salvation of the human family.

Nauvoo, Sept. 2nd 1842.

OREON PRATT.

Nauvoo, Aug. 27th, 1842.

Editor of the Wasp.

Dear Sir: I am fully authorized by my daughter, Nancy, to say to the public through the medium of your paper, that the letter which has appeared in the Sangamo Journal, making part of General Bennett's letters to said paper, purporting to have been written by Mr. Joseph Smith to her, was unauthorized by her, and that she never said to Gen. Bennett or any other person, that said letter was written by said Mr. Smith, nor in his hand writing, but by another person, and in another person's hand writing. She further wishes me to say, that she never at any time authorized Gen. Bennett to use her name in the public papers, as he has done, which has been greatly to the wounding of her feelings, and she considers the obtruding of her name before the public in the manner in which it has been done, to say the least of it, is a flagrant violation of the rules of gallantry, and cannot avoid to insult her feelings, which she wishes the public to know. I would further state that Mr. Smith denied to me the authorship of that letter.

SIDNEY RIGDON.

P. S. I wish the Sangamo Journal and all papers that have copied Bennett's letters to copy this also, as an act of justice to Miss Rigdon. S. R.

N. T. CE.

Marquis F. Damon, left his home in Ray co. Mo., April 23, 1840, and since that time his friends have not seen or heard from him. He was going to Springfield Illinois, to remain two or three months, and then return directly home.

Mr. Damon was originally from the vicinity of Boston Mass., where Mrs. Fanny Wenn, a sister of his now resides. She may be able to give me good news of him or confirm my worst fears. His long absence has been the cause of much anxiety, lest he may have died by some lingering disease, or been the victim of a dreadful calamity.

If his relatives see this, it is hoped that they will write me, at this place, and if any who know him or his present situation or what his lot may have been, will give me intelligence, it will be most gratefully received.

Papers will please insert the above and by so doing, much oblige a bereaved widow.

LALRA ANN DAMON.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. Aug. 10th 1842.

Trouble among the Indians.—It is generally known here, says the Eastern Sentinel, that our Passimogoddy Indians are divided into two political parties, between whom a good deal of acrimonious feeling exists. One party acknowledges as its head 'Governor John Francis,' and professes allegiance to the State of Maine, the other party denies Francis'

authority, and acknowledges as its head, Neptune, and on a former occasion swore fidelity to the Governor of New Brunswick. Between these two parties a pitched battle was fought on the glorious fourth, in which Francis' party got well drubbed. A week or two afterwards, they sent up the river, and mustered some more belonging to the party, and took the opportunity, when the Governor and most of his men were off hunting porpoises, to cut down the flag staff and burn it. The trouble is not yet over.

Pictures.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London recently, the chairman stated some interesting facts on a subject which would probably soon be brought before the notice of the society. It was, that a gentleman employed by government, had, in ascending the river Juba, in Africa, from East to West, fallen in with a considerable tract of country inhabited by a curious race of pigmies, not exceeding four feet in height, with very curious views of religion and government, and exactly resembling the type of Herodotus, which singularly confirmed some opinions on the subject recently brought before the notice of the Aborigines' Protection Society.

Wood, the Confectioner.—This person, whose tragic history is so well known, sailed for England in the British Queen on Sunday. He was accompanied by his wife and youngest son.

The paragraph from the Express should have been headed *Wood, the Murderer*. It will be remembered that the 'tragic history' alluded to, is the history of the murder of his own daughter, because she married against his consent, and he could no longer make money by her services as an attendant on his shop.

Selection and Rape.—We find the following in the Albany Microscope of Saturday:—

The Police office was crowded on Wednesday morning with the usual audience, made up of the rag-tag and red flannel bob-tail of the suburbs of creation. Suddenly the bar was cleared of all but those who had business within it, and a fine appearing, but pale and anxious looking girl was called upon the witness's stand. She made a complaint of K—v H—n, of Troy, a young man of wealth, and 'respectable connexions,' of course, for taking advantage of her situation, she being a fatherless, motherless and friendless girl, who, from her early age upon the stage of life, to pick her way among its dark and winding by-paths alone and unaided, and basely, fiendishly whispering in her ears the honeyed words that fall like oil from the tongue of the seducer, burn like the fires of hell in the soul, and forcing from her all that makes life worth preserving.

He seduced her in the house of his brother in New York, in whose family she lived in the capacity of a nurse or seamstress, and having accomplished her ruin, immediately left that city for Troy, thinking himself safe, and beyond the reach of the consequences of his damning villany.

But even the orphan and friendless are not wholly helpless. She was taken alarmingly ill, and in this state revealed to her physician and the female members of the watch's family, her condition.—Her sister, a resident of Troy, was written to, and by her advice the poor girl went to that city, her former home, and soon after entered a complaint in this city against her destroyer, and arraigned him on the charge of rape.

Her testimony was clear and conclusive, and the fact that he used force and accomplished his foul and wicked purpose fully established. As the act was committed in New York, nothing more could be done here than to take the deposition of the girl, and hold the young man to bail to appear before a criminal tribunal in New York.

He was held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

Heaven grant that justice will deal with him according to his deserts.

ATTENTION FIRST CORPS.—The officers of the 1st Corps of Nauvoo Legion, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the office of Gen. Ft. Smith on Thursday the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing a brigadier General for said Corps.

WILSON CLAW.

Major General.

Nauvoo, Sept. 1st, 1842.

A lady was robbed of a gold watch, in Philadelphia, on Monday, on her way to a jeweler's, in Market street, where she intended to leave it for repairs. It had stopped, and she wanted it to go.—It went.—N. Y. Aurora.

But not on tick.

Bunker Hill Monument finished.—The cap stone of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid on the 23d of July, which completes this magnificent work that was commenced seventeen years ago. This stone was laid in the presence of the Directors of the Monument Association, and a number of citizens. As the clock struck six a signal gun was fired by the Charlestown artillery, and the steam power for raising the stone was immediately applied. One of the superintendents went up on the stone which bore also the American flag. In sixteen minutes the stone reached the top of the Monument, and was laid in cement, when a national salute announced that the Monument was finished. The corner stone of this Monument was laid on the 17th of June, 1825, the anniversary of the battle, in presence of Lafayette, at the time of his last visit to this country, and a large number of revolutionary soldiers, with a great concourse of citizens.—Ex. pip.

STEAMERS. The last London papers contain a description of the great iron steamship 'Great Britain,' intended to trade between Bristol and New York. Her length is 325 feet, width across the beam 51 feet, depth 33 feet, burden, 3,600 tons register, 1,000 horse power, 6 masts with excellent sleeping accommodation for 560 passengers. 380 persons can dine in the principal saloon. She will carry 1,000 tons of coal, and have a crew of 130 men. She is fitted with Smith's Archimedean screw, upon which some further improvements have been made by the company.

FRENCH Steamers.—The New York Journal of Commerce says, 'The arrival of the French war steamer "Le Gomer" in our waters is an interesting occurrence.' But the errand on which she comes is yet more interesting, and has more national importance in it. The eight commissioners she brought are now at Washington, endeavouring to induce our government to make arrangements for an international commerce on a grander scale than has hitherto been contemplated. France has built or is building, sixty steamers, which will be employed to augment her force in war, and to carry on a rapid commercial intercourse in peace. All her navy yards, as at Rochefort, Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon, are now busy with the preparations for this marine. The places which are to be visited by this commerce are numerous and distant from each other; probably the same that Le Gomer, in her pioneering errand, is now passing to. Le Gomer will remain at New York about a month, and will then go to New Orleans, Martinique, Havana, and even to twenty-eight different stopping places. Her stops at these places will generally be short in proportion to their importance, or the business the commissioners may have to perform at each of them. Her regular armament is 30 guns, whereas now she carries only 10, each 30 pounders. She has but 138 men on board now, whereas her full complement is 240. Her Paixhans and the rest of her cannon were disembarked at Rochefort.'

MARRIED.—On the 23rd inst. by the Rev. Rodolphus Weston, Mr. Charles Mann to Miss Eliza A. Stigall of Carthage Hancock county Ill.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ILLINOIS,
August 15th, 1842.

WE the undersigned officers of the State, being of opinion that there will be a great loss by receiving the bills of the State Bank of Illinois and branches in payment of the revenue of the State and of the different counties in the State for the year 1842, and in payment of college, school and seminary debts and interest, do hereby prohibit the reception of said bills for the purposes aforesaid after the 12th day of September next until otherwise provided by law.

Given under our hands the day and year above written.

TH S CARLIN Gov.

JAS. SHIELDS Auditor.

MILTON CARPENTER Treas.

All the publishers of newspapers in this State are requested to publish the above notice for three successive weeks and send their bills for the same to the Auditor's office.

JAS SHIELDS, Auditor.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of William Carter of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that William Carter of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 19th day of Aug. A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for Petitioner.

J. F. Owings, Clerk. no20 2w.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price. No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20 3m.

NEIBAUER, SURGEON DENTIST.

IN returning his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, Hancock county in general, for their patronage since his arrival in this place, and solicits a continuance of their favor. Every branch of surgical dentistry, skillfully and carefully performed. Reference can be given if required. Teeth inserted at \$2 a tooth; charges strictly moderate; all manner of produce taken; also wood, labour on the temple; cash not refused.

HURRAH FOR THE NAUVOO MATCH MANUFACTORY.

This article is superior to any that has been offered in the eastern or western market. Store keepers will find them preferable to any they have had; they can be had at the house of Mr. Neibaur, S. D.

Nauvoo, Aug. 31, 1842.

no20 3w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have recently commenced the leather manufaturing business in all its various branches; also the shoe and glove making business. We wish the citizens and vicinity to give us their patronage, as we offer to the public to tan on skins both upper and sole leather; also morocco and deer skins dressed in the neatest manner, and fur dressing. We will also pay the highest prices for all kinds of hides and skins; tan works near Carley St. about one mile east of the river.

R. R. BENTLEY & J. FIELD.

Nauvoo, Sept. 3, 1842.

no20 3a.

NOTICE.

BEFF, in my care, in the Month of April last off the Steam Boat A-py, one trunk, with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stouard, Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS.

Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842.

no20 4c.

A Lamp.—We have recently examined the newly constructed lamp for burning lard, invented and patented by Mr. F. H. Southworth. It emits a clear and brilliant flame equal to the best sperm oil, and will, we think, prove the great saving of expense in producing light and come into universal use. Lard of any description can be used in this lamp and will be a saving over and above the ordinary price of oil, of seventy-five per cent, at least. It requires no more care or attention than any other lamp. The wick ignites readily, and they are furnished at very moderate prices: recommendations sufficient to commend them to the attention of every housekeeper. They are for sale at Mr. William Brown's Drug store, 418 Washington street, who is ready at all times to give any further information respecting them that may be required.

NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

A Bill is now before Congress, which should it become a law, will very materially change the present law regulating Post-Offices and Postage. A correspondent of the New York Express says the bill will probably pass both houses, if the adjournment of Congress does not cut off its consideration.

The Bill proposes that the rates of postage be conformed to federal currency—the postage on a single letter for a distance not exceeding 30 miles to be five cents—every letter conveyed over thirty miles and not exceeding 150 miles, shall pay ten cents—over 150 miles, and not exceeding 300 miles, 15 cents—over 300 miles, and not exceeding 500 miles twenty cents; over 500 miles twenty-five cents.

Another important provision in the Bill, is the regulation of newspaper postage. All newspapers are to be subjected to letter postage except those sent directly from the office of the publisher. The size of newspapers is also limited. All newspapers exceeding a size, are subjected to an extra postage of one cent for every five square inches, beyond the specified limitation. Several other important regulations in the conveyance of letters are proposed in the bill.

A MAJESTIC FLOWER.—In a late number of the Petersburg Statesman, we find a description of a flower tree which is found in the interior of Ceylon and may be considered as a wonderful curiosity, excelling in beauty and grandeur all other plants in the vegetable kingdom.—The body of the tree is sixty feet high and straight as a ship's mast, without limb or leaf: but supporting at the top an immense tuft of leaves, each of which is ten or twelve feet long. The stalks of these leaves clasp the body of the tree and incline outward, the long leaves bending over in a graceful curve. This vast crown of evergreens is of itself very grand, but when the tree is about fifty years old, there rises from its centre a cone several feet in height, which gradually enlarges, until at length it bursts with a loud explosion, and a vast, brilliant, golden colored flower, twelve feet in diameter, appears over the elevated tuft of leaves as a gorgeous diadem on the head of this queen of the forest. The tree never blooms but once, and does not long survive this grand display of magnificence.

ARRESTED.—Joseph Boyle, charged with the murder of Rufus Sewall, at Shreveport on the evening of the 5th of June, has been arrested. He was taken near the Texan line. The 500 dollars offered for his apprehension has been paid over.

The Picayune from which the above is taken says further that, on the night of the 20th, three men broke open the jail and shot Boyle's brains out. They then took refuge in a house whither they were pursued by a mob. The leader among the three on attempting to escape was shot—the other two capitulated and were thrown into prison. This is the way Law is administered in that region.

A person well paid—taking the cash. The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is stated to be £41,000 a year, which makes £789 9s. 2d. per week, £112 6s. 6d. per day, and £4 13s. 6d. per hour, reckoning 24 hours to the day. (This is at the rate of about one hundred dollars for every three hours of breath the Archbishop draws. What a charge for working his own lungs, and living! If we deduct for his sleeping eight hours—for his eating four hours—(and this is very little, for a high feeding Englishman usually sits four hours at his dinner table)—for exercise and recreation, four hours—it would take our parson the remainder of his twenty-four hours to receive and count his cash, without leaving him a minute to say his prayers. Archbishops, however, manage money and divine matters for the most part by deputy, and in this way gain time for many little secular employments, which we have not taken into our estimate of occupations which cost the people so dear. —[Globe.]

CURIOUS CLOCK.—The most curious thing in the cathedral of Lubec is a clock of singular construction and very high antiquity. It is calculated to answer astronomical purposes, representing the place of the sun and the moon in the ecliptic, the moon's age, a perpetual almanac, and many other contrivances. The clock, as an inscription sets forth, was placed in the church upon Candlemas-day, in 1405. Over the face of it, appears an image of the Saviour, and on either side of the image are folding doors, so constructed as to fly open every day, when the clock strikes twelve. At this hour, a set of figures representing the twelve apostles, come from the door on the left hand of the image, and pass by, in review before it, each figure making its obeisance, by bowing as it passes that of the Saviour, and afterwards entering the doors on the right hand. When the procession terminates, the doors close. —[Clarks Travels in Scandinavia.]

A TERRIFIC SCENE.—A correspondent of the Lancaster Intelligencer states that he was present at a Camp Meeting in the lower end of York co., on Sunday, the 24th ultimo, and that between 11 and 12 o'clock in the evening there was a thunder storm, which, for rain and lightning, and loud thunder, he says he never heard equalled. The lightning struck into the camp, and killed three horses dead on the spot, besides stunning a number of the persons present on the occasion. The scene he describes is one of the most terrific and awful; the shrieks of the women, the neighing of the horses, and the successive peals of thunder, preceded by the most vivid sheets of lightning, made the whole spectacle one of great and awful sublimity. No person was hurt.

FROM TEXAS.—Galveston dates to the 27th ult. have been received at New Orleans. Congress adjourned on the 23d. An act was passed authorising offensive war against Mexico; but it was voted by President Houston on the ground that the Republic had not means to carry on such a war and that Congress had no authority under the Constitution for such a measure. It is said, however, that the Veto is merely a ruse to deceive the Mexicans; for active preparations are still going on, the squadron has been sent to sea, and Congress has made ample appropriations for its outfit and support. A bill authorising the President to sell or mortgage 400,000 acres of the Cherokee lands, will tend to raise the credit of Texas. A bill to regulate the collection of duties, and to receive specie or its equivalent in exchange bills, is of great importance.

TWO FARMS TO RENT.

FOR rent, two farms adjoining each other containing each about one hundred acres of land under cultivation, and situated on Bear Creek, near Knolton's. They will be rented on reasonable terms, and immediate possession given. The Stock on the farms and all necessary farming utensils will either be sold or let to the renter if desired.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

Apply to John E. Johnston, Warsaw.
Aug. 27, 1842. no19-3w.

MEAL, FLOUR,

AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY KIND,
WANTED ON TITHING.

THE brethren abroad will remember that those who devote the whole of their time to work on the Temple must be fed; they cannot live and work without provisions, and we are growing very scarce; and especially so with regard to MEAL and FLOUR. Those, therefore, who have the above articles, and intend to consecrate such on their tithing, will please forward them immediately to Nauvoo.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder
for the Temple.

Nauvoo, June 18th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Casander J. Whiting eloped my bed and board about one year ago, without any just cause or provocation, and has not returned; this is, therefore, to forbid all persons trusting her or my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

NATHANIEL WHITING.

Nauvoo, Aug. 10, 1842. 47-3w.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article.

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's,
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Rainey,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,
Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone corl; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTICE.

The Stock Holders, of the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, are hereby notified, that a meeting for the election of Trustees, will be held at Gen. Hyrum Smith's office, on the first Monday in September next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

E. ROBINSON Secretary.
Nauvoo, August 13, 1842,

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Recless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirt and.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.
Hiram Kimball.

DR. J. F. WEL D.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Sperm, Olive, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Litharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whitening, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, salicratus, putty, spices, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, stuf, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van Suddiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and carbaritic lozenges, are constantly on hand.

Store on water street above Davis' Hotel.

A. T. TERRELL.

July 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills; two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever.—for sale by.

July 23, 1842.

A. T. TERRELL.

BEE-SWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by (16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsom, cough syrup, rheumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Alen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Wooley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.
Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 21

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, September 10, 1842.

Whole Number 21.

THE WASP.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

W. M. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

For the Wasp.

TO WHO NEEDS CONSOLATION.

O can a generous spirit brook,
With feelings of content;
To see an age, distrustful look
On thee, with dark intent!

I feel thy woes—my bosom shares,
Thy spirit's agony:—
How can I love a heart that dares
Suspect thy purity?

I'll smile on all, that smile on thee
As angels do above—
All who in pure sincerity
Will love thee, I will love.

Believe me, thou hast noble friends
Who feel and share thy grief;
And many a fervent prayer ascends
To heav'n, for thy relief.

E.

CHASM IN THE PRAIRIES.

The last number of Kendall's interesting sketches of incidents connected with his Santa Fe Expedition is as follows:

The morning of the 3d September broke bright and cloudless, the sun rising from out the prairie in all his majesty. Singular as it may appear, nearly every shower we had come in the night from the time we left Austin until we reached the Mexican settlements. Again we spent a couple of hours drying our blankets, then saddled up and pursued our journey, and still in a northwest direction.

We had scarcely gone six miles before we suddenly came upon an immense rent or chasm in the earth, far exceeding in depth the one we had so much difficulty in crossing the day before. No one was aware of its existence until we were immediately upon its brink, when a spectacle, exceeding in grandeur any thing we had previously witnessed, came suddenly in view. No a tree or bush, no outline whatever marked its position or course, and we were all lost in amazement and wonder as one by one we left the double-file ranks and rode up to the verge of the yawning abyss.

In depth it could not have been less than eight hundred or a thousand feet, from three to five hundred yards in width, and at the point where we first struck it the sides were nearly perpendicular. A sickly sensation of dizziness was felt by all as we looked down, as it were, into the very depths of the earth. Below an occasional spot of green relieved the eye, and a small stream of water, rising to the view then sinking beneath some huge rock, was bubbling and foaming along. Immense walls, columns in some places that appeared to be arches were seen standing, worn by the water undoubtedly, and so perfect in form that we could with difficulty be brought to believe that the hand of a man was not upon them. The rains of centuries, falling upon an immense prairie, had here found a reservoir, and their workings upon the different veins of earth and stone had formed these strange and fanciful shapes.

Before reaching the chasm we had crossed numerous large trails leading a little more to the west than we were at once convinced that they all centred at a common crossing close by. In this conjecture we were not disappointed, for a trot of half an hour brought us into a large road, the thoroughfare along which millions of Indians, buffalo, and mustangs had travelled for years. Perilous as the descent looked we well knew there was no other near. The lead mule was again started ahead, the steadier and older horses were next driven over the sides, while the

more saittish and untractable brought up the rear. Once in the narrow path which led circuitously down the deep descent there was no turning back, and our maddened animals finally reached the bottom in safety. Several large stones were loosed from their fastenings by our men during the frightful descent. They would leap, dash and thunder down the precipitous sides and strike against the bottom far below us with a terrific crash.

We found a running stream at the bottom, and on the opposite side a romantic dell covered with short grass and a few scattering cotton woods. A large body of Indians had encamped on this very spot but a few days previous, the wilted limbs of the trees and other 'signs' showing that they had made it a resting place. We, too, halted a couple of hours, to give our horses an opportunity to graze and rest themselves. The trail which led up on the opposite side was discovered a short distance above us, to the south, winding up the steep and ragged sides of the precipice.

As we journeyed along this dell a' were struck with admiration at the strange and fanciful figures made by the washing of the waters during the rainy season. In some places a perfect wall, formed of reddish clay, were seen standing, and were they any where else it would be impossible to believe that other than the hand of man had formed them. The vein of which these walls were composed, were of even thickness, very hard, and ran perpendicularly; and when the softer sand which had surrounded them were washed away the veins still remained standing upright, in some places one hundred feet high and three or four hundred in length.

Columns, too, were there, and such was their architectural order, and so much of chaste grandeur was there about them that we were lost in wonder and admiration. In other places the breastworks of forts would be plainly visible, then again the frowning turrets of some castle or one of our time. Cumulous pillars of some mighty pile raised to religion or royalty were scattered about, regularity was strangely mixed up with ruin and disorder, and Nature had done it all. Niagara has been considered one of her wildest freaks; but Niagara sinks into insignificance when compared with the wild grandeur of this awful chasm. Imagination carried us back to Thebes, to Palmyra, and to ancient Athens, and we could not help thinking that we were now among their ruins.

Our passage out of this place was effected with the greatest difficulty. We were obliged to carry our rifles, holsters and saddle-bags in our hands, and in clambering up a steep pitch, one of the horses, striking his shoulder against a projecting rock, was precipitated some fifteen or twenty feet directly upon his back. All thought he must be killed by the fall; but singularly enough he rose immediately, shook himself and a second effort in climbing proved more successful—the animal had not received the slightest apparent injury!

By the middle of the afternoon we were all safely across, after spending five or six hours completely shut out from the world. Again we found ourselves upon the level prairie, and on looking back, after proceeding some hundred yards, not a sign of the immense chasm was visible. The waste we were then upon was at least two hundred and fifty miles in width, and the two chasms I have mentioned were the reservoirs and at the same time the conductors of the heavy quantity of rain which falls upon it during the wet season to the running streams. The prairie is undoubtedly the largest in the world, and the chasms are in perfect keeping with the size of the prairie.

At sundown we halted by the side of a water hole and encamped for the night. By this time many of the men were entirely out of provisions, while those who still had a little beef left had

saved it by stinging themselves on the previous days. The worst of our sufferings had now commenced.

THE LEFT EYE.

A rich old man who had resided at the extreme of the camp, quite apart from the rest, had three daughters, the youngest of whom, named Kookju, was much distinguished for her beauty, also for her extraordinary wisdom.

One morning, as he was about driving his cattle for sale to the Chan's market place, he asked his daughters to tell him what presents they wished him to bring to them on his return. The two eldest asked him for trinkets; but the handsome and wise Kookju said that she wanted no present, but that she had a request to make which it would be difficult and even dangerous for him to execute. Upon which, the father, who loved her more than the two others, swore that he would do her wish, though it were at the price of his life. 'If it be so,' replied Kookju, 'do as follows: Sell all your cattle except the short tailed ox, and ask no other price for it except the Chan's left eye.' The old man was startled; however, remembering his oath, and confiding in his daughter's wisdom, he resolved to do as she bade him.

After having sold his cattle, and being asked for the price of the short tailed ox, he said that he would sell it for nothing else than the Chan's left eye. The report of this singular and daring request soon reached the ear of the Chan's courtiers.

At first, admonished him not to use such an offensive speech against the Sovereign; but when they found that he persevered in this strange demand, they bound him and carried him as a madman before the Chan. The old man threw himself at the Prince's feet, and confessed that his demand had been made at the request of his daughter, of whose motives he was perfectly ignorant; and the Chan suspecting that some secret must be hidden under this extraordinary request, dismissed the old man, under the condition that he would bring him that daughter who had made it.

Kookju appeared, and the Chan asked—'Why didst thou instruct thy father to demand my left eye?'

'Because I expected, my Prince, that after so strange a request, curiosity would urge thee to send for me.'

'And wherefore dost thou desire to see me?'

'I wish to tell thee a truth important to thyself and thy people.'

'Name it!'

'Prince,' replied Kookju, 'when two persons appear before thee in a cause, the wealthy and noble generally stand on the right hand, while the poor generally stand on the left. I have heard in my solitude that thou most frequently favor the rich and noble. This is the reason why I persuaded my father to ask for thy left eye; it being of no use to thee, since thou never seest the poor and unprotected.'

The Chan incensed and surprised at the daring of this maiden, commanded his court to try her. The court was opened, and the President, who was the eldest Lama, proposed that they should try whether her strange proceedings was the effect of malice or wisdom.

The first step was to send to Kookju a log of wood, cut even on all sides, or-

dering her to find out which was the root and which was the top. Kookju threw it into the water, and soon found the answer, on seeing the root sinking, while the top rose to the surface.

After which they sent her two snakes, to determine which was a male and which was a female. The wise woman laid them on cotton, and on seeing that one coiled itself in a ring, while the other crept away, she judged that the latter was a male and the former a female.

From these trials the Court was convinced that Kookju had not offended the Chan from motives of malice, but at the inspiration of wisdom granted her from above. But not so the Chan; his vanity was hurt; and he resolved to puzzle her with questions in order to prove that she was not wise. He therefore ordered her before him, and asked—

'On sending a number of maidens into the wood to gather apples, which of them will bring home the most?'

'She,' replied Kookju, 'who, instead of climbing up the trees, remains below, and picks up those which have fallen off from maturity or the shaking of the branches.'

The Chan then led her to a fen, and asked her which would be the readiest way to get over it; and Kookju said, 'To cross it would be fatherest; going round would be the nearest.'

The Chan felt vexed at the readiness and propriety of her replies; and, after having reflected for some time, he again inquired—

'Which is the safest means of becoming known to many?'

'By assisting many that are unknown.'

'Which is the surest means of always leading a virtuous life?'

'To begin every morning with a good resolution, and conclude every evening with a good action.'

'Who is truly wise?'

'He who does not believe himself so.'

'Which are the requisites of a good wife?'

'She should be beautiful as a pea hen, gentle as a lamb, prudent as a mouse, just as a faithful mirror, pure as the scale of a fish; she must mourn for her deceased husband like a she camel, and live in her widowhood like a bird which has lost its wings.'

The Chan was astonished at the wisdom of the fair Kookju; yet enraged at her having reproached him with injuries, he still wished to destroy her.

After a few days he thought he had found the means for attaining his object. He sent for her, and asked her to determine the true worth of all his treasures; after which he promised to absolve her from malice in questioning his justice, and to admit that she was intended as a wise woman even to warn him.

The maiden consented, yet under the condition that the Chan would promise her implicit obedience to her commands for four days. She requested that he would eat no food during that time. On the last day she placed a dish of meat before him, and said, 'Confess, oh Chan, that all thy treasures are not worth as much as this joint of meat.' The Chan was so struck with the truth of her remark, that he confessed the truth of it acknowledged her as wise; married her to his son, and permitted her constantly to remind him to use his Left Eye.

SECOND ATTEMPT.

The second attempt, made last week to arrest Joseph Smith, shows how much force, and how the matter had dropped for the present, as some of the news papers stated, after the first attempt failed. After a trial that has been done and said by the State of Missouri, the matter begins to assume all the signs of the old Jackson county mob regular, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Jackson county, believing that an important crisis is at hand, as regards our civil society, in consequence of a pretended religious sect of people, that have settled and are still settling in our county, styling themselves Mormons; and intending as we do to rid our society, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must; and believing as we do, that the arm of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee, or at least a sufficient one, against the evils which are now inflicted upon us, and seem to be increasing by the said religious sect; deem it expedient and of the highest importance, to form ourselves into a company for the better and easier accomplishment of our purpose; a purpose which we deem it almost superfluous to say, is justified as well by the law of nature as by the law of self-preservation."

Boggs was Lieut. Governor, and lived at the time, in Jackson county, and when the text came, Col. Pitcher swore that Boggs gave him orders to take away the Mormon's arms and drive them from the county.

This second attempt to make assurance doubly sure, had a requisition from the Governor of the Territory of Iowa, and we suppose Ex Governor, or Senator Boggs, we should say, must have sworn that Joseph Smith had fled from justice in Missouri to Iowa. O tempora! O mores! Degenerate and corrupt must be the heart, which, after murdering innocent women and children, shooting a man down with his own gun, and cutting him to pieces with a corn cutter, under an order of extermination;—and three years after, take the advantage of swearing from State to State, to murder more. Could Boggs transport Joseph Smith to Missouri, how many more would have to fall under the same juggernaut?

REFUTATION.

We ask, as a favor and an act of courtesy and justice, that all papers which have published the account that the Mormons were laying in ammunition to resist the law, &c., will refute it by stating that nothing of the kind hap-

pened in Nauvoo—no ammunition, save a small quantity of blasting powder, has been purchased.—there is not probably enough in the city to kill the game in one cornfield,—no law has been resisted, nor will be, though several suspicious 'officers' have been lurking round and several offences committed, nobody knows who by. No Joseph Smith has been taken to Missouri to be murdered; no troops have been sent here to 'take him dead or alive,' as one of the Governor's officers boasted he would do; no Nauvoo Legion has been called out, nor will be, except by order of the Governor or President. No whispering in company. Come out, gentlemen, and refute your lies and then the world will know your love for the truth. Honor bright! The Mormon motto is, mind your own business—you can't catch a weazel asleep.

Dr. Bennett, the late Mormon General and Mayor of the holy city of Nauvoo, in disclosing the revelations of the prophet Smith, winds up one of his chapters with the following precious morceau:

"If Jo Smith is not destined for the devil, all I can say is that the duties of a devil have not been clearly understood."

And if Jo is destined for the devil, wonder where Bennett is destined for—the citizens of Larnesville in Boone county, and those also of McClellanville, Morgan county, among whom this Bennett has lived, will certify that he is a bad man as he charges Jo Smith with being—in holiness as well as moral depravity of every character.—[Larnesville Aurora.]

This comes to the point and shows off the 'armor bearer' of his satanic majesty, directly from home! Well be it said that James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, has undertaken to swallow a raw hog trotter whole—for a groat—just as much as his father sold his king for.

"NAUVOO."—This famous Island, which has for ages done so much to enlighten the world, was thrown into a blaze last week by an irruption of Anti-Slavery, Anti-Sabbath, Anti-Church, Anti-Prison, and non-resistance martyrs, headed by Garrison in person. They called a meeting at the Athenaeum, but they were astonished to find that it was a place where stones and brick-bats were constantly coming in at the windows, and so the meeting broke up in confusion. Next day they applied for the Friends' meeting house, but were answered no. They then sent around the city to call a meeting at the Town Hall; but the select men hearing the crier, shut up his mouth, and the Hall too.—Finding no rest in any public place, Garrison cooped his company up in a cooper's shop, and there demonstrated his great doctrines. The whole artillery of rotten eggs, and such like things, was entirely exhausted during the 'three days.' Certainly the principles of the devotees could not have been put to a severer test, than by such a reception in such a place. They bore the persecution patiently, and so did what they could to dishonor their assailants; but Garrison has sunk too low to be raised again, even by persecuting mobs.—[Journal of Com.]

We copy the above to show how exalted the Presbyter and David Hale and Gerard Hallowell's hearts have become to the laws. Instead of that virtue and dignity which gave our country a character at home and abroad, once, we now find an account of three days' mob can be gashed over, or 'daubed with rotten eggs'—and passed as common news: Alas for our country! No preference is made of virtue over vice.

RHODE ISLAND.—We learn from the Providence Chronicle of the 22nd inst., that Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire, has refused to give up Mr. Dorr, upon the requisition of Gov. King, for a warrant to arrest Thomas W. Dorr, now in the State of New Hampshire. Gov. Hubbard respectfully, but firmly and decidedly, declined to obey the requisition, and stated to Gov. Arnold that he would forward, by mail, his reasons for so declining, addressed to 'Samuel W. King, acting Governor of Rhode Island.' We understand that Gov. Arnold was well treated by the authorities of New Hampshire, though he was in respectful language told that he did not represent the legal Governor of Rhode Island. There is, of course, much anxiety to see Gov. Hubbard's letter justifying his course.

The above, from one of our exchanges, shows that some Governors can feel the oppression of Executive authority and evade it, whether Mormonism or stretch of power is at the bottom.—Go it, fellow freemen. A bridle for an ass, a rod for a fool's back, and the earth for the meek.

OLDEN TIME.—In looking over an old history of New England, we find on turning to the appendix, an abridgement of the laws and ordinances of olden time. We make a few extracts, for the curiosity of our readers.

Apparel. All persons not worth two hundred pounds, wearing gold or silver lace, or buttons, or bone lace, above two shillings a yard, or silk hoods, or scarfs, may be presented by the grand jury, and shall pay ten shillings for every offence.

Children. All parents to teach their children to read, and all masters to acquaint their families with the capital laws, on penalty of twenty shillings, and to catechise them once a week. It is death for any child, above 16 years of age, to strike or curse his parents, unless provoked by extreme correction, or in their own defence.

One of our exchange papers gives the above, and we copy it because the same ordinances are actually needed in almost every town in our country. Pride and poverty, and impudence, and ignorance, have cut a wide swath through the meadows of freedom, and disgrace and disappointment have to rake after—ex necessitate rei.

Sharp's brethren of the Quincey Whig—wishing to drive from the State, for sport, the Mormons en masse, to obtain a satanic name like Missouri, for mobocracy, murder and plunder, are referred to a sheet of affidavits for the character of their detestable paramour, Miss Brotherton. Her virtue, or their honor, like the sailor's marlinspike, is not lost when we know where it is.—While the vessel was running at the rate of ten knots an hour, it fell overboard, and we cut a notch on the railing, to mark the place where it fell over.

WEATHER, SHOWERS AND HEALTH.—Warm weather, plentiful showers, and a common measure of health, have been our lot and portion the past week. It is a good thing that the Lord blesses us whether the people do or not.

The papers say an author in St. Louis, is preparing a Farce, to be performed at the St. Louis Theatre, with the title of 'Mormonism.'

Suppose the said author should so write a tragedy, with the title 'Burning a Negro alive in 1835.'

From the Boston Transcript. AN ARREST AT PROVIDENCE.

The Providence Journal of this morning states that a man named Timothy Haskins, of Kaene N. H. was yesterday arrested, charged with attempting to incite insurrection. He was first noticed in Woonsocket, where, from several circumstances, he excited suspicion, and whence he was followed to Providence, and arrested while he was in a carriage. He was brought before Edward H. Hazard, Esq. and on complaint, a warrant was issued, charging him with an attempt to excite insurrection in the State, and with being the bearer of a communication from Thomas W. Dorr, to certain persons intended to excite rebellion. He said that he came from New Hampshire, and was the bearer of a letter from Thos. W. Dorr to William Simons, editor of the Herald, and another from Welcome B. Sayles to his brother. He said that he had no other business here than the delivery of these letters.

His baggage had been left at the railroad depot, and was sent for, fearing that it might be carried away in the cars.—When it was brought in, he said that the trunk and coat were his, but declined to say whether the carpet bag was or was not his. He declined to answer any questions, until he had advised with Counsel. Gen. Carpenter was sent for, and appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Simon's sent for the letter which he had received from Dorr, and read it to the Magistrate, in another room. It was quite a long document. It is reported that this communication states his determination to persevere in his attempts to establish his constitution, but that he should rely upon a democratic Congress to aid him. The examination had not been concluded at 11 o'clock last night.

Upon reading the above, we could not refrain from a remark, just as the United States has arrived to the age of maturity, her children have rushed into the vigor of vengeance, and the laurel which cost a many noble patriot's life, are now exchanging for weeds that, ere long, will choke the government. The end is nigh.

Report of deaths, for the week ending on Friday the 9th inst.

Fanny M. Huntington, aged 4 years; dropsey on the brain.

Rodolphus E. Knight, 11 months; quick consumption.

Enoch Stephenson, aged 4 years; fit of apoplexy.

Edward Thompson, 76 years; fever.

Warren Horr, 17 years, consumption.

Mary Ann Hendrixson, aged 24 years; consumption.

Marthy C. Durby, aged 1 year; canker.

Total 7.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

COMMUNICATED.

There will be a celebration of the Plymouth Washingtonian Temperance Society, held in a grove near Plymouth, on the 30th inst., and 1st of October, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., of the 30th. The public are respectfully requested to attend on that occasion, as it is expected that a number of speakers will be in attendance from a distance, together with the Rushville Band of music.

Plymouth, Sept. 6th 1842.

ATTENTION.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and Band of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby ordered to appear at the usual place of parade, at nine o'clock A. M. on Friday the 23 inst., uniformed, armed, and equipped as the law directs. The commanders of Regiments are hereby ordered to make return of the non-commissioned officers of their respective Regiments, to the War Secretary, before the hour for Parade. The chief musician is also ordered to make a return of the

members of the Band and Martial Music, to the War Secretary, before said hour for parade.

A. P. ROCKWOOD,

Brev. Major Genl. and Drill Officer.

JAMES SLOAN, War Sec of the Nauv. Legion.
Nauvoo, Ill. Sept. 9th 1842.

CURIOUS APPEARANCE OF THE EARTH.—Clayton recently made a successful ascension in a balloon from Columbus. Among the remarks in his journal of the aerial trip, we were struck by the following:

From the questions that I am frequently asked, an idea seems to exist with many that aeronauts lose sight of the earth when at great heights. This is a mistake: they never do, except when clouds intervene or night appears.—On the contrary, the earth is always like an immense concave map, painted different colors, which designate not the different township or counties, as the coloring of maps generally do, but the various products of the soil. That the earth, which in reality is convex, should appear to the aeronaut to be concave, may at first seem strange to many, but a moment's reflection will render it clear. His horizon is frequently upwards of a hundred miles from him. Draw a right-angle triangle, and make the base line fifty or sixty times as long as the perpendicular, hypotenuse and base will then be nearly in the same line. The horizon appears to the aeronaut to be on a perfect level with the ear of the balloon; but the part of the earth directly underneath him seems at a great distance from him; consequently the whole surface of his scene must appear concave.

CAPTAIN AND CREW MURDERED.—The brig Harriet, Champion, at this port from the Coast of Africa, reports that on the 26th April the schooner Mary Carver, Farwell, of Plymouth, Me., was captured by the natives of Barbero, and the captain, mate and crew murdered in consequence of a dispute between the natives and the captain. We have been informed by the mate of the Harriet, that one of the seamen attempted to escape by going aloft, but was brought down and his brains knocked out with a handspike. After the capture of the schooner, they informed the captain of their intention to kill him; when he implored them in vain to spare his life; they tied a large stone around his neck, conveyed him some distance from the shore, and then threw him into the sea. The captain has a wife and two children in some part of Massachusetts.—[Baltimore Republican.]

A STORY OF CRIME AND WOE.

Six years ago a wealthy and influential widower of forty-five named MR. McC—, of Chelsea, Vt., hired an amiable and beautiful girl of eighteen named Mary T—to assume the care of his children and household. A few months after, they were seen to ride away together, and in the next Woodstock paper appeared an announcement that they had been married at that place, by an Episcopal clergyman. They returned as man and wife, and have so lived until a short time since, when Mr. McC—dismissed the unfortunate woman from his house, alleging that they had never been married. Whether she had been utterly deceived by a sham marriage, or had consented to a decoit in order to save herself from inevitable shame, cannot now be ascertained.

The poor victim, driven in disgrace from the house in which she had so long been regarded as a virtuous wife, and thus rendered an outcast from society, dared not return to her relatives; she went elsewhere and procured employment; but the finger of scorn was pointed at her, and in whatever company she found herself alone—fallen, loathed and shunned. She could not endure this; and returned at length by night to the house of her destroyer and begged piteously for shelter and protection, declaring that she had wandered long without food and was starving. At length the door was opened to her, from a dread of attracting the attention of the neighborhood. She was fed and lodged away, with strict orders never to show herself there again. She left; but where could she go? All day she wandered in the woods and ledges adjacent; and in the night, faint and shivering, she crept back to the only place where she could justly claim protection, and cried for a home. She was repelled; but the noise aroused

neighbors, who insisted that she should be allowed a shelter. It was agreed that she might stay that night, but should leave in the morning, a neighbor agreeing to take her to her nearest relatives. "I will go if alive," was the only promise that could be extorted from her. She went to her room and the next morning was found in it—dead! Deserted, loathed, despairing, without a friend or a hope in the world, the wretched victim had committed suicide!

Armed Occupation of Florida.—The act providing for this undertaking having become a law, we annex a synopsis of its provisions.

Sec. I. Any head of a family or single man 18 years of age, capable of bearing arms, who has made, or within a year from the passage of the act, shall make an actual settlement in Florida south of the line dividing townships 9 and 10 S. and east of the base line, shall be entitled to one quarter section of land on these conditions—1st, of taking a permit from the land office describing his location; 2d, five years residence; 3d, the erection of a house fit for the habitation of man, and the clearing, enclosing and cultivating five acres of land, and an actual residence thereon for four years; and 4th, that upon proof of compliance with these conditions, a patent shall issue to him for the lands.

Sec. II. Provides a mode of settling controversies where two persons or more have made the same location.

Sec. III. No right of location under this act, within two miles of any military post, established and garrisoned at the period of settlement.

Sec. IV. forbids and annuls all transactions of every sort for the transfer, sale or gift of such lands, and all liens thereon, before the issuing of the patent.

Sec. V. assures to the widow or heir-at-law of any settler dying before five years, or before his patent is obtained, the benefit of such settlement.

Sec. VI. In case the sixteenth section be settled before actual survey, the School Commissioners shall select other lands in lieu of the sixteenth.

Sec. VII. Not exceeding 200,000 acres to be taken up under this act.

Sec. VIII. The President of the United States may, at any time, on giving six months' notice, suspend all further settlement under this act.

Sec. IX. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, before the 1st of February, 1844, to report to Congress the name of every settler under this act.

LATE FROM ENGLAND. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNA.

Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock the steamer Britannia, of the Cunard line, arrived in Boston harbor.

The news from England in regard to the crops is more favorable than any that has been received for some months past.

The news from France indicates beyond a doubt that the Duke de Nemours, second son of the King, will be created Regent.

The arrival in London of an accredited agent from the United States Government for the purpose of contracting a loan of twelve millions of dollars, is not liked; and it is confidentially asserted in well informed quarters, that he will wholly fail in the object of his mission.

In the neighborhood of Birmingham, Staffordshire, and other parts of the manufacturing districts there have been some rather serious outbreaks which have required the greatest energy and exertion on the part of the magistracy to suppress. The latest accounts, however, inform us that the rioters were coming to terms.

RUSSIA.—The Russian army, General Grabbe have been defeated by the Circassians, with a loss to the former of 1500 men and 25 officers. The Russian Artillery was, however, saved.

TURKEY.—Complications and embarrassments of various kinds menace the Porte on every side. War with Persia is reported to have been declared or to be upon the eve of declaration; and it will be remarked that Russia, not Great Britain, has been appealed to as a mediator

by both parties. Taking advantage of the supposed hostile intentions of England and other powers, the Bulgarian and Greek Servian agitators, stimulated by foreign emissaries, have raised the standard of revolt in the vicinity of Nissa, and similar outbreaks are expected in Thessaly.

The Indian mail brings news from Bombay of June 18, from China seven days later than the last.

Lord Ellenborough had written an order for the forces to evacuate Jellalabad which had been construed into a determination to abandon the country beyond the Indus.

Gen. Pollock had remained inactive. In consequence Futeh Jung had surrendered the Bala Hissar at Cabul to Akbar Khan, who had risen in his demand.

Gen. English's force reached Candahar on the 9th May, and had relieved Kelatty Ghilzie.

Great Storm and Overflow of the Tide at Baltimore.—On the 24th instant this city was visited by a severe easterly storm of wind and rain, which commenced in the morning, and continued with but little intermission throughout the day and evening, and on Thursday it again rained heavily. The tide assisted by a south-east wind came in rapidly and overflowed the wharves near Pratt street. Jones' Falls overflowed in several places. Swan street, generally known as the Horse Market, was, at one time covered with water all the way to Market space, the average depth of which could not have been less than three feet. There was more or less loss on Light street and Pratt. Calvert and Cheapside, on Commerce and Patterson streets also on Smith's, Dugan's and O'Donnell's wharves, and on Market space. The estimated loss of property is half a million of dollars.

In several parts of the country the storm raged violently, and fences, corn, trees, &c. were uprooted and prostrated in many places.

None of the shipping at the wharves received any damage, measures being taken to keep them from riding upon the wharves or chafing against the piles.

There can be no doubt that the storm was most severely felt in the Bay and off the Capes; and we shall, we hope, too speedily receive accounts of severity.

Revelling Intemperance.—A sailor in Philadelphia, about fifty-two years of age, named William Gordon, made a complaint before Alderman Griscom on Monday last, against John Murch, captain of the schooner Caroline, at that port from Porto Rico, of a series of brutal acts perpetrated by Murch and the mate of the Caroline on the person of Gordon. It appeared that Gordon was a hand on board of the schooner, and had sailed in her for nine years, but never before with this captain. On one occasion during the last voyage the captain and mate beat him in the most cruel manner, until he was insensible. At another time the captain cut his cloths from him with a knife, stripped him, put a mustard plaster on him, and made him lay on the deck, in the hot sun, until the plaster had drawn. The next day he was swung up to the yard arm by a rope round his wrist and another round his neck, and while in this position they fired at him twice with a gun. A father hearing of this case took place before Alderman Griscom yesterday morning, when the captain was ordered to find the sum of \$2,500 to take his trial at the U. S. Circuit Court. The mate has left the city for North Carolina. A requisition will be sent on to the Governor of that State for his apprehension, in order that he may be brought to justice.

Loss of the Ship BRITANNA.—Capt. Cook, late of the ship Britannia, has arrived at New York from foundland, by way of Halifax and Boston. He states that this vessel is a total loss; that during a thick fog she struck on a ledge of rocks off Cape Race, (N. Y.) when shortly after, by the exertions of the crew and passengers, they succeeded in getting the ship in deep water, and every effort was

made to set the ship towards the shore, but she was so badly injured that they were forced to abandon her, and soon after they left her she went down. The Britannia was owned by John H. Howland & Son, of New York, and had a cargo, principally of salt. The passengers were over two hundred in number, and were all taken off by the fishing smacks that went to her assistance, and landed in safety. A number of them had succeeded in getting employment, and others were about to take passage for New York. The B. is insured in New York for \$20,000; the cargo is also fully insured. Part of the Passengers' baggage was lost in the vessel.

A Military Execution.—The five prisoners were arranged in a line with their faces to the sea, and backs to their armed companions, who then retired some thirty paces. "They are going to shoot the men!" I said. My companion exclaimed that such must be impossible—five soldiers brought forward to execute the same number of people! In another moment my surmise had been verified: a volley was discharged, but only one of the men fell. I cannot dwell upon the scene; it was the most barbarous ever my lot to witness. The muskets were loaded and reloaded several times, and full ten minutes elapsed before an end was put to the sufferings of the victims; whilst the matter was coolly regarded by a number of spectators who had collected behind the neighboring wall.—[Irish paper.

FINE TIME FOR THE GIRLS.—The following is an extract from an act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the reign of Queen Margaret, about the year 1288.

"It is statut and ordanit that during the rene of her maist blisssit Magestie, ilk maiden layde of baith highe and lowe estate shall hae liberty to bespeak ye man she likes, albeit gif he refuses to tak hir to be his wif, he shall be muleit in ye sume of ane hundreth pundis or less, as his estat-moi be, except and always gif he can make it appear that he is betroithit to one ither woman, that then he shall be free."

A riot took place at a German dance house, on Fell's Point, Baltimore, on Saturday night last, when the police officers, in discharging their duty as conservators of the peace in attempting to quell the riot, were strongly resisted by the inmates. Finally, however, by calling a reinforcement of officers, the aggressors were captured and bound over to keep the peace.

The Paper Trade in the United States.—According to the estimates recently made at a convention of paper makers, the machinery and paper mill property at the present time in the United States, are valued at \$16,000,000; the paper manufactured amounts to \$15,000,000 per annum; the raw stock collected, to about \$6,000,000 per annum, and the amount of stock consumed, is estimated at about one hundred and seventy-five million pounds.

Rich Gold Mine.—We last week saw some of the most beautiful and valuable specimens of Gold that we have seen taken from the ground. They were from a mine lately discovered on the land of Valentine Derr, on Stanley's creek, in Lincoln county. One piece weighed 49 penny-weights and 6 grains, and six other pieces averaged from 2 to 5 penny-weights, pure gold when found. This mine has now been worked about six months, and seems only to increase in value.—May, it continue long to do so.—[Mecklenburg (N. C.) Jeffersonian.

Another Riot.—On Tuesday morning, Philadelphia was the scene of another riot, though not of a serious nature. It occurred among a number of the laborers and workmen employed on the culvert in Kensington. The difficulty grew out of a refusal by some, to work, on the ground of non-payment, who subsequently returned to their work on certain conditions, when the resistance of others to the resumption of their labors, provoked an

affray, in which several of the parties were more or less hurt.

FROM BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro paper to the 22d of June inclusive, received at the Exchange reading room, announce the approaching suppression of the insurrection in the province of St. Paul. The Imperial troops, under General Barao de Caxias, has pushed the insurgents from Itu and Porto Feliz, the latter abandoning much of their baggage and some artillery. They had retreated to Sorocaba, upon which place the Imperial troops were advancing, and expected to reach it or or before the 19th. The force of the insurgents had been greatly reduced by desertion, and General Caxias was confident of finishing the war in a few days, by the capture or dispersion of the insurgents. To counterbalance these successes, however, it appears that a grite had been put forth in Barbacena, province of Minas Geraes, having the same causes and motives with that in the province of St. Paul. In consequence, certain articles of the constitution had been suspended; all persons were forbidden to enter or depart from that place without a passport, and orders were issued for the arrest and detention of suspicious persons there and in some others of the provinces, as well as the province of Rio Janeiro, &c. &c. No other particulars are given. [Com. Adv.

THE ERIE EXTENSION.—A late report from W. Milnor Roberts, Esq. states that this work will soon be completed as far as Conneaut Lake, within eight miles of Meadville, and within thirteen miles of Erie. Sixty thousand dollars, he says, would make the Extension navigable to Lockport, distant about sixty miles from Erie. With \$350,000 he would undertake to pass a boat from Ohio to the lake. Should the legislature refuse to go forward with the work, the engineer hopes the citizens may be authorized to complete it.—[Harrisburgh Telegraph.

Sir James Graham lately announced to the House of Commons the terrible fact that twelve hundred thousand people are at present receiving parochial relief in England and Wales! One in every thirteen of the population is the poor rates, and probably one in every ten is destitute. This state of distress is unparalleled in the history of any nation on the face of the earth.

A FOURTH HUSBAND.—A woman aged 103, residing near Berlin, who has a son 80 years of age, recently married a fourth husband, aged 60.

BENEVOLENCE.—It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon, that the effect of the late freshet which devastated a portion of the Roanoke country in North Carolina, was to raise the price of corn from two to ten dollars a barrel. A wealthy planter in that region, finding that the owners of corn were taking such advantage of the general distress, promptly ordered three thousand barrels of his corn to be sent to Halifax, and sold at the prices which had prevailed before the rise of the waters. Such a man deserves to be wealthy, for he makes the right use of his riches.

MARRIED.—At Golden's Point, on the 23th ult. by Elder Wm. Smith, Thomas Williams, to Alvina Merrills.

DIED.—At Laharp, Aug. 26, Ervine B. Wait, aged one year and seven months—measles.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of Elisha Tucker of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Elisha Tucker of Hancock county, has filed his petition in said Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress in such cases made and provided, and that an order has been duly made in this case, appointing the first day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield, in said District, as the time and place for hearing said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JOHN C. DOREMUS,
Solicitor for Petitioner.
Thomas Morrison, Counsel.

NEW NOVEL SETTLEMENT.—A Society called the "Fraternal Community" has lately been established in Milford, Mass. The views of the association were generally imbued by the members of a religious society, mostly residing in Mendon (Mass.) and vicinity; and known as "Rest-rationists." The conditions and regulations upon which this novel organization is to exist, very like those adopted by the Shakers, though varying in some particulars. All the property of the members is thrown into one common stock; and its possessors are to labor for its increase, and live together as one family. Two hundred acres of land have been purchased, together with a water privilege. One large dwelling house has been already erected; and saw and grist mills and quite a large machine shop are now in process of erection. The community have also a printing office there, and published a small paper, "The Practical Christian." The embryo settlement has been christened "Hopedale," of Fraternal community, No. 1. It now contains some thirty or forty inhabitants; and it is said that great numbers stand ready to join, as soon as sufficient accommodations are provided. The labors of the people will be principally agricultural and mechanical.

NEW YORK ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS AGO.—The following description of New York as published by Denton in 1703. How strangely it contrasts with its present condition!—"I must needs say, that if there be a terrestrial Canaan, it is surely here. The inhabitants are blessed with peace and plenty; blessed in their country; blessed in the fruit of their bodies, and the fruit of their grounds; blessed in their basket and in their store; in a word, blessed in whatsoever they take in hand, or go about; the earth yielding plentiful increase to their painful labor. Were it not to avoid prolixity, I could say a great deal more, and yet too little to show how free are these parts of the world from that pride and oppression, with their miserable effects, which many, nay, a most all parts of the world are troubled with. Here, a wagon or cart gives as good content as a coach; and a piece of their home-made cloth is better than the finest lawns or finest silks; and though their low roofed houses may seem to shut doors against pride and luxury, yet how do they stand wide open to let charity in and out, either to assist each other or to relieve a stranger; and the distance of place from other nations, doth secure them from the envious frowns of ill affected neighbors, and the troubles which usually attend them."

EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.—"The gilding and columns upon the coffin are still fresh, and the wood of which they were constructed exhibits no indication of decay. Raise the lid! There is the body of the silent inmate, preserved in perfect form. The bandages, though brown with age, are yet entire; and the mysterious writing upon the historical roll of papyrus resting upon the brea t, is still legible. The head, the hair, the teeth, the arms, the legs, the hands, the feet, the skin, the bones, the sinews, are all preserved, and the whole mortal fabric is there, laid in its narrow house, wrapped in the habiliments of the grave, with all the care and neatness that friendship could dictate or art achieve. These sad but astonishing remains of a civilized and enlightened people, having, for a period of more than three thousand years, been permitted the sanctity and repose of death's long, cold sleep, are now rudely torn from their silent tombs, where they were laid by the hands of piety and affection; their coffin shrouds sacrilegiously stripped away; their trilling trinkets plucked by the spoiler, and their naked bodies crumpled and scattered to the winds by Christian hands!—Cooey's American in Egypt.

FROM CANTON.—The ship Coramanda, at New York, from Canton, brings dates to the 27th March. A mer. antile friend has permitted us to make the following extract of a letter from his correspondent, an intelligent and observing Philadelphian:

"The English are playing a curious game here. Their ships go up to Whampoa, discharge their cargoes and load their teas, just the same as if there was no war between the two nations. It is a fact, that the Chinese have worsted them; and if they do not keep a sharp look out, they will be out-generalled yet. The British cannon is to Pekin this summer. They have no troops go there with, having lost a great many men

by sickness. Who's regiments have been swept off. They have taken two or three places on the coast but they will be no benefit to them. The Chinamen lay waste the country all about them, and retire into the interior, and scarcely leave a chicken for John Bull to feed upon. The Emperor still holds out, and will not listen to anything. The Chinese are rapidly improving in military tactics. The lower class of people adhere to old customs, and are in favor of supporting the Emperor."—[Phil. Gaz.]

More Shooting Stars.—The New Haven papers gives notice that the annual arrival of the "Shooting Stars," was looked for with great interest on Monday and Tuesday evenings; and much to the satisfaction of the watchers, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday evening, 29 Shooting Stars were seen. The exhibition it was thought would be continued on Wednesday evening.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ILLINOIS,
August 15th, 1842.

WE the undersigned officers of the State, being of opinion that there will be danger of loss by receiving the bills of the State Bank of Illinois and branches in payment of the revenue of the State and of the different counties in the State for the year 1842, and in payment of college, school and ordinary debts and interest, do hereby prohibit the reception of said bills for the purposes aforesaid after the 12th day of September next until otherwise provided by law.

Given under our hands the day and year above written.

THOS. CARLIN, Gov.
JAS. SHIELDS, Auditor.
MILTON CARPENTER, Treas.

All the publishers of newspapers in this State are requested to publish the above notice for three successive weeks and send their bills for the same to the Auditor's office.

JAS SHIELDS, Auditor.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of William Carter of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that William Carter of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a Bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 1st day of October next at the District court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 19th day of Aug. A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for Petitioner.
J. F. Owings, Clerk. no20 2w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have recently commenced the leather manufacturing business in all its various branches: also the shoe and glove making business. We wish the citizens and vicinity to give us their patronage, as we offer to the public to tan on shares both upper and sole leather; also morocco and deer skins dressed in the neatest manner, and fur dressing. We will also pay the highest prices for all kinds of hides and skins; tan works near Parley St. about one mile east of the river.

R. R. BENTLEY & J. FIELD.
Nauvoo, Sept. 3, 1842. no20-3m.

NOTICE.

LEFT in my care, in the Month of April last, off the Steam Boat Aspy, one trunk, with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stouard, Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS.
Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842. no20-1f.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.

No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20-3m.

NEIBOUR, SURGEON DENTIST.

IN returning his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, Hancock county in general, for their patronage since his arrival in this place, and solicits a continuance of their favor. Every branch of surgical dentistry, skilfully and carefully performed. Reference can be given if required. Teeth inserted at \$2 a tooth; charges strictly moderate; all manner of produce taken; also wood; labour on the temple; cash not refused.

HURRAH FOR THE NAUVOO MATCH MANUFACTORY.

This article is superior to any that has been offered in the eastern or western market. Store keepers will find them preferable to any they have had; they can be had at the house of Mr. Neibour, S. D.

Nauvoo, Aug. 31, 1842. no20-3w.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Casander J. Whiting eloped my bed and board about one year ago, without any just cause or provocation, and has not returned; this is, therefore, to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

NATHANIEL WHITING.
Nauvoo, Aug. 10, 1842. 47-3w.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's,
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Rainey,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-1y.

NOTES.

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,
Temple Recorder.
June 25, 1842. 10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new. Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

TWO FARMS TO RENT.

FOR rent, two farms adjoining each other containing each about one hundred acres of land under cultivation, and situated on Bear Creek, near Knolton s. They will be rented on reasonable terms, and immediate possession given. The Stock on the farms and all necessary farming utensils will either be sold or let to the renter if desired.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Apply to John E. Johnston, Warsaw.
Aug. 27, 1842. no19-3w.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph John-on, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam's Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reeces Town.

Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTICE IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Spermaceti, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Litharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, salicatus, putty, spires, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand.

Store on water street above Davis' Hot-l.

A. T. TERRELL.

July 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills; two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever.—for sale by.

July 23, 1842.

A. T. TERRELL.

BEESWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by (16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsom, cough syrup, rhumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to the treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Alen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Woolley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State. Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 10-3m.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BYRON.

Volume I.—No. 22

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, September 17, 1842.

Whole Number 22.

THE WASP.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
WM. SMITH.

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

THE INDIAN'S PRAYER.

Let me go to my home in the far distant west,
To the scenes of my childhood in innocence
blest;

Where the tall cedars waive and the bright wa-
ters flow,

Where my father's repose. Let me go, let me
go.

Let me go to the spot where the cataract plays,
Where oft I have sported in boyhood's bright
days,

And greet my poor mother, whose heart will
overflow,

At the sight of her child. Let me go, let me go.

Let me go to my sire, by whose battle scars'd
side,

I have sported so oft in the morn of my pride,
And exulted to conquer the insistent foe,
To my father, the chief, let me go, let me go.

And, oh! let me go to my flashing-eyed maid,
Who taught me to love 'neath the green wil-
low's shade,

Whose heart, like the fawn's, leaps as pure as
the snow,

To the bosom it loves. Let me go, let me go.

And, oh! let me go to my wild forest home—
No more from its life-cheering pleasures to roam,
'Neath the groves of the green, let my ashes lie
low—

To my home in the woods, let me go, let me go.

BLACKHAWK, JR.

[The foregoing plaintive lines were recently
written and sung by an Indian Chief, at Wash-
ington.]

OREGON.—The position of Oregon is eminent-
ly favorable to commercial purposes, as may
be seen by any one who will take the trouble to
glance at the map. To the south of it at the
distance of eight days' sail, is California: a coun-
try which abounds in cattle and wheat, and in
the vicinity, are other countries which are filled
with the precious metals and whose shores fur-
nish the pearl producing oysters. The coasts of
Peru and Chili are within thirty days' sail; the
Sandwich Islands at about the same distance,
and China and the East Indies within seventy
or eighty days' sail. The Pacific Ocean, which
is the highway of communication with these
regions, is hardly ever ruffled by a storm. Should
steam navigation be resorted to, as on this and
other accounts it undoubtedly will be, the dis-
tance which we have estimated will be much
shortened, and Oregon brought within a few
days' travel of the richest countries on the globe.

The coasts of Peru and Chili are indented
with fine bays and harbors, and these countries
stretching in a long narrow line along the ocean
would necessarily become commercial were they
only supplied with ship timber. They must be
dependent on any country which can furnish it.
Oregon abounds in timber, of the most valuable
kinds, situated along and at short distances from
the coast and easily accessible, and will there-
fore command their market. The Sandwich
Islands produce sandal wood, sugar cane, tropi-
cal fruits, and may easily be made to grow cot-
ton and coffee. For those products they want
in exchange timber and flour, with which they
are already supplied to a considerable extent by
the British establishments in Oregon, and might
be to any amount were there only hands to cul-
tivate the soil. Then there is the vast fur trade
with China and the East Indies, to which we
need only allude.

Were Oregon a barren rock like St. Helena, it
would still be valuable as a depot for our exten-

sive commerce in the Pacific. But it has great
resources within itself. It abounds in the raw
materials of commerce, and is adapted to almost
every variety of productive labor. The farmer,
the grazier and the manufacturer may alike
thrive within its limits, and while they are en-
riching themselves, be constantly developing the
capabilities of the country. We say the manu-
facturer, and this reminds us that we have for-
gotten to mention the numerous mill-sites which
are scattered up and down the rivers, and which
greatly enhance the value of the territory. The
British it is true have shown their sagacity in
occupying the best of these, but we trust they
are improving them only for the ultimate benefit
of their rightful owners and future possessors.—
These combined advantages of production, situ-
ation, and neighborhood, must one day make
Oregon a sort of depot for the commerce of the
world.

Is not this fair region worth contending for,
more especially when our right to it is beyond
dispute? And if it be worth an effort, shall we
wait longer without making one?—We have on-
ly to take possession formally and efficiently,
and notify Great Britain of our purpose, and the
work is done. Shall we do it?—[Cin. Chron.]

NEW YORK.—The following gloomy picture
of the present condition of the city of New
York is given in the Express. The dark clouds
which rest upon the face of the entire land are
unfortunately but too well in keeping with the
view here represented of the commercial empori-
um:

There are at the present time more stores
and houses to rent than we have ever known,
and rents are lower than they have been for 20
years past. In the upper part of the city it is
truly surprising to see the number of bills posted
up. Large and expensive houses rent for a
trifling sum. A large number of stores and
warehouses out of the business section of the
city are either shut up or are to let for a very
inconsiderable sum; and in some of our greatest
thoroughfares, some of the finest stores are closed
up; third, fourth, and fifth-rate stores were
never so empty or so deficient to rent as at the
present time. For several months past, there
have been every few days more or less failures,
and very recently there has been some who for
years stood high as men in credit and capital.—
Although there has been no sudden fall of goods
or produce, nor any great revulsion of trade or
commerce, yet there has been a gradual decline
in all branches of business.

In the great mechanical and manufacturing
branches there has been a general prostration.—
In the great branch of mechanical trade, build-
ing, what a change! During the spring and
summer not a fourth of the usual number of
stores and houses have been put up, a vast num-
ber of mechanics and laborers have been thrown
out of employ, and at this time laborers are
receiving sixty two and a half cents a day; a
mere pittance when men are obliged to find
themselves. Nor is this all, the prospect for
the fall and winter was never worse, nor is
there any prospect or promise that there will be
any considerable number of buildings put up this
year. A number of our most enterprising mas-
ter builders have recently been compelled to
make a signment, and to make arrangements
for the bankrupt act. A large number of sail
makers, carpenters and various mechanics are
thrown out of employ.

The great shipping interest, which is of such
vast importance to the country and particular-
ly to this city, is in as bad a state as we have
known it for years; the great mass of large
freighting vessels are wholly unemployed, and
are tied up dismantled at the wharves in the
city and Brooklyn. We believe there is but
one ship of any magnitude building in the nu-
merous shipyards in this city, a fact seldom or
never known before. That the domestic manu-

facturers are suffering beyond all former prece-
dent, the failures that take place among the pro-
prietors, the shutting up of various establish-
ments, and the large surplus of goods on hand,
is conclusive evidence. Nor are the importers
doing much better; they all complain that their
stocks are on hand, that they make greater los-
ses and more bad debts than ever. The farmer
has equal cause of complaint; with pork down
to eight dollars per barrel, oats at thirty cents
a bushel, and other articles in proportion, they
were no better off. Capitalists complain there
is but little employment for money, so that all
classes seem to suffer alike. It is very far from
agreeable to present a picture like this of the
distressed state of our trade and commerce but it
is nevertheless a faithful representation.

STORM AND RAIN AT FAIRMORE.—We learn
from the Baltimore Sun of August 26, that dur-
ing the day, on Wednesday, the sky was over-
cast and rain fell occasionally, but not heavily.
Towards evening, the wind being still from the
east, the rain began to fall more heavily, and
the wind to increase in violence, accompanied
by thunder and lightning. In the evening, after
dark, the violence of the wind became excessive,
the rain poured down in torrents, and thus it
continued during the night, with brief intervals
of cessation, the wind having meanwhile chan-
ged its direction, so that it came from the south
east, blowing all the while with very extraordi-
nary force. This forced the tide up to a very
unusually high point, which, combined with the
heavy fall of rain, caused an inundation which
did a considerable amount of damage to mer-
chandise in store on the wharves, and in the low
situations in their neighborhood.

After giving extensive particulars, the same
paper says, taking it all together this has been
one of the most destructive gales with which
the Chesapeake has ever been visited, and we
fear that we will hear of extensive devastation
lower down. Norfolk, we expect, has been
completely flooded. So far, we have not heard
of any loss of life.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—Scarcely a day passes
without some darkie making his appearance,
wending his way to Canada. On Monday morn-
ing the 12th a fine young Negro came into
town, stating that he had left his master, a Mr.
Smith, of Harrison county, Ky., on the day pre-
vious.

He stated that Smith was a bad man, and he
thought he had a right to leave, and would be
protected in it. About this time he became
quite an interesting subject. Different squads
of persons were trying to get hold of him.—
John C. Henry, Joseph Henry, and Stephen
Porter finally bore him off, going partly towards
Kentucky, but it was generally believed they
intended to send him to Canada. A skirmish
ensued, which continued about four miles, be-
tween the posse who had control of him and
another, Mr. Levi, Mr. Jones, &c., who were
trying to recapture him from the first named in-
dividuals. After a contest which produced
some bloody noses and black eyes, the persons
who first got the boy in tow succeeded in carry-
ing him off—but where to, we have not been in-
formed.—[Georgetown (O.) Examiner.]

SLAVE TRADE.—In the house of lords on the
3rd instant, the earl of Aberdeen moved the sec-
ond reading of the bill for suspending an act di-
rected against the Portuguese slave trade. The
act he proposed to suspend had, his lordship
said, been rendered unnecessary by a treaty just
concluded, in which the Portuguese government
had engaged to conciliate heartily in all measures
necessary for the suppression of the slave trade,
and being no longer necessary, such an act could
not be otherwise than offensive to the nation af-
fected by it. The bill was read a second time,
after which lord Brougham in a long and highly

animated speech, moved a resolution calling up-
on the queen's government to take into consid-
eration the present state of the trade in slaves,
with a view to its complete suppression.

A letter from a navy officer at Mozambique,
states that such strict orders have been received
from the Portuguese government, that the slave
trade is completely broken up, and the place ru-
ined.

SLAVERY.—The Louisville (Ky.) Ad-
vertiser, in an article on the subject of
"negro riots," says:—

We believe, and we doubt not every
man of sense in the Union, whether of
the slave holding or non-slave holding
States, coincides with us in the belief,
that negro slavery is the greatest evil
that has ever befallen the rising fortunes
of our country. Whether it has been a
curse or a blessing to the negro, we leave
to be resolved by better cautions than
ourselves; but we are convinced that the
evil has weighed more heavily upon the
white man, and its severity is aggravated
by the impossibility, as far as any ex-
periment has yet been tried, or any
scheme proposed and examined, of rid-
ing ourselves effectually of it. It clings
to us like the poisoned shirt of Nessus,
and since we can see no prospect of de-
liverance from it, we must avail our-
selves of the alternative of mitigating,
as far as possible, its inflictions, and pro-
viding against the dangers which it de-
nounces.

Important.—The Hudson's Bay Com-
pany, in the North Pacific Ocean, have
purchased the whole of that extensive
line of coast, including the Russian pos-
sessions, on the north-west coast of Amer-
ica, from Mount St. Elias, south to the
latitude of 45 deg. 40 sec. north, with
the sole rights and exclusive privileges
of all bays, ports, sounds, rivers, &c.,
within the said territory, together with
all the established forts and trading with
the Indians, for the term of ten years
from January, 1842; for which the Rus-
sian American Company are to receive
annually 4,000 fur seal skins, or 6,400l,
sterling. The Russians retain the island
of Sitka, or New Archangle, where they
have a large settlement. The paper
from whence we extract, says "Jonathan
will now be deprived of his means of sup-
plying the Russian settlements on the
north-west coast; and thus be cut off from
all trade with the most valuable fur re-
gions is the world."

From Sandwich Islands.—Letters from
Oahu dated early in May, have been re-
ceived in this city, via west coast of Mex-
ico, &c. Accounts from Tahiti state
that the small pox prevailed to a dread-
ful extent, and communication between
the two places was prohibited. The brig
(Chenamus, from Newburyport, which
arrived at Oahu the last of March, was
detained off the harbor twenty-four hours,
it being supposed that she was last from
Tahiti. [Boston Courier.]

CANADA 'PATRIOTS'.—The Montreal Herald
says it is rumored, on pretty good authority,
that Mr. Secretary Daly will shortly bring with
him from Downing street an unconditional par-
don for both refugees and banished rebels.

CANAL TO THE PACIFIC.—A Mexican paper of
the 19th of June, states that the commissioners
for surveying the route of a canal, between the
two oceans, through Tehuantepec, had reported
favorably for the grand enterprise.

MISSOURI MOB LAW.

After all the outrages, which have been committed by the Missourians upon the persons and property of the Latter Day Saints, it looks a little singular that men's compassion, and virtue, and sincerity, and dignity, could be so soon melted into submission as to heat that furnace of murder and manslaughter, plunder, and ravishing—for a second blast. The same can that rose against the law and constitutions in 1833, are stalking forth in 1842. The same banditti which robbed and spoiled at various times from 1833 to 1838, are closing about again. It is said a fund of one or two thousand dollars has been raised for the purpose of transporting Joseph Smith to that land of evil, darkness, and mob law, for a trial; or more likely for massacre. The same threats, the same boasting, the same newspaper lies, and same sly manoeuvres, are used now that were in the crusade gone by. The officers boasted that they would bring Smith dead or alive! The Missourians grin'd horribly a ghastly smile, if they could once get him again into Missouri, he should not hold a candle!

Even that viper licking a file, Sharp of the Signal, and his like animals of venom, were mortified that the Mormons would not resist the law, so that they could have the sport of driving them en masse from the State. What do all these hints of murder mean? Why do officers under the cloak of civil authority, threaten life? What sound reason can be given for chaffing the Latter Day Saints, with taunts of death when their brethren's, their wife's, and their children's bones are now bleaching upon Missouri's blood-stained prairies? Is there any plausibility in trying to flatter the community into a belief that Joseph Smith was an accessory before the fact to shooting Boggs? Take up the subject in the best light you can, and then the reflection, the opinion, and the solid conclusion, is, it is, as has been, from the first start, a RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION! It can not be any thing else. Mr. Rockwell who was sworn at by Boggs as the principal of the attempt to shoot to kill—is rarely named—the whole phalanx of false swearers, tale bearers, writ carriers, deputy government money makers, with all their attendants, are after Jo Smith. These same homicidal rhapsodies have been sung by priests, and mobbers for twelve or fourteen years: Jo Smith, the Imposter; hang him! shoot him!—Great God! how long will the people ask a man to stand as a mark to be shot at, and no man touch him, before they will be satisfied that he is innocent! More than twenty times has he been arraigned before courts upon an manner of cases and crimes—and never found guilty. It is and has been a religious persecution, and the more men move in it, the more they show it.—O fallen freedom!

Ex-Gov. L. W. Boggs.—We have already announced the election of Ex-Governor Boggs, to represent the counties of Van Buren, Jackson and Bates, in the State Senate. We now have the additional pleasure of being able to state, that his majority in the district was 164, and this, notwithstanding his continual confinement to his room during the canvass, while his opponent, Col. Chiles, the regular Locofoco nominee, traveled it from post to pillar, and literally turned it over, broad-cast. And what is better than all, we are credibly informed that he goes into the Senate with clean hands and a pure heart, uncontaminated by the taint and pollution of nullification, and in favor of districting the State.—*St. Louis Republican.*

In the room of saying—this 'out Herods Herod,' we will say, this out Boggses Boggs. In the Senate with clean hands and a pure heart!—Men, angels, heaven and Gods weep! That bloody vampyre stood in Independence and saw two innocent saints tarred and feathered for their religion, as Lieut. Governor, sworn to protect the constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and laughed! That same hearted pirate of human life, issued an exterminating order, as Gov. of Missouri, by which lives and property were sacrificed as dirt. Joseph Young swears that the number killed and mortally wounded in the wanton slaughter at Hawn's Mills, was EIGHTEEN OR NINETEEN! Clean hands and a pure heart! Heaven, earth and even hell bark! Burnt Negroes and butchered Mormons, this must be the exultation of criminal exaltation! Pharaoh,

Nechemiah, Herod, Caligula, Nero, Kiah, and all of Malefactors bloody Register, be comforted, for Boggs has washed his hands in hearts' blood and made them clean. Oh earth! earth! where has truth and virtue fled?

MORMONS LEAVING THE HOLY CITY.—About forty Mormons passed down the other day on the Rosalie,—perfectly satisfied, we suppose, with the Prophet and his doctrine.—*Ex. paper.*

This is a fresh bone for the world to pick.—Forty apostates, like the dog to his own vomit, or the sow that was washed to his wallowing in the mire have gone to—Babylon. Well,—nothing very extraordinary in all this—the five thousand, that not only saw but eat of the miracle of Jesus Christ, when they found what they had to do to be saved.—From that time went back and walked no more with him! Wonder if the Jews heralded that sight, with 5000 Christians left the Mountain, in ships for Gallilee, perfectly satisfied with the Son of God. [See John 6.]

WE WOULD NOT WONDER.—It is rumored that Joseph Smith has been translated to Heaven without dying. Several of the Mormon sisters are reported to say that they saw him ascend in a cloud.—[*Chicago Dem.*]

You are wrong, Colonel; the story is this:—One of the conspicuous sheriffs was gaping about, and enquired of a boy, if he knew where Joseph Smith was? To which the boy replied: 'He has gone to heaven, and I have just sent him up his dinner on this kite.' Pour the truth to them, Colonel, like melted lead.

Gen. John C. Bennett, says the N. Y. Herald, has gone to some quiet retreat in Connecticut to prepare his book on the rise, progress and history of the Mormon people. The history of Mahomet will not be half so curious.

Dr. Bennett once made a solemn declaration to a large audience in Nauvoo, that if he ever renounced Mormonism, or left the church, he hoped the saints would call him a 'skunk.' So we will give him one of Tom Sharp's Quill Wheel Rhapsodies:

Evil's rogue and villain am.—

And, so at once, I flunk;—

And all may call me, as I said,

A little nasty skunk!

WEATHER, WIND AND WORKS.

During the week past, the weather has changed to fall in earnest, and the wind, two or three points north of west, has brought a specimen of what is to come between now and next March. Our works, however, are progressing as ever, and the Messrs. Laws have started their steam mill so far as to put their saw mill in operation, and according to our rule—it goes ahead to do business. *Where have to ride or be rode.*

Too Good to be Lost.—While a Bangor auctioneer was driving on with a large auction sale a few days since, and became quite animated with the importance of the sale and the large company around him, and was putting in the licks with considerable auction, he attracted the attention of an elderly woman in a neighboring store.

'Robert,' said she, speaking to the clerk, 'what is that man doing over there?'

'Oh, he is preaching.'

'Preaching! but what persuasion is he that he preaches in the streets?'

'He is one of the Mormons.'

'A Mormon?' said the old lady, lifting her hands in surprise; 'do tell me, has he many followers?'

'He gets a great many hearers, and preaches often,' said Bob, by this time about as full as an egg.

'Well, I've heard tell of these Mormons, but never thought I should hear one preach; but there, he does seem to feel his subject, and I have no doubt believes his doctrine from the bottom of his heart.'

Bob had to go up stairs.—*Ban. Whig.*

Well, it all helps fulfill the scripture: for blessed are ye when all men speak falsely of you for Christ's sake. Babylon is the hammer of the whole earth.

Report of deaths for the week ending Friday the 16th inst.

James R. Moor, aged 1 year and 5 months; canker.

Elias Heaton, aged 63 years; typhus fever.

Ann Morgan, aged 19 years; inflammatory fever.

Margaret E. Sawyer, aged 9 months; Consumption.

George Welch, aged 4 years; scarlet fever.
Edward F. Meriam, aged 29 years; typhus.
John Britton, aged 22 years; scarlet fever.
Total 7.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

General Orders, Headquarters N. L.,
September 10th 1842.

The respective companies of the Nauvoo Legion in the city and throughout the county, are hereby ordered to assemble, on the usual parade ground, in this city, at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 24th inst., completely equipped for review and inspection.

The Colonels will take command of their respective Regiments, at half past 9 o'clock, and the Cohorts will form precisely at 10 o'clock, under the command of their proper officers.

At half past 10 o'clock the Adjutant General will form the Legion, and the Major General will take command and prepare for review and inspection, at which time the Reviewing General and staff will be escorted to the field, and the review and inspection take place immediately after.

At half past 1 o'clock the Legion will be formed and perform such evolutions as may be directed by the commanding officer.

WILSON LAW,

Major Gen'l.

An Ordinance in relation to the return of writs of Habeas Corpus.

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained, by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the Municipal Court, in issuing writs of Habeas Corpus, may make the same returnable forthwith.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Sep. 9th 1842.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Pres protem
JAMES FLOAN, Recorder.

RIOT AT ST. CATHARINES, U. C.—We regret to learn that the apprehension of trouble at St. Catharines, in consequence of the large collection at that place of unemployed and destitute Irish laborers, has been more than realized. We have not yet received any authentic details, but we learn verbally the following. Last Wednesday morning the laborers assembled in immense masses, with banners bearing various devices and inscriptions, and proceeded to supply their wants with the strong hand. All efforts to arrest their proceedings were unavailing. The Catholic priest resident there informed the authorities that all his efforts to restrain them had proved useless, that they were desperate men and would have work or food. The town was completely given up to them, none daring to make any resistance. Several stores and mills were plundered of goods and flour, and an American schoolhouse burnt down, was boarded, and plundered of the pork which formed part of her cargo. We have not heard that any lives were lost, but our informant says it was a terrible thing to see so many men frenzied with passion and hunger with no restraint upon the impulses of their wild natures. We shall be anxious to hear full particulars. At the latest accounts the rioters were enjoying themselves upon what they had taken. Poor wretches, we fear a terrible retribution awaits them. One cannot help pitying them, even while reproaching their acts.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Troops for India and China.—The East India Company have not yet concluded the despatch of troops to India, as several large ships are being taken up for the conveyance of troops to Bombay, Calcutta, and Hong Kong. Enlisting, especially for the artillery, is still actively going on in the metropolis. The recruits, after being attested, are sent off to the company's depot, at Chatham, commanded by Colonel Henry. There are no fewer, at present, than four hundred and fifty-four officers of infantry, in Her Majesty's service, and one cavalry officer, in London, employed in the recruiting service in the United Kingdom.

The civilians of India are about presenting Sir Robert Sale with a sword worth two hundred guineas, with the word "Jellalabad," engraved on it.

Sir Charles Napier, now commanding the Poona division of the Indian army, is to proceed to Afghanistan in October. There is a desire to permit General Pollock to reap the harvest for which he has so well toiled; but Lord Ellenborough has determined, I understand, to place in that

part of our dominions, a large European force, and a tried general in the roughest sort of warfare, than that to which Indian Generals are exposed.

Large meetings on the subject of the distress of the country, have been held at Liverpool, Leeds, Coventry, Manchester, Paisley, and other places.

The Caledonia, Capt. Scott, arrived home on the 29th, in ten days, and by her full files of Canadian and Lower Province papers were received, and New York journals to the 16th June.

The West India mail steamer Tweed arrived at Falmouth the day previous—as usual, a fortnight over due. The Jamaica papers announce the accouchement of the Countess of Elgin of a daughter. Another of the W. I. Steamers was due on the 30th ult., but will hardly arrive before another week, so uncertain and irregular are their movements.

The whole kingdom was visited with a very severe thunder storm on the 26th, which did considerable damage, by the lightning striking several churches, and other elevated public buildings. The heavy rain which also accompanied, laid and damaged much of the standing corn.

The annual meeting of the members of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, termed the Conference, was held in London, on the 27th. Preachers from all parts of the country attended, and a very favorable statement of the progress and prospects of the society was presented. Its institutions are in a very flourishing condition, and there has been a very large accession to the numbers of this body during the past year.

Among the deaths in high life, which have recently occurred, are Sir Shes. D. Hesketh, Bart.; Sir W. Woods, Knight Garter, Principal King at Arms; Dr. Brown, Dean of Ferns; James Holmes, Esq. High Bailiff of Southwark; the Prince Dolrouki, (son of the Russian general of that name,) who was killed in a duel.

Foreign Intelligence.—France.—The King of the French had opened the Chambers with a short speech, confined principally to the loss they had sustained, and to the necessity for appointing a Regent. His Majesty was accompanied by his sons, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Aumale and the Duke de Montpensier. It is said that the Duke de Nemours will be constituted Regent, and that the widowed Duchess of Orleans will have the guardianship of her children. Such an arrangement, it is supposed, will be satisfactory to all parties, and be the most effectual means of providing for the safety of the Government. The Duc de Nemours is generally spoken of as a strong minded man, rather taciturn than otherwise—not very popular with the army, but honest and upright, and trusted by those who know him. It was not anticipated that the dynastic opposition would allow the session to terminate, without an attempt to upset the Ministry. The funeral procession of the Duke of Orleans from Neuilly to Paris, took place on the 30th ult., and the funeral itself on the 1st inst.

Portugal.—The Portuguese army, it is said in a letter from Lisbon, is to be immediately increased by 4,295 men. A decree had appeared for the immediate and effectual enforcement of a tax of ten per cent on every description of property. The treaties of commerce with England, and for the suppression of the slave trade, had been agreed upon and ratified.

From Central America.—The brig Francis, Captain Roberts, has arrived in thirty days from Rio Salada, in Central America. We learn from Captain Roberts, that the port of San Juan was blockaded, on the 8th of July, by the British sloop of war Hector, in consequence of alleged insults offered to certain British subjects, as well as the imprisonment of several British residents. Captain Roberts was off that place on the 10th of July, and tried to enter the harbor, but was prevented by the sloop of war. The blockaders demand \$200,000 as an indemnity for the wrongs received, when, in fact, the place cannot muster two hun-

ded thousand cents. Capt. Peters thinks the only compensation they could obtain, would be the loss of their crew, as it was rather sickly. The brig America, hence, for San Juan, was on the port, but could not enter, in consequence of the blockade.

From Mexico and Texas.—The schooner Henrietta arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst., in eight days from Galveston. The Crescent City learns from a gentleman who came passenger in the H., that news had been received at Galveston of the movement of 4,000 Mexicans, under General Reis, towards the borders of Texas. Commissions had been issued to raise citizen soldiers for the purpose of protecting the borders against the inroads of the Mexicans. Two Mexicans had been taken prisoners on the borders, who stated that the Mexicans were preparing for another invasion, and that the orders from Santa Anna were "to take no prisoners." This information, says the Crescent, though not official, comes through sources which may be depended upon. The U. S. brig Dolphin arrived at Galveston on the 2d inst. from Mexico.

We give above the Mexican account of the affair at Lepautellan. The following is the Texan account of the same affair:—

"The Texans numbered two hundred men, not one of whom received a scratch. The flying horsemen carried off their dead, rendering it impossible to tell the number who tasted the fruits of the 'Kaintuck' rifles. When they entered our old camp, the chivalrous warriors found one of our old standards, which they took with them; and no doubt it will be sent to Santa Anna with a brilliant account of their victory in taking possession of a deserted camp."

Latest from Mexico.—The schooners Ringgold and Emblem, arrived at New Orleans August 12th, with \$19,000 in specie, and the following items of news from Matamoras:—

Matamoras, July 11, 1842.

By an express, we learn that 400 Texans have been defeated in their camp at Lipantillan, by the combined forces of Colonels Antonio Canel and Cayetano Montero. The usurper left in the power of our troops, two stand of colors of infantry, a cavalry flag, twenty-two dead bodies, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. On one of the standards was painted the words—"Galveston invincibles;" yet those invincibles fled at the first charges of our troops, composed of a militia regiment, and a detachment of the 4th infantry of the line.

Mob Law.—The Parkersburg Gazette informs us, that Jackson county, V., is in a state of open rebellion. On last court day, the people paraded the streets of Ripley, with guns, clubs, &c., and threatened to ride upon a rail any man who bid for property under two-thirds of its value. Property was offered, but there were no bidders.—[Cin. Gazette.]

The cheeks of the editors of the Gazette should blush at the words "mob law," while its columns are daily filled with the advocacy not only of mob law, but the subversion of all law—of the actual annihilation of the Legislative department of the state government—of treason of the blackest character against the peace and honor of the State, and the uprooting of society and all civil government. Let not the advocates of this base and daring outrage upon established government talk about mob law of a few private citizens; when the Governor of the State, the Secretary, Treasurer, and the whole whig members of the Legislature, not only plotted a mob to annihilate the Legislative power, but are now traveling and lying to boot, to coax, and drive where coaxing will not answer, the people to sustain them in their act of outlawry and revolution. Shame upon these lawless hypocrites, who tremble at their own daring and shameless treason, that will follow them with infamy to their graves. Such hypocrites talk about mob law! It is a wonder that the special judgements of Heaven do not strike them

down as Ananias of old. Have these whig desperadoes no consciences?—fears of the wrath to come? Are they as hardened as the freebooters upon the ocean?—[Statesman.]

THE BOUNDARY TREATY RATIFIED.

We have cheering news from Washington. The Boundary Treaty was confirmed on Saturday night, by a vote of 39 to 5.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday says: The Treaty with England, the first, we believe, ever negotiated with that power in the United States, was ratified by the Senate on Saturday evening, (at about 9 o'clock,) after a discussion of four days. The proceedings are not made public, but it is generally understood that the vote of ratification was no less strong than thirty-nine Yeas to nine Nays.

When we consider the variety of subjects which the Treaty is supposed to embrace, their magnitude, and the obvious and acknowledged difficulty of some of them; and when we consider the state of the country, and the effects of that unhappy party spirit, which in regard to other important subjects, so much distracts our public councils, this strong and decisive majority, necessarily made up of members of all parties, reflects the highest credit upon those who have conducted the negotiation, and gives the fullest assurance that the national honor has been maintained, and all the great interests affected by the Treaty effectually upheld and promoted. [Penn. Inquirer.]

Fatal Casualty.—We learn from the N. H. Patriot, that Mr. George Howe of Epsom, came to his death in a singular manner on the 25 inst. Mr. Howe was in the field ploughing, having for his team a pair of oxen, and a horse before them. By accident the horse became disengaged and while Mr. Howe was fastening the chain, the horse kicked and both feet struck him with full force in his abdomen. He survived only 24 hours. Mr. Howe was a respectable young man, aged about 24 years. He has left a wife and infant child to mourn over his untimely end.—N. H. Dem.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—More Murders.—Notwithstanding the official order announcing the close of the Florida War, by Col. Worth, we still have accounts of bloody murders. The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 16th inst. gives the following details of the movements of a party of Indians:—

On Thursday morning the 11th instant, Messrs. John Sandwich, James McMillen, H. Sessions Sr., David Rowell and a Mr. Pindar, of Jefferson county, were out hunting, when they were attacked by about 40 Creek Indians who were lying in ambush. Sandwich and Rowell, who were separated from the others and awaiting their arrival, were first fired upon, one killed on the spot—the other though badly wounded made his escape and gave the alarm. The other three, unconscious of the fate of their comrades, on approaching the spot of danger, were fired upon and all wounded. Messrs. McMillan and Sessions escaped, but Pindar was overtaken and his brains beat out.

The Indians then proceeded to the house of M. H. Womble, killed a Mr. Kennedy and one negro, and wounded two others, one of whom has since died.

Col. W. J. Bailey, with ten or fifteen men, attacked them near the Gum Swamp, on the afternoon of the same day. The Indians made a vigorous resistance, and on the first fire wounded severely three of our men. The Whites were shortly reinforced by ten or fifteen horsemen, when the enemy were driven into the swamp with some loss on both sides. Six whites were wounded, one of whom, Mr. Walter Blackburn, we regret to learn, has since died. Mr. McMillan

was also killed, would not recover. The Indians plundered the house of Mr. Hany, and burned that of Mr. Smith.

Cols. W. and W. J. Bailey raised a company of 75 volunteers, and at last accounts, were in hot pursuit of the enemy, with the determination to continue the chase until they were overtaken. We hope the miscreants may be overtaken and slain.

HORSE STEALING.—Edwin Pitch, a young man of about 22 years of age, was examined in this place on Saturday last, charged with stealing a horse, the property of Josiah Raymond, living down town. The horse was taken some four or five weeks ago, and after nearly this lapse of time, was traced to the town of Manticello, State of N. Y., in the neighbourhood of which place the animal had been disposed of, and the thief had settled himself and taken up employment. He was arrested and brought back without resistance and pleaded guilty, and bound over to take his trial at the Superior court sitting at Danbury on the 4th Tuesday of September.—[Norwalk Gaz.]

The Cincinnati Republican of the 25th says: The emigration of Germans to this city, we think was never so great as at present. The number for the last three or four weeks is estimated at one thousand per week. The Penelope from Pittsburgh, on Thursday, had upwards of one hundred, and the Acadie, the day previous, about the same number. The company that arrived yesterday were from the kingdom of Hanover, and were composed almost wholly of young vigorous, temperate families—the best looking set of emigrants we have seen for a long time. They have an immense amount of "plunder" with them, including kitchen utensils, bedding, books, wooden shoes, cradles, and \$20,000 in gold. Many of them are mechanics, and the whole company intend to settle in this city. They report that many thousands more are on their way, and may be daily expected.

Wood wanted at this Office.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TERMS PER QTR.

For Reading and Writing	25 cts.
Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic	3, 00
Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation.	5, 00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry	7, 50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus and Newton's Principles.	10, 00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.	

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of Adam Snyder, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Adam Snyder, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the district court room in the city of Springfield, in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 4th day of September A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for petitioner. J. F. Owings, Clerk. 22-w2.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Eliza Bliss, has taken my beds, and left me without any just cause or provocation; this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. NORMAN J. BLISS. Nauvoo, Sept. 17, 1842. no22-1w.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Anthony S. Huddleston, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Anthony S. Huddleston of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 4th day of September A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for petitioner. Attest J. F. Owings, Clerk. 22-w2.

THE SUBMARINE BATTERY.—This terrible engine of destruction seems to us one of the most marked and important inventions of the present day—and destined to do much towards the prevention of the horrible calamities of war, for just in proportion as national conflicts become more surely sanguinary and exterminating will they become of rare occurrence. By the agency of electricity, it will be remembered, Mr. Colt is able from any distance to explode his instrument under a vessel and thus send the largest ship careering through the upper element, certainly not after the most approved style of seamanship. How he proposes to deposit the battery under the vessel, with the requisite security and secrecy, is the unexplained marvel; we find in a communication to the Journal of Commerce the following suggestion of two ways in which it may be done:

The first is similar to that employed by Fulton for his submarine *Terpedo*.—One or more of these batteries are to be sunk at the Narrows, or any other narrow channel through which a vessel must pass in entering the harbor; if the channel be sufficiently narrow, one battery will suffice; but if wider, the number must be increased to the number of times the width of the channel exceeds that of the vessel; the wires from them, properly numbered or placed, communicate with the shore where a watch is to be stationed ready to make the connexion necessary for the explosion the instant the vessel has placed herself in the situation to receive it.

The other method that we shall mention, is more certain in its operation,—is susceptible of a wider application, and has the additional recommendation of being more novel in its nature: properly attended to, it cannot fail of complete and triumphant success. It is as follows:—

A boat is to be constructed upon the principle of the diving bell or otherwise, with the machinery for its propulsion beneath the surface of the water, in any direction. At very late y, the want of air fit for respiration would have effectually prevented the use of such a boat,—the great degree of secrecy necessary in all its evolutions forbidding the employment of the usual apparatus connected with diving bells for the supply of fresh air from above; but thanks to the discoveries in science that almost daily permit us to class among things easily performed, those that were once thought impossible, the difficulty is now surmounted by the following simple means, for the discovery of which science is indebted to Col. Payne, of London.—Two chemical substances are taken down into the boat,—the one, to absorb the carbonic acid gas as fast as generated by the lungs—the other, to give out oxygen gas to supply the place of that consumed. The first of these is found in pure potash, which readily absorbs half its own weight of carbonic acid gas—the other, is the sulphate of potassa which, when heated, gives out a very large proportion of pure oxygen. With these two simple bodies, Col. Payne lately descended in a diving bell to the bed of the Thames, where he remained for the long and hitherto unattained period of seven hours, cut off from all communication with the upper air, without experiencing any of the unpleasant effects usually attendant upon such experiments, to the great surprise of a number of distinguished men of science, who witnessed his performance without the knowledge of his novel application of a couple of well known facts in Chemistry. A boat could thus be constructed for submarine navigation—to remain under water for any desirable time within the limits of twenty-four hours,—to carry the batteries to their several points of destination,—there to sink them or attach them to the vessel's keel, as the case may be.

Starvation and Distress.—That there is considerable distress existing in different parts of the country cannot be denied. A short time since a young girl died from actual starvation in Philadelphia; yesterday a poor man was arrested in the same place for stealing a joint of meat; with tears in his eyes he said his

wife and children were starving, and he had no work, a bystander paid for the meat, and the man was let go. A woman in Buffalo was also arrested this week for stealing a loaf of bread to keep her children from starving. Pretty tough.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of Emma Tucker of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given that Emma Tucker of Hancock county, has filed his petition in said Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress in such cases made and provided, and that an order has been duly made in this case appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court Room in the city of Springfield, in said District, as the time and place for hearing said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JOHN C. D. REMIS, Solicitor for Petitioner. Thomas Morris on, Couns.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ILLINOIS. August 15th, 1842.

WE the undersigned officers of the State, being of opinion that there will be danger of loss by receiving the bills of the *State Bank of Illinois* and branches in payment of the revenue of the State and of the different counties in the State for the year 1842, and in payment of college, school and seminary debts and interest, do hereby prohibit the reception of said bills for the purposes aforesaid after the 12th day of September next until otherwise provided by law.

Given under our hands the day and year above written.

TH. S. CARLIN, Gov. JAS. SHIELDS Auditor. MILTON CARPENTER, Treas.

All the publishers of newspapers in this State are requested, to publish the above notice for three successive weeks, and send their bills for the same to the Auditor's office.

JAS. SHIELDS, Auditor.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of William Carter of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that William Carter of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District Court room in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 19th day of Aug. A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT, Solicitors for Petitioner.

J. F. GIBSON, Clerk. no 219 3w.

NOTICE

THE undersigned have recently commenced the leather manufacturing business in all its various branches: also the shoe and glove making business. We wish the citizens and vicinity to give us their patronage, as we offer to the public to tan on short notice uppers and sole leather; also Morocco and deer skins dressed in the neatest manner, and for dressing. We will also pay the highest prices for all kinds of hides and skins; tan work near Parley St. about one mile east of the river.

R. R. BENTLEY & J. FIELD, no 30 3w.

NOTICE

LEFT in my care, in the Month of April last off the Steam Boat *A. Pry* one trunk with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stouard, Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS, Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842. no 10 1f.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price. No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842.

DR. J. F. WELD. PRACTICE IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS. Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paino, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Linseed, Spermaceti, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Litharge, Chrome green and yellow, Venetian red, Spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand &c.; window glass of all sizes, sahara us, putty, sp. glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, blacking every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines of which will be sold low for cash; Van-toddiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand. Store on water street above Davis' Hot I.

A. T. TERRELL.

NOTICE. WHEREAS my wife Casander J. Whiting

has died and her estate is in the hands of the Court, I hereby give notice that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after the 10th day of August next.

NA. HANDEL WHITING. Nauvoo, Aug. 10, 1842. 47-3w.

WIND W. SASH. WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article.

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple, L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H. S. R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge, I. Fuller, M. Ramsey, H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

NOTES. DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. M. HARRIS, Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE! WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old contracts will be taken in exchange for new. Nauvoo June 3th 1842. 10-1f.

TWO FARMS TO RENT. FOR rent, two farms adjoining each other containing each about one hundred acres of land under cultivation, and situated on Bear Creek near Knollton. They will be rented on reasonable terms and immediate possession given. The stock on the farms and all necessary farming utensils will be sold or let to the renter if desired.

ROBERT JOHNSTON. Apply to John E. Johnston, Warsaw Aug. 17, 1842. no 19 3w.

AGENTS FOR THE WASH. ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill. Joseph John on, Ramona. J. Salisbury, Plymouth. Harlow R. Field, Pittsfield, Pike. L. R. Chaffin, Labar, Hancock co. Ill. Wm. Walker, M. Lomb M. Donough, co. Ill. Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY. Daniel S. Davis, Montrose. Levi Moffet, Augusta. Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA. Wm. Crutchlow, Carthage. John C. Pag, Pittsburgh. B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY. Abraham Burtis, New Egypt. Jam. Curtis, Horners Town. W. L. Appleby, R. Clinton Town. Israel J. Lewis, on River.

MASSACHUSETTS. E. Astus Snow, Salem. Freeman Nicerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN. S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.

OHIO. John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK. Charles Thompson, Batavia. L. R. Foster, City of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS. Hiram Kimball.

DR. W. B. BRINK. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti-bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsam, cough syrup, rheumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholera morbus, cholera infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever, ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cases mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Woolley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D. Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

B. N. H. & M. GUILDING PLANES. WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The molding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

W. H. RALSTON, Attorney & Counselor at Law, Carthage, Hancock county Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.

Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 12-3w.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—DRAKE.

Volume I.—No. 23

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, September 21, 1842.

Whole Number 23.

THE WASP.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND
ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAU-
VOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER QU.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
 " Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
 " Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy,
 Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane
 Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying,
 and Navigation. 5.00
 For Analytical Plane and Spherical
 Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
 And for the study of the Differential
 and Integral Calculus and Newton's Prin-
 ciples. 10.00

City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no 223 v.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Adam Snyder, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Adam Snyder, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the district court room in the city of Springfield, in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 4th day of September A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT.

Solicitors for petitioner.

J. F. Owings, Clerk. 22-w2.

A TREATY

To settle and define the boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the Slave Trade, and for the giving up of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

The following condensed statement of its contents, being all that we can conveniently find room for in our columns, will give our readers a correct understanding of it.—*St. Gaz.*

ART. I.—Northeastern Boundary.—The dividing line is to begin at the 'Monument,' at the source of the St. Croix river; thence north upon the line surveyed by both governments in 1817-18, to its intersection with the river St. John; thence up the middle of the main channel to the mouth of the St. Francis, thence up the middle of the channel of the St. Francis and the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of Lake Pohenagapook; thence southwardly in a straight line to a point on the northwest branch of St. John, 10 miles distant in a straight line from the main branch, provided that, if said point be less than 7 miles from the summit of the ridge which separates the waters flowing into the St. John and the St. Lawrence, the point shall be seven miles in a straight line from said summit; thence in a straight line south three degrees west to the latitude of 46d. 25m. at a point where that parallel intersects the south west branch of the St. John; thence by said branch to its source

of the Matarnette portage; thence down along the highlands, which divide the waters which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known as the line of actual division between New York and Vermont on one side, and Canada on the other; and from said point, west along the said dividing line to the St. Lawrence river.

ART. II.—Northern Boundary.—At a point in the Neebrick channel, near Muddy Lake, the line to run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Timmamy Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George from St. Joseph; thence up the east Neebrick channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of St. Mary's river, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above Sugar Island, so as to assign said Is and to the United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of Ile Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the north eastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners, terminates; and from the last mentioned point, southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between Ile Royal on the northwestern mainland, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and at the said river to and through the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of Land, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Saisaguinaga; and through that lake; thence to and through Cypress Lake, Lac au Bois Blanc Lac la Croix, Little Vermilion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits or streams connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods—thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 49 23 55 north, and in longitude 95 14 33 west from Greenwich—thence due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and also Grand Portage, from the shores of Lake Superior to the Region River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ART. III.—Navigation of the St. John.—To be free to both nations; all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingle, or of agriculture not being manufactured, grown on parts watered by the St. John, or its tributaries, shall have free access through said river and tributaries; when in New Brunswick, said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said province.

ART. IV.—Rights to private property.—All grants of land by either party in the disputed territory are to be held unimpaired; and all possessory rights, if held more than six years before the date of the treaty, guaranteed.

ART. V.—Payments under the Treaty.—Some moneys having been received by the authorities of New Brunswick, the produce of the forest, which were carried to a fund called the 'Disputed Territory Fund'; it is agreed, that the proportions of the amount due to Maine and Massachusetts, shall be paid to the United States;

and the United States agreed to receive and pay over to Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions, and further to satisfy said States, for all expenses incurred in protecting the disputed territory, and make a survey thereof in 1838; the United States agreeing to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

ART. VI.—Survey of Boundary.—Commissioners to be appointed by the parties, and to meet on the 1st of May next, at Langor, to begin the survey of the line from the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence.

ART. VII.—Further stipulations as to navigation.—It is agreed that the channels in the St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Island, and Barnhart Island; in the river Detroit, on both sides of the island of Bois Blanc, and between that island and both shores; and all the passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to both parties.

ART. VIII.—Suppression of the slave trade.—Each party to keep on the coast of Africa a naval force of not less than eighty guns, to act separately in suppressing the traffic in Slaves, but still under orders which will enable them to act in concert when necessary.

ART. IX.—Subject continued.—Agreement by both parties to unite in remonstrating with states which allow of the establishment of slave markets within their dominions, against the continuance of such markets.

ART. X.—Surrender of fugitives from justice.—Agreed on in all cases of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; provided, this shall be done only upon such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed. The expense of apprehension and delivery to be borne by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

ART. XI. The eighth article to be in force for five years from date, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article to continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

G. W. KENDALL'S SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

Late on the evening of the 24th October and after a march of uncommon length, we reached Valencia. Here we had a pint of flour distributed to each, but many of the men were so tired, faint and sore from the long and continued marches, and from want of sleep at night, that they had neither the will nor strength to cook even this scanty ration. On the contrary they sank immediately upon the cold ground, and vainly endeavored to smother their pains and sorrows in sleep.

In the morning we found that one of our companions, a man named Ernest, had died during the night—died from hunger, cold and fatigue! His body was thrown in a ditch close by, after the brute who guarded us had cut off his ears.—An American with two or three wagons, who was on his way from St. Louis to Chihuahua with machinery, was encamped within two hundred yards of us and saw the whole of it. Salezar would not allow us to communicate with him; but we afterwards learned that he was from a plantation near this city, although I have now forgotten his name. The machinery consisted of a sugar mill upon a large scale, which he had been hired to set in operation near Monterrey of Saltillo.

As we were about starting, after the events I have just detailed, a man named John McAlister, a native of Tennessee and of an excellent family, complained that one of his ankles was sprained and that he could hardly walk. He was nearly lame in the other ankle, and could never walk without limping. On starting he was allowed to get into a cart which had been employed to carry some of the more feeble of our men; but finding it too heavily loaded, after being a mile on the road, he was ordered out and told to limp along the best way he could. Salezar had frequently told those who were unable to keep up that he would shoot them rather than have the march delayed. Although he had already struck and severely beat several of the sick and more unfortunate, we could not believe him brute enough to murder a man in cold blood, whose only crime was that he was lame; but in this we were mistaken. On being driven from the cart McAlister stated his inability to proceed on foot. Salezar told him to hurry on.—Again the unfortunate man declared himself utterly unable to walk, and this in presence of half a dozen of his comrades. The worse than brutal captain, wound up to a pitch of fury, commanded him to follow the cart or he would order him shot. "Then shoot," said McAlister, throwing open his blanket, "and the sooner the better."—Salezar took him at his word, and a single ball sent as brave a man as ever trod the earth to eternity! His ears were then cut off, his blanket and pantaloons striped from him, and his body thrown by the road side as food for the wolves!

A thrill of horror ran through the crowd as the news was spread along that one of our men was deliberately shot down in cold blood, and deep but whispered threats of revenge were heard upon every lip to atone for this most unnatural murder. In our present condition we could do nothing. At any time we could have risen and overpowered the guard but their arms were worthless, and it would have been impossible, unacquainted as we were with the country, to have cut our way through to Texas without provisions. Another thing—it was a part of Salezar's policy to drive us along and tire us down in order to prevent our escape, to weaken us to that degree that escape was impossible. Had our guard been well armed with rifles or muskets and with plenty of ammunition, we never should have been marched to the Paso del Norte; but those who had charge of us were strong merely from our weakness thus wretchedly we were compelled to journey on, in dreary hope of falling into more humane hands on reaching the State of Chihuahua.

LIGHTNING.—Clouds charged with electricity have been more frequent than usual this summer. In this country twenty-two deaths from lightning have been published, and more than fifty houses and barns burnt since the first of June.

Earthquake at Sea.—Captain Meacom, of the Bark Olof, arrived at New York, reports a heavy shock of an earthquake on the 25 of May, in latitude 67 13, longitude 102 east. The vessel shook violently, and trembled as if the mast would fall out. They threw the deep sea lead over, but found no bottom, although they let out 120 fathoms line.

From the Quincy Herald of Sept. 8.
Another abortive attempt to arrest Joe Smith.—Mr. Ford, the officer bearing the requisition from Gov. Reynolds, of Mo., for the person of Joe Smith, arrived here one day last week from Iowa Territory, whither he had been to make a similar demand on the Governor of Iowa, in case Joe Smith should cross the river. On Friday, the writs for the arrest of Smith and Rockwell were placed in the hands of Messrs. King and Pitman, and on the same evening in company with Mr. Ford and five or six others, they started for Nauvoo. Notwithstanding the officers endeavored to keep the whole proceedings secret, the news of their intentions and errand reached Nauvoo before them; and about two hours before they arrived there, Joe Smith had taken his departure, or secreted himself so that he was not to be found. There were men stationed on the opposite side of the river the day and night previous to the arrival of the officers at Nauvoo, who kept a strict look-out in case he should get wind of the coming of the officers, and cross the river. But neither of the parties saw or heard any thing of him, except that he was at home a very short time before their arrival. His house and premises were thoroughly searched; but no signs of him could be obtained. The officers returned here last Monday morning, and Mr. Ford went back to Missouri.

It was told to the officers at Warsaw, by men who were witnesses of the fact, that Joe Smith made a public speech, on Monday the 29th ult. to his followers, in which he declared that Messrs. King and Pitman were cowards, and were afraid to take him, or even to make a serious attempt. He also stated that Gov. Reynolds, of Mo., and Gov. Carlin, were fools, and that they might go to the d—l; but they would never have the pleasure of taking possession of his person; and much more, of the same braggadocio character. We know not how Gov. Carlin will relish such language, but from his well known character and temper when he is defied, we would suppose he could not swallow it as easily as Joe may suppose. It is perfectly ridiculous that one man, of the calibre of Joe Smith, should throw defiance in the teeth of the people of two States. What in the name of common sense are our laws for, if it is impossible to put them in execution in so simple an instance as the one now under consideration? Can it be possible that the people of Illinois will suffer a proclaimed culprit and fugitive from justice, to throw himself in the centre of some two or three thousand followers, and then defy the Executive of the State, and the officers of justice, and proclaim himself independent of, and above the laws of the State, in the most insulting language?—For the honor of Illinois, we hope that effective measures may be speedily taken on the part of the Governor to crush such treason in the bud.

The Warsaw Signal of Sept. 3, says on the same subject.

Joe Smith's Whereabouts.—It is now reduced to a certainty, that Smith is in Nauvoo. On Monday last, he addressed a large crowd of his followers in that city, on the subject of the late attempt to arrest him. He stated that he would not be taken—that King and Pitman, (the officers charged with the arrest) were cowards, and could not take him. He was very profuse of oaths—cursing every thing that did not smell of Mormonism.

At the conclusion of his speech, he commissioned two hundred and fifty Ministers to travel throughout the country, and preach the Gospel—instructing them to exert all converts to migrate to Nauvoo.

The Nauvoo Wasp says significantly that "Joseph Smith will not go to Missouri to be murdered." Nor will he be permitted to go there, apprehensive that justice may be meted out to him.

We are inclined to see that the Governor's demand is likely to get up; and should he not be "headed" by the "cliche" here, he probably may get Joe Smith—if he wishes to get him.

"All them" gracious calculations ("up there") of weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, we extract from the "Sangamo Journal" of September 10. Some men are naturally like *trude louts* as the scripture saith, and just fit to "perish in their own corruption." What is the use of all the froth and foam against Joseph Smith, and the curd and curds for Gov. Carlin? who pays Francis for "firing" for the mobbers of Missouri? It is a crusade of persecution, and the poor foolish Sangamo Journal, and the dark hands of the Signal and Herald, heave the lead, and cry "mark above water now," when they know they are on the quicksands of murder and treason, and where is the virtue, the candor, the generosity, the clemency, humanity, and even common honesty, to call upon men to come out over their own names, as did the Journal, and when they come out as did Elder Rigdon and Orson Pratt, and make fair statement, to abuse them because they did not lie to bolster up such a "scab" of corruption as Bennett?

Notwithstanding the officers endeavored to keep the whole proceedings secret, the news of their intention and errand reached Nauvoo before them. But one answer is needed to heal this wonderful complaint; *hoop your own leaky barrels*, or else acknowledge a prophet foretelling events.

Seriously, it seems the hand of God, or "fate," as some may say, is against the whole proceeding. With all the libels and slanders of the Journal and his barking blood hounds, put upon the track of the Mormons, by Missouri money or malice, they have not yet coaxed or cozened the good citizens of Illinois into the belief that there is even-handed justice among mobbers, or that it is worth while to disturb the peace of the state of Illinois, because Boggs can murder and swear to it! Neither will honest men be humbugged into a notion to tear the flesh of themselves and neighbors, because the persons upon whom Bennett's statements depended, have left him and those that supported him naked hums of putrid flesh. Carrion is a nuisance!

Tom Sharp, having let his paper edit itself week before last, while he was cyphering in the double rule of one, to multiply the nincompoops of Warsaw, came out last week with another of his awful, fearful, badful, woeful thrusts at Joe Smith and the Mormons because they would consent to be transported to Missouri to be murdered as many have been; or because they would agree to be "driven out of the State en masse for sport." He concluded by saying:

"This is the pass we have come to; and yet there are white men to be found, who tell us that there is no danger to be apprehended from the Mormons?" and singing

Good Lord! good Devil too,

O tell us what to do!

'Tis such a trouble to be troubled

When a Podunk nose is doubt-ed.

Now Tom, what a curious circumstance it is, that the saints won't break nor resist the law, to satiate your thirst for blood. O dear what can the matter be?"

GREAT HOAX.

The following, we believe, is the climax of hoaxing. It would be worth while to be acquainted with men's signatures before they are introduced for war. This truly is Bennett's first wonder.

HEAD QUARTERS, NAUVOO LEGION, }
 City of Nauvoo, Aug. 4th, 1842. }

GENERAL ORDER.

As General John C. Bennett has retired from the service, General James Arington Bennett, the next ranking officer, is hereby ordered to repair forthwith to the Head Quarters of the Legion and assume the command, accompanied by his chief Aid de-Camp, General James Gordon Bennett.

The requisition from the Executive of Missouri, on the Executive of Illinois for the person of the Lieutenant General (at the instance of their accomplice, Dr. John C. Bennett,) for the attempted assassination of Ex-Gov. Boggs, makes it necessary that the most able and experienced officers should be in the field, for if the demand is persisted in, blood must be shed.

By order of Lieut. Gen. JOSEPH SMITH.

HUGH McFALL,

Adjutant General

N. Y. Weekly Herald, of Sep. 2, purporting to be a General Order, ever my signature, as Adjutant General of the Nauvoo Legion, I, Gen. James Arington Bennett, ordering him to repair to Nauvoo, &c., I take this method of testifying to the public that no such order, or any thing of the kind, has ever proceeded from my mouth or pen, in any shape or manner whatever, and I hereby declare the article alluded to, a base forgery and piece of deception. The article has evidently been got up with a design to excite the public feeling and serve as an incentive to the many false, slanderous, and ridiculous statements afloat in the world and which the enemies of the Mormon people would fane make the world believe are true. If a bad course cannot be supported by better arguments let it go down to its own place. The article is a falsehood.

I am not a Mormon, but a lover of truth and justice.

HUGH McFALL,

Adj. Gen. Nauv. Leg.

The last Nauvoo "Times and Seasons" has an article designed to prove, that although Joe Smith may be a great knave, he is about as good a man as any of the Ancient prophets.—*Sangamo Journal.*

Saul (Sim) among the Prophets. Well, there were lying spirits in old time. Go it State Fool.

THE MORMON DEVELOPMENTS.—Gen. Bennett has turned out a great deal worse than any body anticipated. His lectures are nothing but an unintelligible farrago of nonsense, blasphemy, lewdness and obscenity. For particulars see the Signal and Herald, where they are reported at length.—*N. Y. Daily Weekly.*

Do you hear that? That that thunder to the fellow Doctor.

The communication of Lyman Wight, with the accompanying affidavit, will appear next week.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ROBERT D. FOSTER.

For want of room, we cannot give the whole of this interesting letter to our readers, but will extract that part of it which is of most importance.

New York city,

Sept. 1st 1842.

In great haste, I sit down to inform you that I, together with my wife, arrived in this city on the 30th Aug., late in the evening. I took up my board at the corner of Liberty and Greene Streets, at Mr. Rush's; the little Daily Herald was thrown in my room on the morning of the 31st, and I hastily ran over its columns and found that that unhalloved scoundrel, J. C. Bennett, had been lecturing against the people of the city of Nauvoo, in the 2nd Congregational church in this city. Bennett, of the Herald, used the lecture in his own independent way, and with some true sayings of his own summed it up for what it was worth. By this valuable little paper I found out where he was to lecture again, and last evening repaired thither with my wife, and paid 25 cents to hear Mormonism, with all its absurdities, exposed. I hid my face somewhat behind others till he had got through his long ditty, as also his associate, one by the name of Bachelor, a man of no character, no principle, no talent; however they both lied almost every sentence they uttered; they both spoke as they did also the night before. Bachelor commenced by reading from Missouri Documents of Ayer's testimony, John Corvill's and others; he said they were of undoubted veracity; he made much ado about the Danites; all he said, however, might be put in a nutshell and so the majority of the people treated it;—he said, however, that the Mormons preached destruction to all who would not obey them, and said there was no other way of subduing the Mormons than by the SWORD! This, you see, was admissible by such a scoundrel as Bachelor with Bennett to back him. Bennett was now introduced to the congregation by Bachelor—he arose—not as he used to do—(to some extent innocent); but Horror and infamy was depicted on his sallow visage; for his fiend like smile and fained vivacity, he could not obtain from the audience a solitary look of gratitude for all the pains he had taken in their interest—his attack was principally personal; he said Jo was notoriously profane—said that all surplus property must be given up—he calls sister Emma the Delectable Emma—Joseph he calls God of the Mormon Hierarchy—Hyrum Jesus—W. Law the Holy Ghost—says he was Holy Ghost pro tem—he said all the prisoners in Hancock county and Adams were Mormons, and they were murderers, burglars, and they were committed for all manner of theft—he says they stabbed a citizen of Hancock—he says—he

was there when they caught and secured the Mormons for this act; but he did not tell, in connection, that it was an unhallowed thing—that he was taken by Mormons, who, at the risk of their lives, took him and delivered him up.

He said he had received letters from Nauvoo this day from S. Rigdon, Mrs. White, Gen. Robinson, P. M. and C. L. Higbee, Mrs. Pratt and Orson Pratt, who said they were preparing to leave and expose Mormonism. S. Rigdon was writing a book against Joseph, which would astound the world—he said Mrs. P. was told to go out and work for a living by Delectable Emma—said Joseph had her provisions stopped in order to bring her over to the spiritual wife system—he said she was one of the best educated ladies of the west—beautiful withal, and I could not resist her,—he says Joseph also tried to seduce a lady of great respectability by the name of Mrs. White—he relates all the affair, but he says she was so virtuous he could not come it—he says Jo wrote to her that she might have all she wanted by going to B. Knight and mention the Old White Hat;—he says Jo offered him \$500 to get Miss Nancy Rigdon for him; but he would not do it.—Dr. Weld also tells him all goes on there now.

I listened to all his cursed lies, and when he had got through, I did not know a soul present; but I got up and requested privilege to speak; Bennett said, Dr. Foster, you may speak anywhere else but here; but, however, I went on and he and his associate tried to get off; but they got their change in short order—I told Bennett he was a liar and was worse than many now in the penitentiary. The people cried out for a debate; I told them that I was not accustomed to public speaking; Bennett said I was and he had often heard me;—he said I was the Surgeon General of the Legion;—yes I told them I was, and that I was a Mormon, and was proud of it, and he was a whoremonger and blasphemer, and I was ashamed to acknowledge that I ever knew him. He is to deliver a lecture to gentlemen only on Friday evening, too infamous and obscene for ladies; he says this will be a full exposition of secret wife and Jo Smithism—he says he will put down Jo at all hazards—says he is coming to Nauvoo to make us tremble;—I told him I had seen him before;—he told the people we were well disciplined and well armed, and no one had any business there short of 5 or 6 to one, we were so courageous. So you see how villainous Bennett is;—he says he knows me like a book and I can't have the privilege of speaking in that church; but if he does and I don't, I am no prophet, if he don't tell truth. I can't tell half what he said; but I believe all he does is to study lies enough nights to pay his expenses. I show the people here now he has lied and tried to father all his own eniquity upon Joseph Smith.

Respectfully,

R. D. FOSTER.

For the Wasp.

Post Office, Nauvoo Ill., }
 Sept. 21st 1842. }

Dear Sir: I have been informed this morning by good authority, that a letter was received at this office, from Dr. R. D. Foster, written from New York city, which states that Dr. J. C. Bennett had declared, in said city, that he had received a letter from me, and that I was writing a book making disclosures of some kind, or what character I am not informed. I wish, through the medium of your paper, to say to the public, that said statements are utterly false; I have never written a letter to Dr. J. C. Bennett, on any subject, nor received one from him, since he left Nauvoo; nor am I, nor have I been, writing a book on any subject. I have written to the New York Herald contradicting said report.

Respectfully,

SIDNEY RIGDON.

The First White Settlement in Nantucket.—The New Bedford Gazette says that Thomas Macy was the first white person that settled on the island of Nantucket, of whose history it relates the following incidents; In 1665, King Philip, the sachem of Mount Hope, went to Nantucket with his suite in pursuit of one of his tribe who was guilty of the crime of sacrilege, inasmuch as he had taken the name, of a deceased sachem in vain. The name of the fugitive was Asassam, and the impious act which he had committed had aroused the indignation of the whole tribe. Philip and his retinue landed from their canoes, on the

west end of the island, and traveled to the settlement on the east end, where the criminal had taken refuge. On his arrival there, Asassam fled to good old Thomas, imploring his protection, and was concealed. Philip demanded him, and became so warlike that an assembly of the white inhabitants took place, when a treaty was entered into by the parties, one condition of which was, that Philip should have all the money on the island, he would release Asassam. A collection took place, nineteen shillings were raised for Philip, and he returned to Mount Hope satisfied.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

BALTIMORE, Sunday Morning.

1 o'clock, A. M. Sept. 4, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—I make the following extracts from the "Boston Extra Sun" of the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston on Friday morning at 5 1-4 o'clock A. M.

The Caledonia brings dates, from London and Liverpool, up to the 15th ult.

"We continue to receive very distressing accounts from the disturbed districts. Several rioters have been shot by the military at Burslem, in Staffordshire.

The house of Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth is said to have been burned by a mob.

Alarming state of the Manufacturing Districts in England and Scotland.—A sudden and extensive rising of the working classes took place early in the week in Lancashire, and other manufacturing districts, which has spread the greatest alarm, not only in the localities more immediately affected, but throughout the whole country. Fears are entertained that an organization prevails, which embraces the entire manufacturing population in the kingdom, as, simultaneously with the outbreak in Lancashire, there have been alarming indications of an intention to disturb the public peace in the neighborhood of Glasgow, Dumfries, Aberdeen, and other parts of Scotland. The immediate cause of the outbreak in Lancashire is a dispute between masters and men on the subject of wages.

They accordingly struck work in some of the Manchester Mills, where the reduction was intended to be first carried into effect. The workmen who had thus struck, proceeded in a body to the various other mills in the town and neighborhood, where they were readily joined by the workmen employed in these establishments.

In the course of a very short period the numbers of the disaffected became so great, and their conduct so menacing, that the remaining manufactories were shut by the proprietors, as a measure of precaution for the safety of their property. The outbreak which commenced on Monday morning, had on Tuesday assumed a most fearful aspect, and suggested to the authorities the propriety of taking immediate and decisive steps for the protection of property and life.

The military were accordingly called out, the riot act was read, and upwards of two thousand five hundred special constables have been sworn in Manchester, and five hundred in Salford. In the meantime the mob, amounting to many thousands, have continued to march from place to place, entering shops and houses, demanding bread, and breaking open the gas works, with a view of throwing the town into a state of darkness. In one place they furiously attacked the police, and killed two of their number, while they severely beat others. Near 120 of the turn-outs have been taken into custody and committed to prison. Some of them have received considerable personal injury in the collisions that have taken place between them and the military and the special constables; while no fewer than 23 of the peaceable inhabitants have been so much hurt in these affrays that it has been deemed necessary to send them to the hospital.

In addition to the above, we have been favored with the perusal of a letter received by J. C. Vaughn, Esq., editor of the Gazette, dated Liverpool Aug. 18th and 19th, which refers more particularly to the riots in Manchester. The writer states that the city was literally an im-

mense camp, that the military had surrounded the city, and that the mob had all quit work, and camp in large masses, to reinforce the city mob. Serious fears were entertained for the safety of the town.

Large bodies of troops and whole parks of artillery were moving in every direction where outbreaks had already taken place and where they were expected.

The rising all over the manufacturing districts from Manchester to Glasgow, appeared to be simultaneous.

Vast bodies of men and children were roaming over the fields digging potatoes and other roots for food to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

A crisis seems to have arrived which will require all the strength of the Government to pass with safety. We shall look with much interest and feeling, for the details of these awful occurrences, the natural effect of causes which have long pointed to this end.

Tremendous Rain Storm.—The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette says:—We had one of the heaviest rain storms last Saturday night that we ever witnessed. The rain began to fall in torrents early on Saturday evening, and continued without much cessation, until about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. At times the water literally poured down. Much damage was done to the roads.

The canal was a sufferer. About five rods on the bank in Easthampton, about a mile this side of Pomeroy's locks, was carried away. This breach will be repaired in three or four days. Another breach occurred in Westfield—how extensive we have not learned.

A part of the new dam, at Hayden's button factory, which was nearly completed, was washed away. Damage about \$150.

At Williamsburg, the old bridge near the hotels was carried off. Sears', Eakkers' and Moffat and Mason's dams, across the same streams fell a prey to the resistless torrent.

At Norwich the flood was equally destructive. "Little River bridge," so called, near the mouth of the stream, was swept away; and it is said that every bridge on the stream above shared the same fate. Asa Merritt lost a part of the dam at his saw-mill. A part of the Norwich bridge, near Hatsh's was carried away by the masses of floating timber which were collected against it.

Pomeroy's saw-mill, and Higgins' saw-mill, in Worthington, on Little River, were both carried away.

The dam at the wrapping paper mill, belonging to Mr. Enock Lyman, in Westhampton, was carried away.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 8, 1842.

We have been indulged with the perusal of a private letter from that excellent astronomer, Francis Bailey, Esq., giving an account of this superb phenomenon, as witnessed "by himself at Pavia, (in Italy,) which town the line of central darkness exactly passed. The appearances were every way extraordinary, unexpected and most singular. At the moment when the total obscuration commenced, a brilliant crown of glory encircled the moon, like the aureola which Catholic painters append to their saints. Suddenly from the border of the black and laboring moon, thus singularly encircled burst forth, of three distinct points, within the aureola, purple or lilac flames, visible to every eye! At this moment, from the whole assembled population of the town, a simultaneous and deafening shout broke forth. A similar manifestation of popular feeling is recorded at Milan occasioned by the selfsame astonishing spectacle, accompanied in the latter instance with a general "Huzah! vivent les astronomes!"—London Athenaeum.

Mobs in Canada.—We have a letter from a respectable gentleman in St. Catherine's, dated on Sunday, which states that the riots among the laborers there are by no means quelled, although it was confidently expected that the arrival of the troops from Toronto and Kings-

ton, which were hourly expected, would soon restore order and tranquillity. However, whether this would be effected without bloodshed, as for the last five days the village of St. Catherine's and, in fact, the whole district on the line of the Welland canal, had been held in complete abeyance by the mob, which was variously estimated at from 800 to 1200 men. Vessels passing through the canal have been stopped and provisions demanded. On Thursday evening last the mob in great numbers, entered the village of St. Catherine's, bearing in their rout a large placard, on one side of which was painted "BREAD OR WORK," and on the other "Peace and Union—God save the Queen!" They marched through the village, and proceeded to a flour mill and took out some dozen barrels, but, on opening, finding them to be filled with corn meal, they were left, and the mob then proceeded to a vessel there, from which they took thirteen barrels of pork. No resistance was offered, as it would have been madness, opposed to so large a body. No private dwelling has as yet been invaded. On Saturday night the streets were thronged during the whole night, by the mob, shooting, fighting and haranguing. No cause can be assigned by our informant for this extraordinary outbreak, but the simple fact that there is an immense number of labourers more there than can be employed, and consequently, in the spirit of desperation, they have taken this extraordinary method to obtain subsistence.

Scraps of Knowledge.

1. The following is the perpendicular altitude of the highest mountain peaks, in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, respectively:—

	EUROPE.	FEET.
Mont Blanc, (Alps.)		15,663.
	ASIA.	
Dhaulagiri, (Himalayas.)		23,077.
	AFRICA.	
Geesh, (Abyssinia.)		15,600.
	AMERICA.	
Chimborazo, (Andes.)		21,425.

2. Professor Jamieson gives the following estimate of the number of volcanoes in the world:

On the continent of Europe	1.
On the islands of Europe,	12.
On the continent of Asia,	8.
On the islands of Asia,	53.
On the continent of America,	37.
On the islands of America,	19.
	195.

3. The respective lengths of the largest rivers in the world are:—

	EUROPE.	MILES.
Volga, Rises in Central Russia,		2000.
Don, — — Lake St John, Russia,		900.
Rhine, — — Switzerland,		700.
Dnieper, — — Russia,		1000.
	ASIA.	
Lena, — — Siberia,		2000.
Yenisei, — — Altai Mountains,		2000.
Indus, — — Himalaeh mountains,		1300.
Hoangho, — — Chinese Tartary,		2000.
Ganges, — — Hindmaeh mountains,		1600.
	AFRICA.	
Nile, — — Mountains of the Moon,		2000.
Niger, — — Kong mountains,		2000.
	N. AMERICA.	
Mississippi, — — Highlands 47 & 43 deg N.		3000.
Missouri, — — Rocky Mountains,		2500.
Arkansas, — — Rocky Mountains,		1500.
Red River, — — New Mexico,		1500.
Ohio, — — Allegany Mountains,		1350.
Columbia, — — Rocky Mountains,		1500.
St Lawrence, — —		2000.
	S. AMERICA.	
Amazon, — — Andes,		4000.
La Plata, — — Mountains of Peru,		2000.
Oronoco, — — Andes,		1400.

4. The estimated numbers of the several species of animals on the globe, are as follows:—

Quadrupeds, 300 species	Fishes, 6,000 species
Birds, 6,000 do.	Amphibia 2,000 do.
Insects, 200,000 do.	Total, 215,000.

4. ASSYRIA, considered as afterwards including Babylonia, is the oldest of nations, and founded on the spot where the tower of Babel was erected. The commencement of this empire may be dated not many years after the dispersion took place, or about 2225 years B. C. Its founder was Ashur, the son of Shem, who built Nineveh, its capital. After standing 120 years it was united to Babylonia, and then became a mighty empire.

5. CHINA, is among the most ancient empires of the world. Its records extend to more than 2200 years B. C. It is said to have been founded by one of the colonies formed at the dispersion of Noah's posterity, under the conduct of Yao, who took for his colleague Chun, afterwards his successor. Other accounts state that Fo-hi was the founder of this monarchy, and many writers consider Fo-hi to have been Noah himself. The Chinese pretend a much higher antiquity than is here assigned to them, but their pretensions are merely the effect of national vanity.

EGYPT claims, and certainly possesses, a high antiquity. Its early annals however are so obscure, that scarcely any thing can be ascertained respecting its first kings, after Menes. He is generally acknowledged as the founder of the Egyptian empire, and is supposed to be the same as Misraim mentioned in scripture among Ham's sons, 2183 years B. C. His children divided the land; whence arose four kingdoms, which subsisted separately during several centuries, and were successively united under one yoke.

These four kingdoms are known by the names of Thebes, Thin, Memphis, and Tanna. The people had attained to considerable civilization, but a period of barbarism soon afterwards succeeded, supposed about 2004 years B. C., under the shepherd kings, or Hyexos, which lasted two and a half centuries. In regard to the history of the kingdoms of Egypt there is extreme uncertainty.

ILLUSTROUS PAUPERS.—*Fat salaries paid for doing nothing.*—The annuities paid to the royal family of England, for the year ending January 5th, 1841, were as follows:—Duke of Sussex \$105,000; Duke of Cambridge \$13,000; Princess Mary Duchess of Gloucester \$80,000; Princess Sophia \$30,000; Augusta \$80,000; Sophia of Gloucester \$25,000; Adelaide, Queen Dowager \$50,000; Duchess of Kent \$150,000; King Leopold of Belgium \$250,000; Cumberland King of Hanover \$105,000; Servants of George III, Queen Charlotte and Queen Caroline \$70,000.

REPORT OF DEATHS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING ON FRIDAY THE 23RD INST.

Mary E. Green, aged 1 year and 5 months; inflammation of bowels.

Lois Bois, aged 2 years and 9 months; whooping cough.

Isaac S. Snider, (Aprenose) aged 10 months; whooping cough.

Gazelem G. Bidwell, aged 11 months; inflammation of brain.

Mary Gabbot, aged 4 years and 6 months; consumption.

Sarah Ann McIntire, aged 11 months; black canker.

Lucinda S. Knight, aged 37 years; consumption.

Richard Ashley, aged 43 years and 4 months; fever.

Rebecca Hodge, aged 1 year; canker.

Total 9.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

District Court of the United States, (within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of James H. Cooper, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that James H. Cooper, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 7th day of October next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of September A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,

Solicitors for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 23-w-2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Theodore Carle, late of Hancock county, deceased, hereby notifies and requests all persons, having claims against said estate, to present them to the court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday in the month of November next, in order to have the same adjusted according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JESSE GILMAN, Administrator.
Carthage, Sept. 16, 1842. no23-1r.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 24

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, October 1, 1842.

Whole Number 24.

THE WASP.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
WM. SMITH.
At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.
No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842.
no20-3m.

Wood wanted at this Office.

The editors of the Sangamo Journal and the State Register, refusing to publish the following communication, from Col. Lyman Wight, it has been forwarded to us for an insertion in the Wasp.

To the editors of the Sangamo Journal and the Illinois State Register:
Messrs. Editors:—

As I am no politician, but a perfect lover of Washington and Jefferson principles, I wish to make a few statements of facts to disabuse the public mind concerning the late excitement in this place, which has come in consequence of John C. Bennett's expulsion from the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. This excitement at first surpassed its bounds, when we consider that the public prints were teeming with slanderous abuses on the church for having received so notorious a character in fellowship with them. We have learned from some of the presses since his expulsion that he has become notorious for telling the truth. When did he learn to tell so much truth? before he came into the church? certainly not, for he learned to tell the truth while in the church, then the statements he made when with us are true which you will find in the Wasp: cut from the 'Times and Seasons,' concerning his vision of Zion—or has he learned to tell the truth since he left? I leave an honest community to judge for themselves—I shall annex an affidavit of a good citizen of Lyma, Adams county, who does not belong to the Mormons, of Bennett's character. I will evade as much as possible of injuring his character, as this is no object to me.

We found our religion upon a more sure foundation. We appeal to the constitution of the United States for equal rights and privileges which are guaranteed to all fellow citizens; the right of worshipping God according to their own consciences. The excitement which you had in Springfield grew out of Joseph Smith being taken with a writ sworn out by Ex-Governor Boggs, for being accessory to an attempt of assassination on the night of the 6th of May, 1842, when it can be proved by more than one thousand witnesses, who do not belong to the church, and more than five thousand members, who know that he was in Nauvoo on the seventh. I therefore conclude the only object that Ex Gov. Boggs could have had was to get Jo, as he called him, into the State of Missouri, that the people might have a perfect right to exterminate him under a previous order of his Excellency, while officiating in his office. In this Mr. Smith claimed nothing more than the law of the land, which guarantees to every man the right to be tried in his own State for any crime real or pretended, agreeable to the constitution of the United States, Article 4th, Section 2nd, and the State Constitution which guarantees the same right and prohibits the trial contrary to law to gratify the prejudice of any individual or community. Mr. Smith is at home paying attention to his own business, which would be best for all persons to follow the same occupa-

tion. I was in Nauvoo on the day Smith was taken and from that time to the present I can say from personal observation there has been no excitement in that city. There is about five hundred dwellings going up to shelter the eastern emigrants from the inclement season which is fast approaching and they who are as sanguine in their belief as any other people; and that man or body of men that falls upon them will commit murder, for they are an innocent people.

And as for the character of Joseph Smith I pledge myself to support it in common with the prophets of the old testament scriptures. I also believe in future rewards and punishments and he that raises his hand by the spirit of mobocracy against a civil community will awake in that auspicious day when the dead shall arise where the presence of God shall never come.

It is however but reasonable to conjecture from the spirit of mobocracy hitherto manifested by Gov. Carlin and his bosom associates, Duncan and Boggs, that their smothered desires will not cease to unvail their cloven feet while a little usurpation of authority can be exercised even in the expiring but dernier hope of keeping that spirit alive, some new writ will be issued by Carlin as well to please his wire workers as his own malevolent disposition.

Yours,

LYMAN WIGHT.

Col. L. Wight:—

Dear Sir: On being requested by a friend to make a few statements concerning the character of John C. Bennett I will proceed as follows: To go into the particulars of his character would be absurdity therefore I will relate a few of the outlines. I became intimately acquainted with him during his residence in Hochocing city, Atlas county, Ohio, he came there as a Physician and Methodist preacher; he also brought with him his family—he was not long there until the citizens began to look upon him with an eye of suspicion on account of bad conduct. To convince themselves farther, they sent to different places where he had been previously residing. On getting returns from those places it was found that he was not worthy of fellowship amongst any civil community—he was then called before council for examination. I was present when there was documents brought against him sufficient to condemn the Heathen. About this time his wife, who was a daughter of Col. Barker (Marietta, Ohio,) came out against him and declared that she could no longer live with him—that his ill-usage towards her was already more than she could bear. She also declared that if he succeeded in separating the pair that he was then in difficulty with that it would be the seventh family that he had parted during their union. She then requested her brothers to take her entirely from him which they immediately done, they being leading members of the country and not wishing to be connected with so base a character, and bid him to leave the country which he done in the night and I saw no more of him until I came to Illinois.

Any persons wishing to know the particulars will do well to call on me and others that lived there at that time, that reside in this country at present. Call on Wm. Stewart, near Fort Madison; E. A. Gibbs and Dr. Stephenson, near West Point.

JOHN CARTER.

I hereby certify the foregoing statements are true.

ROBERT ALLISON.

State of Illinois,
County of Adams.

This day, personally appeared before me, John Carter and Robert Allison, and made oath that the foregoing statements were true.

Given under my hand and seal at my office, in Lima, this first day of September A. D. 1842.
JOSEPH ORR, J. P. [Seal.]
of A. C. Illinois.

DEPARTURE OF LORD ASHBURTON AND THE BRITISH FRIGATE WARSPITE.

The press of foreign news and other matter compels us to be brief on this subject. Lord Ashburton rose last Saturday by half past six; and immediately on entering his sitting room he commenced reading the 'New York Herald' containing the important foreign news. Soon afterwards, he sent over to our office by a special messenger requesting the loan of some English papers, and we had the pleasure of supplying him with two or three files of late London papers. He breakfasted about eight o'clock, read and answered a few letters, received the visits of several friends, and at half-past eleven took his seat in a pain carriage, and was driven down to the Castle Garden. At the boat club stairs, the barge of Lord John Hay, with fourteen oars and a Lieutenant, was in waiting for him. There were about seven or eight hundred persons waiting to see him off. He walked from Mrs. Petter's, the Battery Hotel, to the stairs, leaning on the arm of the first Lieutenant of the Warspite, and followed by the crowd. He went inside the Castle Garden for a minute, and returned and embarked in silence.

Not a cheer was given by those assembled, and no demonstration was made until the barge arrived abreast of the North Carolina. Then that noble vessel opened her mouth, and fired a salute of 19 guns to Lord John Hay. The men in the barge held their oars upright, the crew of the North Carolina manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers. As soon as Lord Ashburton reached the Warspite, that vessel returned the salute. After this, Commodore Perry, in his barge, left the North Carolina, and went on board the Warspite, and took a quiet parting, private drink with Lord Ashburton and Lord John Hay. He stayed there about five minutes. As soon as he left, the Warspite fired a Post Captain's salute in honor of Commodore Perry. When the latter reached the North Carolina he returned the salute, and manned the rigging.

The Warspite then fired a National Salute of 21 guns and got under weigh, with a steamboat on each side of her. The North Carolina returned the National Salute, and the Warspite proceeded slowly down the bay, with the best wishes of all for her speedy and prosperous voyage.—N. Y. Herald.

RUSSIA.

The Russian army under General Grabbe have been defeated by the Circassians, with a loss to the former of 1500 men and 25 officers. The Russian artillery was, however, saved.

CHINA, INDIA, &c.

The overland mail which left Bombay, June 18th, arrived at Marseilles 1st instant, and reached London on the 3d instant, by extraordinary express. The latest intelligence from China is to the 12th of April; that from India to the fifth of May. It was feared that Yang, an imperial commissioner, was en route to offer 40,000,000 dollars as compensation to the British for the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium; also the session of Hong Kong as the price of peace. The Chinese has already commenced removing the ruins and rubbish preparatory to rebuilding the Bogue forts. Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo, in which 1100 British routed 6000 Chinese, with the loss of from five to seven hundred slain. The British had three killed and forty wounded.

Among the items of intelligence from Scinde, and which may be depended upon as authentic are the announcement that a large army, said to be 25,000 strong, is advancing from Mushed to Herat, and that very suspicious conferences were held at Hydrabad, between

the Ameers and others, requiring the most vigilant attention of Major Culram. The Seiks are said to be in force on the Muree territory, without their object being understood.

Afghanistan.—News from Jellalabad is to the 20th of May. Akbar Khan had demanded 10,000 rupees for Gen. Elphinstone's remains.

The Khyber Pass was re-occupied by the Afreedes, and the whole road from Cabul stockaded and defended by all the obstructions, the enemy could oppose.—General Sale's victory over Akbar Khan had struck such terror into the minds of the people that it was thought the British troops might have moved on the capital without resistance, had not the force been deficient in every requisite for so large an army.

THE CANADA RIOTERS.

The Niagara Chronicle of August 31 says that the jail in that town is filled with prisoners, taken during the riots on the Welland Canal, and intimates the necessity of a special commission for their immediate trial. Their national animosities broke out even in the prison. There were among them three Connaught men, and the others, Corkonians, made such ferocious attacks upon these three that to save their lives they were removed to the debtors' side of the jail.

One of the prisoners is charged with murder—a man named Patrick Clark having died of the injuries he received in a riot about three miles from St. Catharines, in which the prisoners was a participant.

The Chronicle says:—

The interior of this district has been in a dreadful state, and from all we hear is very little better yet. Bands of dangerous men, armed, and prowling about in all directions, forcibly entering the dwellings of the inhabitants, and stealing property of all descriptions, more particularly taking away all the arms they can lay their hands upon. And it is evident that there can be neither peace nor safety until the rival factions are so far separated as to remove the chance of collision.

One bad feature of the matter is that many of them will not work, for we know several instances of employment with reasonable wages having been offered and refused. In St. Catharines a corps of 150 volunteers had been formed, who kept watch day and night.

To day we learn that things look more peaceable, and that the plunderings have ceased.

Catimitous.—We learn from the Dayton Transcript that on Saturday afternoon last, during the tremendous thunder storm which passed over that place, the house of Mr. Boyer was struck by lightning. One of his children, a little girl about 13 years old, was killed dead on the spot.

The shock was awful, and shattered the house considerably. The fluid struck the chimney, and then ran down to the cornice and branched off on the tin spouts. It rived the rafter, smashed down the porch, and broke nearly all the windows in the house, tearing out the bricks and splitting the wall in various places. It had been excessively warm for several days previous, and the cloud which passed over appeared to be heavily charged with electricity.

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE.

The great change on the face of the earth in Nauvoo, has been wrought by the industry of the saints. The wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose; and where hazle-brush grew and muskitoes couined, gardens decorate, and the saints rest. We say 'rest,' because it is a luxury for them to be let alone two or three years. But to our purpose, the country for several miles around, is already risen into the great mass of a city, built by the only people on the earth, that while they labor incessantly to make this earth like the garden of the Lord, labor also, without purse or script, to make men fit subjects for his kingdom and coming.

The city, we think, may now contain from one to two thousand houses, with a population of 14 or 15000: and no matter what the enemy of true religion may say, nor how many may choose to return to the begarly elements of the world, as in every age when Christ had a church upon the earth, and as, in every place where the saints have been located for the time being, whatsoever they have to do, in righteousness they have done with their might.

If this world would drop the scales from their eyes but once, and see what is designed for the benefit and salvation of mankind, by the course the saints are pursuing, we think that persecution would find less advocates, and honest men more friends. Instead of falsehood, foolish reports, vague surmises, and lies as empty as the space of air they occupy, we would see honest men, act like the wise men of old, we have seen the star in the east and have come to worship the man child. Now ye great of the earth, without honest intention a prophet and the spirit of God, who told those 'wise men' to go and worship the babe in the manger? Would to God that, at least, a balance of this generation would go and do like wise.

The following communications, together with one from Elder Rigdon, last week, will show the public that J. C. Bennett, assisted by his misanthropic friend, Orin Bachelor, continues to live by lying. He cannot long deceive community in this way, but must fall to fester in his own infamy, shame and disgrace. If there is any such thing as working out self-damnation, Bennett and Bachelor can do it.

For the Wasp.

City of Nauvoo, Ill.,
Sept. 26, 1842.

Mr. Editor:—

Dear Sir: I noticed, in the last week's Wasp, a letter from Dr. R. D. Foster, written in Nauvoo, which states that Dr. J. C. Bennett had declared, in said city, that he had received a letter from me and from my wife, and that we were preparing to leave and expose Mormonism. I wish, through the medium of your paper, to say to the public, that said statements are entirely false. We have never, at any time, written any letter or letters to Dr. J. C. Bennett, on any subject whatever. Neither are we 'preparing to leave and expose Mormonism;' but intend to make NAUVOO OUR RESIDENCE, AND MORMONISM OUR MOTTO.

Respectfully,

ORSON PRATT.

For the Wasp.

City of Nauvoo, Ill.,
Sept. 28, 1842.

Mr. Editor:—

Dear Sir: Having noticed in your paper, of the 24th inst., a letter written by Dr. Robert D. Foster, in New York, and addressed to this place, in which he states that John C. Bennett, in delivering a public lecture in the city of New York, said that he received news from this place through me, leaving the impression that I kept up a correspondence with him, which I totally deny, and take this occasion, through the medium of your paper, to say to the public that such a statement is utterly false. I have never written to him on any subject, nor taken any measures, either directly or indirectly, to impart to him any news from this place.

JOHN F. WELD.

'The Mormon Loco Foco paper at Shawneetown, Illinois, recently stated that Daniel Webster had said 'the farmer ought not to put his HUGE PAW on the statute book.' In reply to this calumny, the following answer appears in the Shawneetown Republican:

Y. Y. Weekly Tribune.

Washington, July 12, 1842.

I thank you for your friendly letter of the 1st of this month. No greater or viler falsehood was ever published, than is contained in the printed extract which you enclosed. I never made any such declaration, nor any thing like it, nor ever uttered a sentiment which could give the least foundation for such a libel. Nor did I ever know before, that such a falsehood concerning me had been published.

'The son of a working man' myself, bred among working men, and attached, all my life, to the great farming interest of the country far more than any other interest, all who know me, know that the expression of any such sentiment by me is impossible.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

We have copied the above article, merely because the word 'Mormon' is jammed into it. The paper that thus endeavors to slander an innocent people for the purpose of stigmatizing, injuring or cheating a party, has a knave, a scoundrel, a liar, a cut-throat and, we might as well say, a murderer, for an editor. The Mormons have no paper at Shawneetown, nor never had, neither have they ever published or said a word against Daniel Webster. Go to perdition, ye lying cripples!

THE RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—We notice that the Mississippi has risen about three feet within a few days. We have not seen the water in a better state for steamboating this season, and steamboats already begin to ply rapidly.

A Lyceum has been commenced in this city: the members meet every Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at Professor Orson Pratt's school room.

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives: By the Constitution of the U. S. it is provided that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the U. S.; if he APPROVE he shall sign it, but if NOT he SHALL return it, with his objections, to that House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws, imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," I returned the same to the House with my objections to its becoming a law. These objections, which had entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one department of the government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that house, but to the country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the house has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious.

Such being the character of the official communication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which has been pursued in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the house, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the government, thought proper to refer the message to a select committee of its own body, for the purpose (as my respect for the House would have compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a view to its own judgment upon the question of the final adoption or rejection of the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to myself of some of the members selected for the performance of this duty, I have nothing to say. That was a matter entirely within the discretion of the House of Representatives. But that committee taking a different view of its duty from that which I should have supposed had led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the objections urged against the bill, availed itself of the occasion formally to arraign the motives of the President for other of his acts since his induction into office. In the absence of all proof, and as I am bound to declare, against all law or precedent in parliamentary proceedings, and, at the same time, in a manner which it would be difficult to reconcile with the comity hitherto sacredly observed in the intercourse between independent and co-ordinate departments of the government, it has assailed my whole official conduct, without the shadow of a pretext for such assault; and stopping short of impeachment, has charged me nevertheless, with offences declared to deserve impeachment.

Had the extraordinary report which the committee thus made to the House been permitted to remain without the sanction of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret, or complaint, upon the subject. But, unaccompanied as it is by a particle of testimony to support the charges it contains, without a deliberate examination almost without any discussion, the House of Representatives has been pleased to adopt it as its own, and thereby to become my accuser before the country, and before the world. The high character of such an accuser, the gravity of the charges which have been made, and judgment pronounced against me, by the adoption of the report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, leave me no alternative but to enter my solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers of Chief Magistrate of the American people, and as a violation, in my person, of rights secured to every citizen by the laws and the constitution. That Constitution has intrusted to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. Such impeachment is required to be tried before the most august tribunal known to our institutions.

The Senate of the United States, composed of the Representatives of all the sovereignty of the States is converted into a hall of justice, and in order to insure the strictest observance of the rules of evidence, and of legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial functionary of the land is required to preside over its deliberations. In presence of such judicatory, the voice of faction is presumed to be silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is pronounced under the most solemn sanctions of religion, of honor, and of law. To such a tribunal does the Constitution authorize the House or Representatives to carry up its accusation against any chief of the Executive department whom it may believe to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Before that tribunal the accused is confronted with his accusers, and may demand the privilege, which the justice of the common law secures to the humble citizen, of a full, patient, and impartial inquiry into the facts, upon the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined, and deposing in the face of the day. If such a proceeding had been adopted towards me, unjust as I most certainly have regarded it, I should I trust, have met with a becoming constancy, a trial as painful as it would have been undeserved. I would have manifested, by a profound submission to the laws of my country, my perfect faith in her justice; and relying on the purity of my motives, and rectitude of my conduct, should have looked forward with confidence to a triumphant refutation in the presence of that country, and by a solemn judgment of such a tribunal, not only of whatever charges might have been formally preferred against me, but of all the calumnies which I have hitherto been the unresisting victim. As it is I have been accused without evidence, and condemned without a hearing. As far as such proceedings can accomplish it, I am deprived of

public confidence in the administration of the Government, and denied even the boast of a good name—a name transmitted to me from a patriot father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully preserved for those who are to come after me, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. I am not only subjected to imputations affecting my character as an individual, but am charged with offences against the country, so grave and so heinous as to deserve public disgrace and disfranchisement. I am charged with violating pledges which I never gave; and because I execute what I believe to be the law; with usurping powers not conferred by the law, and, above all, with using the powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution for corrupt motives and unwarrantable ends. And these charges are made without any particle of evidence to sustain them, and as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation in truth.

Why is a proceeding of this sort adopted at this time? Is the occasion for it found in the fact that having been elected to the second office under the Constitution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the people, I have ascended to the first, according to the express provisions of the fundamental law of the same people? It is true that the succession of Vice President to the Chief Magistracy has never occurred before, and all prudent and patriotic minds have looked on this new trial of the wisdom and stability of our institutions, with a somewhat anxious concern. I have been made to feel too sensibly the difficulties of my unprecedented position, not to know all that is intended to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a President without a party. But I found myself placed in the most responsible station, by no usurpation or contrivance of my own. I was called to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the land, and the deliberately declared will of the people. It is by these, the people, that I have been clothed with the high powers which they have seen fit to confide to their Chief Executive, and been charged with the solemn responsibility under which those powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answerable as a moral agent, for a free and a conscientious discharge of the duties which they have imposed upon me. It is not as an individual merely, that I am now called upon to resist the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I represent the Executive authority of the people of the United States; and it is in their name, as their

more agent and servant I am, and whose will, declared in their fundamental law, I dare not, even were I inclined, to disobey, that I protest against every attempt to break down the undoubted constitutional power of this department, without a solemn amendment of that fundamental law. I am determined to uphold the Constitution in this as in other respects, to the utmost of my ability, and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever by those who are charged with its protection and defence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who, placed at the head of one of the great departments of the Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions; and should consent without a struggle, to efface all the barriers so carefully created by the people to control and circumscribe the powers confided to their various agents. It may be desirable as the majority of the House of Representatives has declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue. This is a matter for the people and the states to decide; but until they have decided it, I shall feel myself bound to execute, without fear or favor of the law, as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against this whole proceeding of the House of Representatives, as *ex parte* and *extra judicial*. I protest against it as subversive of the common

right of all citizens to be condemned only upon a fair and impartial trial, according to the law and evidence before the country. I protest against it, as destructive of all the comity of intercourse between the Departments of this Government, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to conflicts fatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it, in the name of that Constitution, which is not only my own shield of protection and defence, but that of every American citizen. I protest against it, in the name of the people, by whose authority I exercised the power which I am charged with having usurped, and to whom I am responsible for the firm and faithful discharge, according to my conviction of duty, of the stewardship confided to me by them. I protest against it, in the name of all regulated liberty, and all limited Government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, and the accumulating in the hands of the House of Representatives, or a bare majority of Congress, for the time being, an uncontrolled and despotic power. And I respectfully ask that this protest may be entered upon the journal of the House of Representatives, as a solemn and formal declaration, for all time to come, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a proceeding.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington Aug. 30, 1842.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Sentinel contains a letter from one of the party in pursuit of the late murderers in Jefferson county. They came upon the Indians about twelve o'clock at night, of the fourth day, after following them a hundred miles. They were lying about their camp fire, and were immediately shot at. The Indians, of whom there were ten, instantly fled. Several were wounded; one of whom was taken prisoner and afterwards hung; and one was killed. They lived on the Steinhatchee river, and their chief was Othla-Powa Tustenugge.

Two companies of 8th regiment United States troops, with several officers and two Indians, arrived at St. Augustine on the 22d August from Fort Pierce, Indian River.

The St. Augustine Gazette says: 'Fort Pierce being broken up, there is no station of white men on all the east coast of Florida, South of St. Augustine. Mariners had better, therefore, at this stormy season, give the land a wide berth, as being wrecked might prove unpleasant.'

OUR TRADE WITH NORTH WESTERN MEXICO.—A gentleman from Santa Fe informs us that the expedition from Independence, Mo., consisted of thirty wagons and one hundred men, which would have been increased to sixty wagons and more than one hundred and fifty men, but for the sinking of the steamboat Lebanon. Two of the traders left our city yesterday on their way to New York city, to receive the insurance money upon the goods sent by that boat, and others are expected daily at Independence Mo., with a considerable quantity of the 'Mexican castings.' In May next, the large caravan will arrive, with more than one million and a half of silver dollars, with which to purchase goods. These traders do not interfere in the quarrels between Mexico and Texas, and are not molested by either party—they have pursued the business of supplying Santa Fe, and the whole North Western portion of Mexico, with goods, for the past four years, with considerable profit.

ALEXANDER, THE MURDERER.—This young gentleman will probably get off. A paragraph in reference to Milton J. Alexander, the murderer of Mr. Lougee, appears in the Bardstown, Ky., Gazette, expressing a decided conviction of his insanity. The writer says he was informed by a gentleman well acquainted with the family, that Alexander was engaged to be married to a young lady in or near Huntsville, Alabama; but when he went down to fulfil his engagement, his betrothed refused to marry him for some frivolous reason. This disappointment seems to have unsettled his mind, for he gave unequivocal signs of mental alienation before he left home for Philadelphia. It is said that \$50,000 have been subscribed in Burkesville, to procure his acquittal. Almost any man can be proved crazy for half that sum. \$50,000

will not only prove him crazy, but it will establish his sanity again, after his acquittal.

The New Tariff Law.—A cargo of two hundred and sixty cases of crushed sugar, each containing twelve hundred pounds, is now landing at this port. This 310,000 lbs of sugar was imported from Amsterdam, and paid a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, or about 1 3/4 cts a pound, making a difference of over \$13,000 on the cargo. When this sugar was sent here, it was intended to export it to Italy, with the benefit of drawback but having blundered into so favorable a position, it will of course be retained here.

A cargo of brandy is also landing which was admitted last week at a duty of 20 per cent. Under the new Tariff the duty is \$1 a gallon, or about five times the former duty.

The cash duties ordained by the new tariff, will operate very severely upon houses of small means, inasmuch as, often purchasing the goods abroad an amount of duty greater in some cases than the cost of the goods must be paid in cash before any thing can be realized from sales.—*Jour. of Com.*

We believe in the Christian religion, though ever so unworthy of the name of Christian. We believe in the special interposition of Divine Providence in behalf of his favored people. We believe America is under his special protection. We believe that John Tyler is the instrument selected to work out His will.—*Madisonian.*

Scissors and Rail-road iron! What does the fellow mean? "We believe in the Christian religion." So does the wretch who aims a pistol at your breast with the threat that death's leaden messenger shall cut the brittle thread of life. The idea that John Tyler was selected for such a purpose is more than we can swallow. If he is, we say God deliver us from his special protection.

"We have selected the above very just remarks from the Columbus (Ill.) Advocate.—They breathe a freedom spirit justly commendable and praiseworthy. We do sincerely hope that sensible men will use the golden rule, and do unto others, as they would that others would do unto them.

American antiquities.—The relics from Central America brought by Stevens and Catherwood, it appears, were not burnt at New York, as was apprehended.

POETRY.

SOLITUDE.

BY LORD BYRON.

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion
Dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been:
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
With the wild flock that never needs a fold;
Alone o'er steeps or foaming falls to lean:
This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms, and view her
Stores unrolled.

But 'midst the crowd, the hum, the shock of
men,

To hear, to see, to feel, and to possess,
And roam along the world's tired denizen,
With none who bless us, none whom we can
bless.

Minions of splendour shrinking from distress:
None that, with kindred consciousness endued,
If we were not, would seem to smile the less
Of all that flattered, followed, sought and sued:
This is to be alone; this, this is solitude!

More blest the life of god y eremite,
Such as on lonely Athos may be seen
Watching at eve upon the giant height,
Which looks o'er waves so blue, skies so serene.
That he who there at such an hour hath been,
Will wistful linger on that hallowed spot:
Then slowly tear him from the witching scene,
Sigh forth one wish that such had been his lot
Then turn to hate a world he had almost forgot.

An Ordinance creating the office of Notary Public in the city of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that in addition to the city

officers heretofore elected, there shall be elected by the City Council, one Notary Public whose duties and fees shall hereafter be defined by ordinance.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Sept. 26, 1842.

WILSON LAW, President pro tem.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance to regulate proceedings by and under writs of attachment in the Municipal Court.

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the Municipal Court of said city, be and the said Court hereby are, authorized and empowered to issue writs of attachment against all and every person or persons who may commit a contempt of said Court, by disobedience to any writ or order, and to fine to such amount, or imprisonment for such length of time, or both fine and imprisonment as to them in their discretion may seem proper.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Sept. 26, 1842.

WILSON LAW, Pres. pro tem.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance respecting Mad Dogs and other Animals.

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is, hereby ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that all Dogs or other Animals known to have been bit or worried by any rabid animal, shall be immediately killed, or confined by the owner, under a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court, and also no dog shall be permitted to run at large in the city for thirty days after the passage of this ordinance, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be paid by the owner or owners of said dog or dogs, and all dogs during said thirty days shall be liable to be killed, if found twenty rods from their masters, and such penalty or penalties shall be recoverable and applied in like manner as all other penalties within this city.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Sept. 26, 1842.

WILSON LAW, Pres. pro tem.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

MARRIED.—At Peakin, Ill., on the 22nd of Sept., by Elder Joseph Rose, Elder Wm. Thorp, to Mrs. Rebecca Shaw, both of the same place.

—In the City of Quincy, on the 18th of Sept., by Elder H. C. Kimball, Mr. Nathan Pinkham, to Miss Lucy Williams, both of that city.

REPORT OF DEATHS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1842.

Thomas E Stephenson, aged 11 months; whooping cough.
Wm Wightman, aged 34 years; fever.
Cornelia M. Cook; fever.
Sarah Ann Chamberlain, aged 19 years; fever.
Henry J Hunt, 24 years; fever.
Marthy Maxton, 14 months; dropay on brain.
John Bruton, 21 days; canker.
Alace Holte, 4 years; fever.
Warren Sikes, aged 44 years; ague and fever.
Joseph Hamer, aged 11 months; consumption.
Total 10.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa; also a house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses. I good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

JAMOS TERRY.

SILAS TERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., Oct. 1, 1842, which if not taken out before the 1st of January 1843, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following advertised letters, will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Jas Aldridge
O B Adams
Jno Adams
J F Abbott
Capt M Anderson
M B Agnew
E Boss
Jane Blevin
Jno Carnes
F Clark
Albert Clark
Jno Cox
Polly Conklin
David Crockett
H Cutler
Austin Cowles

N Bliss
B R Bentley
H W Bigler
Jas Bohanan
L L Beachner
J H Burghort
C Baldwin
Henry Backwater
R Bentley
Jas Brewer
J B Backenstos
Jno Bottle
Geo Babcock
Margaret Brush
Mr Frotherton
Chas Betterworth
Levi Brooken
John Blayard
P A Benson
Ann Booth
Jnos Bromley
N Boscow
W Broughton
Jesse Baker
H Cooley
Ed Chamberlain
H Clark
Wm Cook
H I Akey or I Conyers
Danl Carter
B Cole
B Curtis
Wm Corpen
Robt D Foster
Jnos Filcher
Jas Flanagan
Mr Goodson
S H Godard
Morgan Gardner and others
Truman Gillet
Sarah Gibson
J Goodall
Wm Gheen
David Grant
L M Geer
Carlos Granger
Carlos Gove
J Gallard
D S Hollister
Elias Higbee
Ester Huse
A Haughton
H Haey
J C Haight
Knollon Hanks
Jas Harwood
J Hadlock
Jnos Hoste
Joel Huff
F M Higbee
Mary Hoover
Ed Hunter sen
Ed Hunter
Ann Hunter
R Hebbord
J N Harpton
J A Hicks
Miss Alice Hordman
S Hulet
Stephen Hales
J P Herr
Wm Hales
Jno Haven
G Hills
Thos Johnson
D Johnson
E Jennings
H Jett
D Judy
Abel Jance
H Jolley
H Kerns
F Kinyon
I H Killbough
O Killbourn
I D Lee
r I Langon
Jno Lindsey
J Lynco'n
Geo Lyman
Stephen Lits
C L Lewis
A Lyman
H Loveland
Sarah Myres
A F Muney
F Maion
R A Moore
Robt Maxton
S C Menill
temperance Mack
Wm Moraden
Jno Miller
Wm Marks
Peter Melling
Mary Maxton
Wm McClery
W G Mullen
F Moon
Geo Miller
Jnos B Marsh
C Marsh
Jas McClalou
Saml McMurtry
Jno Myers
J McElroy
H H Mathews
P Merrick
M Mansfield
Cath Minnerly
E Nelson
L S Nickerson
Jnos Nelson
G W Clyde
S W Crandle
Wm S Covert
James Cayton
A Daniels
A Davis
J Decker
James Duncan
S Denel
I Drake
R B Derby
U Drigs
Simeon Darke
Jas Dawning
R Edwards
J Emmitt
Jno Edgar
Hannah Ellis
T S Edwards
Jos Easton
Wm Earl
Jno Elaridge
Horace Eldridge
Pleasant Ewell
Robt Ellison
Edwin Finch
J M Finch
Geo Fowler
A F Fan
Jos Fisher
C Fuller
Hannah Flint
D Fry
Wm Nerbit
Wm Niswanger
Oliver Olney
D Osburn
A R Orton
Jedediah Pnceen
A Pilkington
N Penney
W. W. Phelps
J Powell
M Phelps
Ad Pratt
Jno Patten
Jos Parks
Jos Prockter
Jos Pullen
S Pinkham
J Peak
P Page
Jno Rice
Jos Robinson
Jne E Rayce
Saml Rolfe
Eric Rodas
J L Robinson
A Richardson
Elizabeth Ravenscroft
H Roberts
Saphia Rills
W H Rolloson
Jno Roles
C Rathbone
Messrs Gracy & Reed
Ed Stiff
J C Scofield
A W Sherman
Ed Stephenson
Allen Stout
Alex Stephens
E Spencer or J Harrington
Jno Stewart
Elijah Sheets
Robt Snyder
Nath Stewart
Wm Stewart
Jno Sweat
Jos Shaw
Rich Spencer
Wm Sutton
Jos Smethies
Jane Smith
Geo A Smith
Elisha Smith
JP or Mory Smith
Jno Smith
Joseph Smith
B Stringham
Jno Sholer
Jno Surpen
J H Tippetts
R S Storey
E Thompson
Jno Thorpe
r Drumball
H Umphry
Jno Wheeler
E J Webb
Geo M Warr
r Wait
Jnos Wakefield
A W Whitney
S Winchester
L Wilson
B F Worrlington
Jno Williams
B Worrlington
D Wood
Miles Wilson
C Weston
Jno B Walker
E F Wiggins
Jno Watkins
Wm C Walker
F D Williams
Jno Wakefield
J S Workman
E D Webb
S Otho Williams
C Young
P H Young
Lewis Zigler
SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

Wood wanted at this Office.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispassion, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of Anthony S. Huddleston, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Anthony S. Huddleston of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts, under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 4th day of September A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for petitioner.
Attest J. F. Owings, Clerk. 22-w2.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER QU.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and Newton's Principles. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of James H. Cooper, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that James H. Cooper, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 7th day of October next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of September A. D. 1842.

RALSTON, WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for petitioner.
Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 23-w2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Theodore Carile, late of Hancock county, deceased, hereby notifies and requests all persons, having claims against said estate, to present them to the court of Probate, of said county, on the first Monday in the month of November next, in order to have the same admitted according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JESSE GILMAN, Administrator.
Carthage, Sept. 16, 1842. no23-1r.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have recently commenced the leather manufacturing business in all its various branches: also the shoe and glove making business. We wish the citizens and vicinity to give us their patronage, as we offer to the public to tan on shares both upper and sole leather; also morocco and deer skins dressed in the neatest manner, and fur dressing. We will also pay the highest prices for all kinds of hides and skins; tan work near Parley St. about one mile east of the river.

B. R. BENTLEY & J. FIELD.
Nauvoo, Sept. 3, 1842. no20-3m.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of Adam Snyder, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Adam Snyder, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the district court room in the city of Springfield, in this district, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 4th day of September A. D. 1842.

RALSTON WARREN & WHEAT,
Solicitors for petitioner.
J. F. Owings, Clerk. 22w2.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H. S.
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
I. Tulle, M. Romney,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.
Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,
Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ILLINOIS,
August 15th, 1842.

WE the undersigned officers of the State, being of opinion that there will be danger of loss by receiving the bills of the State Bank of Illinois and branches in payment of the revenue of the State and of the different counties in the State for the year 1842, and in payment of college, school and seminary debts and interest, do hereby prohibit the reception of said bills for the purposes aforesaid after the 12th day of September next until otherwise provided by law.

Given under our hands the day and year above written.

TH. S. CARLIN, Gov.
JAS. SHIELDS, Auditor.
MILTON CARPENTER, Treas.

All the publishers of newspapers in this State are requested to publish the above notice for three successive weeks and send their bills for the same to the Auditor's Office.

JAS. SHIELDS, Auditor.

NOTICE.

LEFT, in my care, in the Month of April last, off the Steam-Boat A. pry, one trunk, with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stouard, Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS.
Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842. no20-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph John-on, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
E. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Fsq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam s Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reclies Town.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Sa'em.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirt and.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTIT - NER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, and adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Sperm, Olive, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Lytharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whitening, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madders, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window glass of all sizes, saleratus, putty, spices glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van & tuddsford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand. Store on water street above Davis' Hot I.

A. T. TERRELL.

July 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renal's pills: two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever.—for sale by.

July 23, 1842.

BEESWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by (16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. B. BRINK,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, as a botanic practitioner, having adopted the botanic practice from a positive conviction of the truth of its doctrines, and the unrivaled success which attends the practice; and hopes to give general satisfaction and prove the superior efficacy of the botanic treatment to those who may place themselves under his care; also a number of valuable preparations of his own compounding; such as anti bilious pills peculiarly serviceable in dyspepsia, bilious fever, &c; restorative bitters, pulmonary balsom, cough syrup, rheumatic liniment, neutralizing cordial; this is one of the most valuable preparations known for cholery morbus, cholery infantum, or summer complaints of children, fever, ague and cancers, will be treated upon the principle of no cure no pay and those afflicted with cancers will do well to call and try a remedy which has never failed; and those who are not able to pay will be cured without charge.

Dr. B. is consulted in the most intricate and protracted cases of secret disease that require practical experience to ensure success; every species and form of the disease must yield to his treatment which is in all cas s mild and soft, requiring no interruption from business or change of diet, and will treat the disease upon the principle of no cure no pay; office at the store of W. Allen, formerly occupied by Mr. E. D. Woolley.

W. B. BRINK, M. D.

Nauvoo, July 2nd 1842. 12-3m.

BENCH & MOULDING PLANES.

WANTED, immediately, a large number of the above Planes on tithing. The brethren who have got such and can spare them would greatly facilitate the building of the Temple by bringing them as soon as possible to the recorder's office, and they shall be entered to their credit on tithing. All kinds of bench planes whether good or indifferent can be made useful at the Temple. The moulding planes should be such as suit the present fashion.

Also all lumber, which would make plane stocks, would be very serviceable.

JOSEPH SMITH, Trustee.

W. CLAYTON, Clerk.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.
Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 12-3w.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 25

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, October 8, 1842.

Whole Number 25.

THE WASP,

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

Blackwood's Magazine for August contains a notice of a paper recently published by the Royal Asiatic Society of London, written by Capt. Macpherson of the Madras Army, and giving some account of the Khonds, one of the three races that inhabit the territory which formed the ancient kingdom of Orissa.—They are Polytheists—have an hereditary priesthood—are rigid observers of veracity, and preserve in their religious worship and opinions many of the distinctive but not most beautiful features of the Grecian system in the Pelasgic period. They are almost the only people that offer humane sacrifices; and of their festivals at these horrid rites we find the following account from Capt. Macpherson's work:

"They are generally attended by a large concourse of people of both sexes, and continue for three days, which are passed in the indulgence of every form of gross excess—in more than Saturnalian license.

"The first day and night are spent exclusively in drunken feasting and obscene riot. Upon the second morning, the victim, who has fasted from the preceding evening, is carefully washed, dressed in a new garment, and led forth from the village in solemn procession, with music and dancing.

"The meria grove, a clump of deep and shadowy trees,—
'Sylvia alto Jovis, lucusque Dianæ,'
in which the mango, the bar, the dammar, and the pipal generally grow, usually stands at a short distance from the hamlet, by a rivulet, which is called the Meria stream. It is kept sacred from the axe, and is avoided by the Khond as haunted ground. My followers were always warned to abstain from seeking shelter within its awful shade.

"In its centre, upon the second day, an upright stake is fixed, generally between two plants of the sankissar or bazardanti shrub. The victim is seated at its foot, bound back to it by the priest.—He is then anointed with oil, ghee and tumeric, and adorned with flowers; and a species of reverence which it is not easy to distinguish from adoration, is paid to him throughout the day. And there is now infinite contention to obtain the slightest relic of his person; a particle of the tumeric paste with which he is smeared, or a drop of his spittle, being esteemed, (especially by the women,) of supreme virtue.

"In some districts, instead of being thus bound in a grove, the victim is exposed in or near the village, upon a couch, after being led in procession round the place of sacrifice. And in some parts of Goornsur where this practice prevails, small rude image of beasts and birds in clay are made in great numbers at this festival, and stuck on poles; a practice, of the origin or meaning of which, I have been able to obtain no satisfactory explanation.

"Upon the third morning, the victim is refreshed with a little milk and palm sago, while the licentious feast, which has scarcely been intermitted during the night, is loudly renewed. About noon these orgies terminate, and the assem-

blage issues forth, with stunning shouts and pealing music, to consummate the sacrifice.

"As the victim must not suffer bound, nor on the other hand, exhibit any show of resistance, the bones of his arms, and if necessary, those of his legs, are now broken in several places.

"The acceptable place of sacrifice has been discovered during the previous night, by persons sent out for this purpose into the fields of the village, or of the private oblator. The ground is probed in the dark with long sticks, and the first deep chink that is pierced is considered the spot indicated by the earth god. The rod is left standing in the earth, and in the morning four large posts are set up around it.

"The priest, assisted by the abbaya and one or two of the elders of the village, now takes the branch of a green tree, which is cleft to a distance of several feet down the centre; they insert the victim within the rift, fitting it in some districts to his chest, in others to his throat. Cords are then twisted round the open extremity of the stake, which the priest, aided by his assistants strives with his whole force to close. He then wounds the victim slightly with his axe, when the crowd throws itself upon the sacrifice, and exclaiming, 'we bought you with a price, and no sin rests on us!' strips the flesh from the bones. Each man bears his bloody shred to his fields, and thence returns straight home. Next day all that remains of the victim is burned up with a whole sheep on a funeral pile, and the ashes are scattered over the fields, or laid as paste over the houses and granaries; and for three days after the sacrifice, the inhabitants of the village which afforded it remain dumb, communicating with each other only by signs, and remaining unvisited by strangers. At the end of this time, a buffalo is slaughtered at the place of sacrifice, when tongues are loosened."

Singular Spontaneous Explosion of rocks.—The Ogdenburg N. Y. Times mentions a singular occurrence which happened at Norfolk, in that State, on the 15th ult., and which has produced much speculation in the village. An individual, named Cochran, while walking in the woods at the latter place, had his attention excited by a crackling sound, which was instantly succeeded by a tremendous motion, and a rising of the earth just before him. Alarmed at the phenomenon, and expecting a shock of an earthquake, he precipitately turned to retreat to his house, when at that moment an explosion occurred the intonation of which was as ponderous as that of a smart blast of rocks by powder—rending the rock assunder and throwing out 30 or 40 pounds of fragments. The rock appeared perfectly sound, and is a continuous lime rock from the bank of Racket river, and distant therefrom about 30 rods; and at this place formed the base of the road, and covered with little or no earth. This phenomenon, it is said is attested by credible witnesses.

A MURDERER SHOT.—A horrid tragedy was enacted in Walton county, Georgia, on the 20th ultimo. Jordan Harris, a man of property and respectably connected, murdered his wife and mother-in-law, and when a posse of neighbors came to arrest him, he kept them at bay with a rifle, and finding it hazardous to take him, he was shot dead.

CORN SUGAR.

Extract of a letter from Jacob Alricks, Postmaster at Wilmington, Delaware, to J. S. Skinner, dated 22d August, 1842.

We are making efforts to try how much an acre of land will yield of "corn sugar," fairly and fully, with our present knowledge and experience, so that there shall be no deception. We have every thing ready, but the rollers for pressing out the juice; these will cost about two hundred dollars, and we are all so poor here that this sum cannot be got, and I much fear, we shall fail in making the experiment, if we do not get some assistance. The West and Southwest are much more deeply interested in this business than this district. Will not the members of Congress from those districts contribute something towards our experiment?"

"If I am not greatly mistaken in my calculation on this subject, the corn sugar business will, in a short time, prove of as much benefit to this country as the cotton. I have taken the above liberty, knowing the interest you take in any thing that will benefit our country.

"I should be glad to be in any way instrumental in having a full and fair experiment made on this subject. Specimens of corn sugar may be seen at the Patent Office.

MEXICO.—The Emblem, from Matamorras, brings a few items of Mexican intelligence. Santa Ana was excessively enraged at Mr. Webster's letters to the insolent Bocanegra; but whether his anger will assume a substantial form, we do not learn. The expedition of 7,000 Mexican troops to the Texian frontier was covertly going on. The schooner Water Witch, from this port, and several other vessels in the harbor of Vera Cruz, had been put in requisition as transports.

Considerable sums in silver are about to be shipped from Tampico and Vera Cruz to New Orleans. The steamer Dee brought yesterday \$52,000 to the house of Lizardi & Co.

[N. O. Bee.

ANOTHER DEED OF BLOOD.—We learn from the Louisville Advertiser of the 3d instant, the particulars of a shocking tragedy which occurred at Bloomfield, Ky., the night previous. A mulatto slave, belonging to Mr. Jacob Pence, of the neighborhood, and who had been a runaway for a week or two, went to the house of an old widow lady, named McKay, living alone with her grandson, a youth sixteen or seventeen years old, and a servant girl, and butchered the lady and the young man in the most savage manner, splitting their heads open with an axe, and otherwise horribly mangling them. The monster then set fire to the house, and threw the servant girl into the hottest of the flames. She, however, succeeded in escaping, though very severely burnt. The neighbors, attracted by the fire, pursued the murderer until they arrested him, but not before he had received a wound in the breast from a gun.

P. S.—The Louisville papers received yesterday, brought confirmation of the capture and death of this wretch. The Sun says "whilst the party were taking the negro who murdered Mrs. McKay and her grandson, to the county jail in Nelson county, they were overtaken at Col. Allas's, about 8 miles from Bardstown, by Mr. E. H. McKay, who immediately shot him.—The negro died in a few minutes. Mr. McKay was a son of the lady murdered. Whilst we cannot help regretting the occurrence, yet the circumstances connected with it are such as almost excuse the deed."

WASHINGTON, WEBSTER, AND ASHBURTON.—The following, from the Lancaster Journal, stings like a wasp:

The names of Washington, Webster, and Ashburton were connected together at the recent entertainment given to the latter in New York, in honor of the treaty between England and America. Webster must have been stung to the quick by the satire, even while Ashburton laughed at the ignorance which conceived the union. Washington made treaty with England only after he had rebuked her from the cannon's mouth; and every line that he approved carried upon its face the strength of right, the vigor of freedom, and the superiority of his country.—Daniel Webster is too much of an Englishman to make a treaty with England; and Ashburton is too much of a banker to be anything but crafty and plausible. To place the name of Washington between that of these two men, is to place the sun between two minor stars—the light of the one fairly quenches the twinkling of the others. The only good resulting from the sacrilege was, that the company saw Washington alone, and had time to think of how he would have treated with England in 1842!

The Leeds (Eng.) Mercury relates the following instance of astonishing expedition in the manufacture of a coat. That paper says: "The wool of which this coat is made, was in the raw state, and to sort; after two o'clock on Thursday morning, it passed through the regular process of scouring, dyeing, scribbling, spinning, (one jenny) weaving (by hand,) and milling, and was manufactured into superfine cloth in 12 hours and 15 minutes. The cloth was then finished by the patent process, in two hours and 53 minutes, by Mr. Wm. Kirk, of Larchfield, and then made into a dress coat by Messrs. Robinson & Russum, in the short space of three hours and 55 minutes. The whole time that elapsed between this coat being in the wool and made up and wearing, was only 19 hours.

DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANT HISTORICAL RECORDS. In the third report of the deputy keeper of the public records, Sir F. Palgrave gives intimation of the discovery of the legal records of the trial of Queen Anne Bullen, documents which were supposed to have been destroyed, but which have recently been discovered among the records of the Court of Queen's Bench, and whose absence materially impeded the narrative of the historian of the eventful reign of Henry VIII. The list of these records is highly interesting to the literary world.

HAIRSTONES. We are told by the Picayune, fell at Paris, Georgia, a few weeks ago, as large as bird's eggs, and blue as indigo, when exhibited at the fire. It was difficult to determine, by those who saw them, whether the color was caused by the concentrated rays of light, or whether it was the natural appearance of the hail. He thinks it was a shower of "blue ruin."

DUELLING.—A writer in the Democratic Review gives an account of a method of fighting a duel, adopted by a gentleman, a member of the New York Legislature, distinguished as well for his wit and humor as for his talents and sound democracy. Receiving a challenge, he expressed his readiness to accept it, with the privilege of choice of ground and weapons—which, after some considerable correspondence and diplomacy, conducted with great gravity on his part, were conceded by his impatient adversary. The preliminaries at length adjusted, he fixed the place of encounter on the opposite bank of a certain stream in his county, (St. Lawrence,) the weapons being broadswords. Anxious to accommodate the opposite party, he expressed himself, at the same time, willing to use pistols, in the following manner:—the two principals to stand back to back on the top of a short conical hill indicated by him, to walk each forward in a straight line down the opposite descents to the bottom, and then, at the word, to turn and fire!

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the nominal editor of this paper, has to attend the Legislature at Springfield, the coming winter, the next man, who makes stings for the Wasp, in counsel with his friends, has concluded to enlarge the said Wasp to an Imperial sheet, and issue the same, as soon as arrangements can be made at Keokuk, Iowa, under the more pleasant title of "The Dove of the West."

The object is to give virtue, innocence, humanity, clemency, patience, law, liberty, industry, mechanics, and general intelligence, as fair a bearing as consistently can be done, not omitting the truth on Mormonism. Located within 12 miles of the united city of the saints, we shall light our taper in the great council fire of Nauvoo.

We shall not cross the Atlantic to become the "Napoleon of the Press," but content ourselves with an effort to act as the Washington of virtue, integrity, justice, reason, and religion, and solicit the N. Y. Herald, Dollar Weekly, and Tribune; United States Philadelphia; Weekly Sun, and Niles National Register, Baltimore; Mail, Boston, and as many other papers as will, to forward as above, and our 'lovely bird,' on the 'west wind,' will reciprocate as soon as we can make the *fachers* fly.

Fanaticism.—The gentle and lovely JAMES defined pure and undefiled religion to consist in "visiting the widow and the fatherless in their affliction and keeping unspotted from the world." And so with the other apostles. Speculations they left to the worldly-wise philosophers, and book worms. They throw aside abstract theory and urged the practical duties of life.

We rather think St. James would be mightily puzzled were he to light down upon our earth at the present day.

Suppose he were to drop into the spiritual Seraglio of Joe Smith at Nauvoo, and see in that city ten thousand honest looking people devoted to that monstrous delusion.

Or what if, attracted by heavily music from some delightful forest, he were to descend into a Miller Camp Meeting, and the first thing he had thrust under his apostolic nose were a box.

"What is this for?" perhaps he would ask.

"We are collecting money to convert souls with. The world is coming to an end on the 2nd of April, 1843, and all who are in favor of that object are expected to contribute."

Or, on some pleasant day in paradise, he might be commissioned by his brother Apostles to spread his golden pinions, and visit the Churches. What would he find? Stupidity in the Houses of God and selfishness out of it;—men with a holy face for the Sabbath, which they carefully laid away during the other six days;—robberies in the name of the Lord;—cutting, thrusting, gouging, swindling, all done by professed Christians.

Don't be angry, reader. We don't mean you, unless you think it fits. It is the truth. Is it not?

The religion of the Apostle James is that which must ultimately purify and rectify the world. He who relieves the widow and the orphan, wipes away the tear of distress, and keeps himself pure, makes for his dying hour a bed of roses, and paves his path to Heaven with diamonds.—*Portland American.*

It always pleases us to see well written articles, especially when they are mixed with truth. All the leaves of the man of sin, we despise;—so when the Portland American, "dropped the spiritual seraglio of Joe Smith at Nauvoo," he told a falsehood without any proof, or color of proof, more than the say so, of that wretch and outcast of society, J. C. Bennett. For the rule of marriage among the Mormons, see the Times and Seasons of Oct. 1, 1842. Virtue, candor, temperance, humanity and charity are as necessary for the editors of the public presses, as the four seasons to make the glorious variety of the year, and truth is emphatically as necessary to obtain the righteousness, of the nation, as intelligence to perpetuate the liberty which has thus far ex-

alted the United States Government, over the other governments of the world. Sincerity would forbid the idea of random articles;—for the plain reason that all men are honest till proved otherwise, in the estimation of law.—Wisdom is justified of her children.

"ALAS POOR YORICK!"

Thomas C. Sharp, and his Warsaw Signal, like Benedict Arnold and his treason, have gone to the "Na rows." *Sic transit gloria Sharpi.*

Newel Knight has recently put into operation a current, water grist mill on the Mississippi, just below the Nauvoo House. Mills manufactories and Mormonism for enterprise. Go ahead ye salt of the earth and improve the tin blessings the Lord hath bequeathed to his children.

WOOD.

We hate to dun those indebted to us, but unless we have Wood the sting of the Wasp will be as cold as an icicle. Bring the wood;—the widow needs; our office needs, and your promises needs to be fulfilled. "While we muse the fire burns."

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE.

Yesterday a rope was manufactured from the Messrs. Laws hemp, in about 40 minutes,—all the produce of Nauvoo. This is noble; we understand the business will continue hereafter to considerable extent.

Alanson Brown upon the charge of an assault, with intent to kill, upon the body of Mr. Lawson in this county, was acquitted at the Circuit Court, for Hancock co. The other criminal cases, were put over to the next term.

FANATICISM IN SWEDEN.—We find the following in a letter from Stockholm, dated Aug. 2d:—

"Religious excitement is at a great height in some parts of Sweden. There are a great number of preachers in the open air, and on the 10th inst., at Listerote, not less than 3,000 persons assembled to hear one of those outdoor sermons. During the most passionate part of the preacher's exhortation, several of the men threw away their coats, and the women their rings and earrings, which they trampled under foot, saying they were only the ornaments of the devil.—Amongst the fanatics are two young girls, who have prophesied that the world will be at an end in a month."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, having sailed from Liverpool on the 3d inst. We copy the following items of interest from the New York Herald and Philadelphia Ledger, extra:

In coming to her slip the Great Western ran foul of the dock, doing her very considerable injury, also damaging the dock somewhat.

Our Minister, Edward Everett, has gone to Paris.

There have been large frauds at the London Custom House.

There have been failures among the corn factors. American and Canadian flour is six pence lower. Grain is down.

The Queen and Prince Albert were on a tour to Scotland.

The Duke de Nemours has been chosen Regent of France.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was lying dangerously ill.

The Great Western, it will be recollected, took out the new Treaty, and she brings the first intelligence in return. The Liverpool Chronicle remarks, that "upon the whole, Lord Ashburton has ably and efficiently discharged his duty, and more than realized the expectations which his embassy held out. All the bad blood which the constant discussion and agitations of the points in dispute between the two countries produced, has been removed between Great Britain and her 'magnificent daughter of the West,' which will endure, it is to be hoped for ages." As far as we notice, the Treaty is received in a like spirit by the London press.

In the Criminal Court, on the 25th ult. John William Bean, aged 17, was tried for his singular assault upon the Queen; found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

A quantity of American pork has been selling at Southampton from 4 1-2 to 5d, and is of excellent quality.

The Keeseville Calamity.—A letter to the Albany Evening Journal, from a lady at Keeseville, gives the following particulars of this melancholly accident:

"Such heart rending cries for help I never heard before. Three men held on to the iron railing of the bridge for an hour and a quarter. Robert Miller went out in a small boat to save them, but the current was so rapid that the boat upset, and he too was drowned, the more regretted for his generous exertions in trying to rescue the others. All the stores and shops were closed, and every one came to help. Ropes were thrown out to them, but they broke and only one man was saved. It is supposed that twenty are drowned. I do not know the names of any but the little sons of Mortin Pope, Mr. Beach, Richard Peabody, and Mr. Miller. Several of the bodies have been found, and among them several from Clintonville. This is the third foot bridge that has gone off within two or three weeks."

SOUTH AFRICA.

Another cloud has lowered over the brilliancy of the British arms. By the arrival of papers from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 18th of June, we learn from the official report of the commanding officer of the British troops at port Natal, that the detachment despatched from the Cap etc. to suppress the outrages of the Boers of that settlement, has been defeated with considerable loss. Captain Smith of the 27th regiment, the officer commanding, determined to attack the camp of the Boers at Congelis, where they had collected in great force.

The insignificance of the detachment, however, as compared with the force to which it was opposed, and the non-arrival of the boat containing a howitzer and an artillery officer in time, compelled Captain Smith to make the attempt under great disadvantages. These, added to other casualties, compelled the British detachment to retire with considerable loss.—The Dutch encampment was 6,000 strong when the troops arrived, and afterwards obtained a reinforcement of 200 men.—The Boers are said to be able to muster 2,000. The detachment at the disposal of Captain Smith consisted only of one subaltern, and 17 privates of the royal artillery; 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, and 2 privates, of the royal sappers; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, and 100 rank and file of the 27th regiment; and 2 mounted orderlies of the Cape Rifles.—We regret to learn that Lieutenant Wyatt R. A. was killed and the two captains of the 27th severely wounded.

THE WANDERING JEW.—This is a vulgar error of considerable antiquity. Dr. Percy tells us that it obtained full credit in this part of the world before the year 1238, as we learn from Matthew Paris. In that year it seems there came an Armenian archbishop into England to visit the shrines and reliques preserved in our churches, who, being entertained at the monastery of St. Albans, was asked several questions relating to his country. Among the rest, a monk, who sat near him, inquired "if he had ever seen or heard of the famous person named Joseph, who was so much talked of, who was present at our Lord's crucifixion, and conversed with him, and who was still alive in the confirmation of the Christian faith?" The archbishop answered that the fact was true; and afterwards one of his train, who was well known to a servant of the Abbot's, interpreting his master's words, told them in French that his lord knew the person they spoke of very well; that he dined at his table but a little while before he left the East; that he had been Pontius Pilate's porter, by name Cartaphilus, who, when they were dragging Jesus out of the judgment hall, struck him on the back, saying, "Go faster, Jesus; go faster; why dost thou linger?" Upon which Jesus looked at him with a frown, and said, "I indeed am going, but thou shalt tarry till I come." Soon after, he was converted, and baptized by the name of Joseph. He lives forever; but at the end of every hundred years falls into an illness, and at length into a fit of ecstasy, out of which when he recovers, he returns to the same state of youth he was in when Jesus suffered, being then about thirty years of age. He remembers all the circumstances of the death and resurrection of Christ, the saints that arose with him, the composing of the Apostle's

creed, their preaching and dispersion, and is himself a very grave and holy person. This is the substance of Matthew Paris' account, who was himself a monk of St. Alban's, and was living at the time when this Armenian Bishop made the above relation. Since his time several impostors have appeared at intervals under the name and character of the Wandering Jew.—*Brand's Popular Antiquities.*

GETTING ALONG.—The grand trouble among the crowding population of our cities is, how they shall get along, and upon the brow of each the wrinkle of care is plainly legible. As we write, a busy crowd is passing our door, whose clouded countenances betray the trouble within. There goes a merchant, with a more than usual anxious air; in his mind he is counting his chances for getting along. After a survey of the past, he finds that during the seasons of prosperity he could get along without much trouble; but now, high rents, high licenses, and no business, are fast eating up the profits of prosperous seasons, and his chance of getting along is slim. The small dealer is conveying his goods with an anxious get along haste to the steamboat, finding it impossible to live in St. Louis and pay its exorbitant charges for license, and he is resolved to try getting along at some other spot. Yonder saunters a mechanic, his brow clouded indeed, for his business is at a stand still, the future prospect gloomy, and he is almost forced to despair at getting along. Around him are many seeking employment, and those who have it are forced to a reduction, not that their labor is worth less than formerly, but because there is less to do. Thus to enable the employer to get along a little faster, the journeyman has to suffer.

There goes a brow unclouded by care, and from the owner's lips bursts forth a laugh that tells you in an instant he is not troubled about getting along, and though a slave, he is more free than many who make that freedom a boast. It matters little to him how the world wags, or who is President, he is sure of a living, cares for naught beyond that, and while corroding care is gnawing at the hearts of those that surround him, his cheerful laugh rings out upon the air, saying as plain as words can, that he's getting along without any trouble.

St. Louis Organ.

THE CATHOLIC ROW IN NEW ORLEANS.—Some curious movements are taking place in New Orleans between the Bishop and the warden relative to the appointment of a new warden; and they appear to be only the commencement of the same difficulties that have taken place here between the wardens of Saint Patrick's Cathedral and Bishop Dubois. The matter in dispute, it is said, is about to be referred to the Sovereign Pontiff at Rome, but unless the Sovereign

Pontiff decides according to the wishes of the wardens, his decision will go for nothing. The fact is, that it is time for the Catholics of this country to come out and take a bold independent stand in defence of their own rights, and for the preservation of their privileges. It is utterly impossible for a sovereign living at so great a distance as Italy is from the United States, can hold judicious sway over so large and intelligent a body of men as the Catholics of America are. And it must at last come to this; that we must have an American Pope; and nothing short of that will be sufficient.

LAND PIRATES.—There are several islands in the Mississippi river, between the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, which have been long noted as harbors for the most desperate villains which infest the southern country. These scoundrels are ever ready to perpetrate any crime, the most revolting to humanity; and but a few years since there were but few flat boat men hardy enough to lay up for the night at one of these haunts of banditti. Not unfrequently has it happened that boats loaded with produce have been decoyed to the shore, their crews murdered, and the boats sunk to prevent detection. The Anawan, on her passenger up from New Orleans, observed, as she passed Montgomery's Point, four dead bodies floating by. They were evidently murdered, as large and ghastly wounds were seen upon their bodies—they were so offensive that they were not taken up. These men were, doubtless, the victims of the scoundrels upon one of these islands.

The "New Orleans Advertiser," says:—The intelligence from Mexico, gives good reason to believe that Santa Anna is seriously bent on warlike operations

upon a comprehensive scale. His intentions are involved in mystery, however. Fifty thousand men, it is said, are already under arms, and further augmentations are making in their military force. The navy is undergoing a re-organization, and is strengthened by the addition of several ships and steamers. This preparation is ostensibly to reconquer Texas. It would be singular if the real object was war with the United States.

The Crescent City says:—We learn that great preparations were being made for sending an overwhelming force into Texas. They are increasing the Navy, and daily augmenting the large military force under arms. All classes of citizens are made to bear a part, either as actors or contributors in the affair. Contributions are levied, taxes imposed, and men drafted—in short, every step is being taken to supply both men and money for a vigorous and formidable campaign against the rebellious Texans.

Galveston, August 18.—A party of gentlemen, seven in number, arrived here yesterday from Aransas Bay. They have been on a scouting expedition on their own hook, and have done a pretty fair business. On this side of the Nueces, they encountered a party of the Mexican spies, about fifty in number, and attacked them. The engagement was short—the citizens of the "greatest republic on earth" refused to come up to the scratch. Twelve of the spies were killed, the remainder taking to their heels. On their person were found considerable sums of money, which you may rest assured were removed, no constitutional scruples preventing our boys from pocketing the deposits. The spies were armed with beautiful silver mounted guns, and had they been men, would have given our party a wafra reception.

Horrid Affair.—A Southern paper gives the following story:—"A man named Williams, who resided at the time near 'Lick Skillet,' in Wilsonton county, Miss., some two or three weeks since, took a little negro girl, and swung her up in a horizontal position, her head about two feet from the ground, and her feet about one foot, and while in this position commenced whipping her. Every time the girl made any demonstration of pain, the fiend jagged her with a sharp stick he prepared for the occasion. In this manner the monster continued his cruelties nearly all night, or until he was fairly tired out, when he released his victim; she died the next day and was buried. The neighbors suspected all was not right, disinterred the body, held an inquest over it and brought in a verdict accordingly. The Sheriff with a posse of men went in pursuit of the miscreant, but they were unable to catch him, he having fled. Williams has heretofore borne a good moral character, but it is now surmised by many that he has also whipped to death another negro girl, as there is another grave near the spot where the last unfortunate victim was interred, which is supposed to be that of a girl who disappeared very suddenly about a year since."

Supposed Murderer and Mail Robber.—The Mobile Ledger of the 27th ult., has an account of the arrest of a man named Benjamin Whitney, charged with being concerned in the murder of John Sherrod, a stage driver, who was shot on the 18th of January, 1838, and the U. S. Mail, which he had under his charge, robbed. Five or six men it was known were engaged in that transaction, one of whom, named John Larkin, was arrested in Philadelphia a few months after the murder, was taken to Mobile by one of our police officers, was tried, convicted and hung. At the foot of the gallows he declared his innocence of the murder. Whitney, who was engaged in the U. S. service, was arrested at Pensacola in consequence of some confessions he made in reference to the robbery. His companions had accused him of cowardice, when he began to boast that he was the individual who, when Larkin exhibited repugnance to shoot Sherrod, snatched the pistol from him and blew out the brains of the mail carrier. He had, in a drunken

frolic shortly after the murder, confessed the same fact to different persons. It was known there in 1838 that he walked from Pensacola to Mobile in a great state of destitution, but shortly after he had plenty of money and treasury notes, which he could not then account for being in his possession. He has been unable to rebut any of the facts against him so far, and has been committed on the charge.

Dreadful.—The Staunton, Va. Spectator gives an account of a most horrible affair which occurred in the neighborhood of Brownsburg, Rockbridge county, on Sunday last. A man named John Reed, a blacksmith by trade, who had been observed to be laboring under mental derangement for some days before, made an attack upon his wife and eldest daughter, with a bar of iron, no doubt with the intention of killing them, but they succeeded in making their escape. He then caught two of his younger children, one of whom he killed; and the other, though shockingly mangled, is still living. About this time Capt. James McChesney, of Brownsburg, who happened to be riding by in company with another gentleman, attracted by the noise, attempted to enter the house, but was immediately felled by the infuriated maniac with the bar of iron, and his skull so fractured that he died in about two hours. Capt. M'C. was a most worthy man, and has left a wife and a family of children. Reed has been lodged in Rockbridge jail for safe keeping.

Williams, the Greenwich Bank Swindler.—It having been recently ascertained that Williams, who was charged some months since with defrauding the Greenwich Bank in New-York, of a large sum of money, had taken refuge in Monmouth county, N. J., a requisition was made by Gov. Sewall upon Governor Pennington, for his arrest and delivery to the authorities of New-York; and efforts were made on Friday last to arrest him. A process was given to a constable, who, with several other citizens, pursued him to Squam, where he was arrested. He was brought on to the Blue Bell, but there made his escape, and is now at large. He changed his fine suit of clothes in the neighborhood where he escaped, for an old, ragged suit, which he put on.

Lamentable.—Mr. Henry A. Oudinot, was shockingly crushed by the cars at Schylkill Haven, Pa. on Thursday last, causing his immediate death. Mr. Oudinot had visited that place for the purpose of renting a house, intending to remove there shortly with his family. Having completed his arrangements, and wishing, it is supposed, to return to Reading upon the burden train he stationed himself upon the bridge whilst they were passing. Thinking himself perfectly secure he made no effort to extricate himself, and being caught between the train and the bridge, was so mangled that he died almost instantly. Mr. O. has left a wife and fourteen children, depending upon him for support, to mourn his loss.

Miraculous Escape.—On Wednesday night last, whilst the cars were passing over the Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad, a portion of the railing became detached from the sleeper, one end of which struck the bottom of the car, and was forced through. In passing up, which it did almost as quick as thought, it caught the clothes of a gentleman passenger, whose name we did not learn, and in an instant, before he was conscious even what had happened, stripped a portion of his dress—the vest and coat, entirely from his body, without doing him any injury.

We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the South, that the gale of the 23d ult. was very severe on the Carolina Coast. The steamer Gov. Dudley, in going from Charleston to Smithville, N. C. used up all her fuel, and being ballasted with hard pine, burnt that also, making the boat so crank that they had constant fear of her upsetting. The lower coast of North Carolina was overflowed by the tide, and all the corn destroyed. Fortunately the gale hauled to N. and

W. or many vessels would have gone ashore. Two of the bridges on the Wilmington railroad were undermined, and fell as soon as the train of cars had passed over.

Military Appointment.—Colonel George Clison Beekman, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General James Arlington Bennett, of the Nauvoo Legion.

Colonel Beekman is grand son to General George Clinton, late Vice President of the United States, and for many years Governor of the State of New York. The Colonel is one of the most noble looking officers in the State, and a Clinton, every inch of him. We hope his military prowess and valor will correspond with his other apparent qualities.

The military army of the Mormons is increasing rapidly. Every thing is quiet at Nauvoo, and Joe Smith is going ahead like a steamboat.—[Weekly Herald.]

Warning to Rogues.—The Montreal Herald says, that the Canadian authorities are determined to inflict severe punishment on individuals from the United States, who attempt to swindle the inhabitants of Canada. The Herald says—"In our report of the proceedings before the Court of King's Bench will be found the sentence of seven years' confinement in the Penitentiary, at hard labor, of a person named John Smith, for attempting to pass notes purporting to be issued by a banking company, which existed only in the brain of the swindler. In this case the culprit could not be charged with forgery, but we hope that his punishment will prove a warning to English and American bank note swindlers, to avoid this Province, where severe punishment most assuredly will follow conviction."

The British Troops in Montreal and Quebec.—Orders have arrived for the 7th Hussars to hold themselves in readiness to embark for England. The Guards now stationed in Quebec are also to go home. Two ships of the line are expected to convey them from Quebec. The Montreal papers say:—

"We have learned that the 70th regiment, from this garrison, and the 68th, now stationed at Sorel and Lake Temiscouata, are under orders for Quebec, where they will remain this winter. The 70th in anticipation of returning to England, this autumn, parted with a great number of its men, who were allowed to volunteer into other corps. It will be relieved in the spring, we learn, by the 81st regiment, from the West Indies. The 2d battalion of the 71st regiment, we observe, sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th of August, in H. M.'s troop ship Resistance, for Quebec. As this vessel is a fast sailer, having taken the 56th regiment in sixteen days from Quebec to Cork, her arrival may be daily looked for. In anticipation of the early arrival of the 71st second battalion, the 70th regiment crossed, on Wednesday, to St. Helens, where it is encamped. The 67th Foot, also at St. Helens, will proceed to England on the return voyage of the Resistance."

Distress Among the Farmers of Ireland.—An American editor in the Emerald Isle, writes to the Philadelphia National Gazette as follows:

"For many years past, the standard of comfort among the farmers of Ireland, has been on the decline. When the old leases expired, the landlord at once raised the rents up to the improved value of the farm, and the mode of cultivation. The talents and industry of the farmer were thus converted into capital for the benefit of the land-owner, and while the labor of tenant was increased, his means of subsistence were reduced until potatoes and milk have now become his only food! He is now compelled to sell all the luxuries and comforts he produces, to meet the increased taxes and the rents. The landlord holds the pulse of the tenant, to watch the last drop of sweat he can exact from him, without exhausting his victim. The face of the country looks beautiful, but poverty and the police have totally changed the character of the Irish

people. They exhibit a tameness and air of despair and resignation which, to me, is melancholly to contemplate.

The Lead Mines.—The last Galena Gazette says:—We learn from the Inspector of the Mines of the United States, Capt. Wm. H. Bell, of the Ordnance Department, that there has been over 300 leases already granted to miners by the Superintendent, and that he has now applications for 200 more, that there has been made to him returns for nearly two millions of pounds of mineral, under the new system since May last. The Wisconsin whig states, that it is in contemplation to sink two shafts in the mines at Mineral Point and Dubuque, each 1,500 feet deep, to test the question in relation to the under bodies of mineral supposed to exist in the mineral region.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY OCT. 3, 1842.

Ralph Birkenhead, 45 years; quick consumption.
Hiram S. Mechem, 5 months, cancer.
Mary Read, 58 years consumption.
Mary Bennett 1 year 1 month. fever.
Benjamin Stafford, 2 years 5 months ague and fever.
Roxana Pratt, 36 years, fever.
Eleanor Prows 40 years; bilious fever.
Emma Jane Telford, 1 year 4 months whooping-cough.
Total 8.
WM. HUNTINGTON, Jr. City Sexton.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. CHARLES C. NORRIS & CO. No. 97 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

ARE constantly receiving, direct from the Manufacture's in England and America, a general assortment of articles in their line, among which are—
Table knives and forks,
Pen, pocket, shoe and butcher knives,
Britannia tea and table spoons,
German silver, plated and iron spoons,
Waiters, tea trays, bread and fruit trays,
Brass, iron, plated and japanned candlesticks,
Britannia tea and coffee pots,
Cast iron skillets, kettles, ovens and lids, pans, &c.
Brass and irons, shovels and tongs, fenders, &c.
Chest, stock, pad, till and cupboard locks,
"Carpenter's," "Shaw's" and English knob locks,
Norfolk, thumb, long and square latches,
Parliament hinges narrow and broad butts,
Brass butts and table hinges.
James' wood-screws, ass'd 3-8 to 4 inch,
Chisels, couges and plane irons,
Plains, braces and bits, bevels, saw sets, augurs,
Coopers drawing knives, axes, adzes, compasses,
Cut tacks, springs and casting nails,
Boston and Pittsburg nails, ass'd 3d to 20d,
Files, rasps, anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, &c.
Cast shear spring, German, English and American blistered steel,
Ploughs, hoes, mattocks and picks,
Trace, halter back and coil chains,
Hames, collars and harness,
Hatchets, axes and hammers,
Cotton and worsted webbing,
S. raining and diaper do.
Red, blue, yellow, and other fancy plushes,
Brass, plated, tinn'd and japan'd &c roller buckles,
Tinned, brass, and silver plated spurs,
Curry-bombs, brushes and horse cards,
Wagon, drovers and fancy riding whips, &c.
Together with a general assortment of other goods not enumerated, which they offer for sale very low for cash or city acceptances. Country merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Country produce taken at the highest market price for any articles in their line.

CHARLES C. NORRIS & CO.
September 9. 25-w3.

Remarkable Preservation of Human Life.—A cloud passed over the court house of Princess Anne county, on Tuesday evening, heavily charged with electricity, which struck the tavern house, occupied by Col. Whitehurst. Our informant states that he, with three or four other persons, were sitting at the supper table in the back room of the tavern, at the time, and the peals of thunder were awful and terrific. Suddenly he felt as if he had been shot through the head, and he lost all sense of existence. From this trance, which probably continued only a few moments he awoke, bewildered, and as his eyes fell upon his companions they appeared like so many corpses; they had all been affected by the electric shock like himself, but not one of the company had received the slightest injury! The lightning had struck the chimney of the front room, and sent it asunder from top to bottom, tearing off the mantel piece, hurling it to the lower end of the room, and scattering fragments and rubbish in all directions. A stream of the fluid at the same time struck the chimney of the back room, and partly knocked it down, but passed off without entering the house. The main shaft passed out at the back door, to the kitchen, thirty feet from the house, a footway of boards serving as a conductor. Knocked down the cook and her two children, upset her utensils, and made its escape through a back window. But the circumstance most deserving of notice is, that although there were (including Colonel Whitehurst, his wife and seven children) more than a dozen persons in different parts of the house at the time, not one of them experienced the slightest injury, beyond a temporary stupor from the shock. A most signal and providential deliverance, indeed.—*Norfolk Herald.*

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Theodore Carlie, late of Hancock county, deceased, hereby notifies and requests all persons, having claims against said estate, to present them to the court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday in the month of November next, in order to have the same adjusted according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JESSE GILMAN, Administrator.
Carthage, Sept. 16, 1842. no23-1r.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have recently commenced the leather manufacturing business in all its various branches; also the shoe and glove making business. We wish the citizens and vicinity to give us their patronage, as we offer to the public to tan on shares both upper and sole leather; also morocco and deer skins dressed in the neatest manner, and fur dressing. We will also pay the highest prices for all kinds of hides and skins; tan works near Parley St. about one mile east of the river.

B. R. BENTLEY & J. FIELD.
Nauvoo, Sept. 3, 1842. no20-3m.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodward, do do Nauv. H's,
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Romney,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to lose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 12, 1842. 17-ly.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,
Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-1f.
P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 12th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTICE.

LEFT, in my care, in the Month of April last, off the Steam-Boat Asbury, one trunk, with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stoudard, Montrose, Iowa: the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS.
Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842. no20-1f.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.

No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20-3m.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION FEE.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
" Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
" Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and Newton's Principia. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Spermaceti, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Litharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, saleratus, putty, spices, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash; Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand.

Store on water street above Davis' Hotel.
A. T. TERRELL.
July 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills; two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever.—for sale by,

July 23, 1842. A. T. TERRELL.
BEESWAX.
The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by (16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS. Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 3 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa; a 1 house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, 1 good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.
SILAS TERRY.
Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-1f.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.

Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John C. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Baris, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reelless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.
John Johnson, Kirtland.

OHIO.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.
LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., Oct. 1, 1842, which if not taken out before the 1st of January 1843, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following advertised letters, will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Jas Aldridge
O B Adams
Jno Adams
J F Abbott
Capt M Anderson
M B Agnew
E Ross
Jane Blevin 2
Jno Carnes
F Clark
Albert Clark
Jno Cox
Polly Conklin
David Crockett
H Culler 2
Austin Cowles

N Bliss
B R Bentley
H W Bigler
Jas Bohonan
L L Beacher
J H Burghort
C Baldwin
Henry Backwater
R Bentley
Jas Brewer
J B Backenstos
Jno Bottle
Geo Babcock
Margaret Brush
Mr Frotherton
Chas Betterworth
Levi Brooken
John Blayard
P A Benson
Ann Boothe
rhos Bromley
N Boscow
W Broughton
Jesse Baker
H Cooley
Ed Chamberlain
H Clark
Wm Cook
H I Akey or I Conyers
Danl Carter
B Cole
H Curtis
Wm Corpen
Robt D Foster 5
rhos Filcher
Jas Flanagan
Mr Goodson
S H Godard 2
Morgan Gardner and others

G W Clyde
S W Crandle
Wm S Covert
James Cayton
A Daniels
A Davis
J Decker
James Duncan 2
S Denel
I Drake
R B Derby
U Drigs
Simeon Darke 2
Jas Dawning
R Edwards
J Emmitt
Jno Edgar
Hannah Ellis
T S Edwards
Jos Easton
Wm Earl
Jno Eldridge
Horace Eldridge
Pleasant Ewell
Robt Ellison
Edwin Finch 2
J M Finch
Geo Fowler
A F Fan
Jos Fisher
C Fuller
Hannah Flint
D Fry
Wm Nerbit
Wm Niswanger
Oliver Olney
D Osburn
A R Orton
Jedediah Pheen
A Pilkington
N Peney
W. W. Phelps
J Powell 2
M Phelps
Ad Pratt 2
Jno Patten
Jos Parke
Jos Prockter
Jos Pullen
S Pinkham
J Peck
P Page
Jno Rice
Jos Robinson 2
Jne E Rayce 4
Saml Rolfe
Erio Rodes
J L Robinson 2
A Richardson 2
Elizabeth Ravenscroft
H Roberts
Sophia Rills
W H Rolloson
Jno Roles
C Rathbone
Messrs Gracy & Reed
Ed Stiff
J C Scofield
A W Sherman
Ed Stephenson
Allen Stout
Alex Stephens
E Spencer or J Harrington

Truman Gillet
Sarah Gibson
J Goodall
Wm Gheen
David Grant
L M Geer
Carlos Granger
Carlos Gove
J Gallard
DS Hollister
Elias Higbee
Ester Huse
A Haughton
H Hacy
J C Haight
Knollon Hanks
Jos Harwood
J Hadlock
rhos Hoste
Joel Huff
F M Higbee
Mary Hoover
Ed Hunter sen
Ed Hunter
Ann Hunter
R Hebbord 2
J N Harbron
J A Hicks
Miss Alice Hordman
S Hulet
Stephen Hales
J P Herr
Wm Hales
Jno Haven
G Hills
Thos Johnson
E Jennings
H Jett
D Judy
Abel Jance
H Jolley
H Kerns 2
F Kinyon
I H Killbough
O Killbourn
I D Lee
r I Langon
Jno Lindsey
J Lyncoln
Geo Lyman
Stephen Lits
C L Lewis 2
A Lyman
H Loveland
Sarah Myres
A P Muney
E Malon
R A Moore 2
Robt Maxton 2
S C Menill
temperance Mack
Wm Morsden
Jno Miller
Wm Marks
Peter Melling
Mary Maxton
Wm McClery
W G Mullen
F Moon
Geo Miller 3
rhos B Marsh
C Marsh
Jas McClalou
Saml McMurtry 2
Jno Myers
J McElroy
H H Mathews
P Merrick
M Mansfield
Cath Minnerly
E Nelson
L S Nickerson
thos Nelson

Jno Stewart
Elijah Sheets
Nath Stewart
Wm Stewart
Jno Sweet
Jos Shaw
Rich Spencer
Wm Sutton
Jos Smethies
Jane Smith
Geo A Smith
Elisha Smith
J P or Mory Smith
Jno Smith
Joseph Smith
B Stringham
Jno Sholer
Jno turpen
J H Tippets
R S rorey 2
E rhompson
Jno thorpe
r D rumbull
H Umphry
Jno Wheeler
E J Webb
Geo M Warr
r Wait
rhos Wakefield
A W Whitney
S Winchester
L Wilson
B F Worrington
Jno Williams
B Worrington
D Wood
Miles Wilson
C Weston
Jno B Walker
E F Wiggins
Jno Watkins
Wm C Walker
F D Williams
Jno Wakefield
J S Workman
E D Webb
S Otho Williams
C Young
P H Young
Lewis Zigler 2

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

Wood wanted at this Office

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 26

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, October 15, 1842.

Whole Number 26

THE WASP,

AS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.
CHARLES C. NORRIS & CO.

No. 97 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

ARE constantly receiving, direct from
the Manufacture's in England and
America, a general assortment of articles
in their line, among which are—

Table knives and forks,

Pen, pocket, shoe and butcher knives,
Britannia tea and table spoons,

German silver, plated and iron spoons,
Waiters, tea-trays, bread and fruit

trays,
Brass, iron, plated and japanned can-

dlesticks,
Britannia tea and coffee pots,

Cast iron skillets, kettles, ovens and
lids, pans, &c.

Brass and irons, shovels and tongs,
fenders, &c.

Chest, stock, pad, till and cupboard
locks,

"Carpenter's," "Shaw's" and Eng-

lish knob locks,
Norfolk, thumb, loag and square latch-

es,
Parliament hinges, narrow and broad

buts,
Brass butts and table hinges.

James' wood-screws, ass'd 3-8 to 4 inch,
Chisels, gouges and plane irons,

Plains, braces and bits, bevels, saw
sets, augurs,

Coopers drawing knives, axes, adzes,
compasses,

Cut tacks, springs and casting nails,
Boston and Finsburg nails, ass'd 10 to

20d,
Files, rasps, anvils, vices, hammers,

bellows, &c.
Cast shear spring, German, English

and American blistered steel,
Ploughs, hoes, mattocks and picks,

Trace, halter back and coil chains,
Hames, collars and harness,

Hatchets, axes and hammers,
Cotton and worsted webbing,

Straining and diaper do.
Red, blue, yellow, and other fancy

plushes,
Brass, plated, tinn'd and japann'd &

roller buckles,
Tinned, brass, and silver plated spurs,

Curry-bombs, brushes and horse cards,
Wagon, drovers and fancy riding

whips, &c.
Together with a general assortment of

other goods not enumerated, which they
offer for sale very low for cash or city
acceptances. Country merchants and
the public generally; are respectfully in-

ited to give them a call before purchas-
ing elsewhere.

N. B. Country produce taken at the
highest market price for any articles in
their line.

CHARLES C. NORRIS & CO.
September 9. 25-w2.

From the People's (N. H.) Advocate.
MORMONISM.

Upon this subject the people have of
late been much excited, and the papers
have teemed with monstrous reports, aw-
ful plots, dark foreboding, violence,
blood, war and mysterious disappear-
ances, all of which have sprung from
the revelations of a certain vagrant by
the name of Bennett, who says that he,

at times, was the Holy Ghost *pro tempore*
in Joe Smith's New Jerusalem, the city
of Nauvoo. As this question has noth-
ing to do with abolition we have never
noticed it. But since Bennett is now
travelling over the country, retailing out
his story at 12 1-2 cents per head, and
drawing large audiences in such places
as New York and Boston, to listen to the
recital of acts, which, whether true or
not, must be extremely corrupting to all
who hear them, and especially to the
young, we would say that if Joe Smith is
a rogue, we believe Bennett to be doubly
so.

We have no confidence in the stories
he tells, and believe his only object is to
raise money from a gullied people. If
Mormonism is a *humbug*, we really think
that Bennett's story is ten times more a
humbug. If it be true that he is the base
wretch he represents himself to be, in-
stead of people's flocking to hear him, he
should be arrested on his own confession,
as worthy of the cell or the halter.

So far as the Mormons are concerned,
we have no doubt but there is much wick-
edness among them as among all people,
that some of their people are imposters
and knaves, and that Bennett was one of
that kind, notwithstanding he was an ab-
olitionist. He certainly was so, if his
own words can be relied upon; and if he
comes into New Hampshire, we trust he
will be taken at his word, looked upon as
the person he represents himself to be,
and treated accordingly. The great body
of the Mormons are doubtless like the
great body of the people elsewhere, *honest*
unless led astray by designing lead-
ers.

Whatever may be the character of the
holy Joe, and we have no doubt it is bad
enough, none can deny that he is a man
of talent and tact equalled but by few in
the nation. If his religion is all a hoax,
originating with himself, he must have
been a man of giant intellect and most
decerning powers, or in this age of the
world, and among the most intelligent
people of the earth, he never could have
led away and kept together such a band
as he has. He has not such a theatre for
action as Mahomet, or with his present
efforts he would ere this have overrun
the land.

It seems from the Times and Seasons,
of which he is the publisher and editor,
and which by the way is conducted with
a great deal of talent and ability, more so
than most of the papers of the country,
that he and Rockwell, after having been
released, under a writ of *habeas corpus*,
issued according to the constitution and
their city charter, fearing, as we think he
had good reason to, that Missouri was no
place for justice, used his freedom as
every man has a right to do, and when
the officers again returned to prosecute
the arrest was found *wanting*.

If Joe Smith is an abolitionist, and he
ought to be, in these sentiments we sym-
pathize with him, and should look upon
him as having attained to much more *hu-*
manity at least, and in this matter carry-
ing out much more *Christianity* than
many of our churches; but whether we
agree with any of his views, we do now
believe, and shall until we hear from
somebody besides Bennett, that there is no
foundation for his present prosecution—
that it is in fact a *persecution*, that was
delayed until after the election, that they
might obtain Mormon votes, and is now
permitted in hopes to make sufficient cap-
ital to more than overbalance their loss,
among his opponents, before another

election comes round. Joe Smith seems
to us to have much truth in the following
editorial of August 15, and to state the
case nearly as it is in relation to his peo-
ple.

"Ever since the formation of the church
of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, cal-
lumnay, reproach and persecution, has
flown plentifully into their lap—detrac-
tion, slander, falsehood, and misrepre-
sentation has been gratuitously heaped
upon them; they have been assailed by
vexatious law suits, organized mobs, and
illegally treated by militia; they have
been imprisoned, whipped, tarred and
feathered, and driven from their homes;
they have had their property confiscated,
and have suffered banishment, exile, and
death for their religion. Missouri has
been one of the principal actors in the
scene; she has made many a wife a wid-
ow, and many a child an orphan. The
tears of the oppressed have plentifully
watered her soil; the cries of her robbed
and spoiled have rung through her val-
leys, and been re-echoed from hill to hill;
many a weary pilgrim, borne down with
oppression and weary of life, has laid
himself down to sleep in the arms of
death, while the blood of the innocent
has drenched her soil. And never till
the trump of God shall sound, the sleep-
ing dead shall arise, the books be opened,
and the secret history of peoples and na-
tions be unfolded, will the amount of their
sufferings be fully known. That day
will unfold scenes of wickedness, misery,
and oppression, and deeds of inhumanity
and blood, that the most eloquent cannot
depict, the pencil of the limner portray,
and that is beyond the power of language
to unfold—scenes of misery, of woe, and
human suffering. Dipped in the malice
of the most fiendish hate, the cup of mis-

ery has been wrung out, and they have
drunk it to the very dregs. Missouri,
frantic with rage, and not yet filled with
blood, wishes now to follow her bleeding
victims to their exile, and satiate herself
with blood. And not satisfied with stain-
ing her own escutcheon, she wishes to
decoy the noble, generous, and patriotic
sons of Illinois—to deceive them with
appearances—to draw them into her
snare, that she may be sharer in her
crimes, and participate in her guilt, and
with eternal infamy her character. We
have already to blush for the gullibility of
many of her editors who feel desirous to
fan the deadly flame, and stain their
hands with her foul deeds. We would
advise such to halt, to pause for a mo-
ment—to reflect upon what they are do-
ing. Have you not witnessed their wan-
ton persecution? their cruel oppression?
their deadly hate? Have you not loudly
exclaimed against such proceedings?—
Stood forth in defence of republicanism—
and as true patriots defended the rights
of man? And can you now advocate a
cause that would attempt to or even moot
the question of making an *innocent, virtu-*
ous people "tremble at the sight of GATH-
ERING HOSTS?"

Whether, however, what Smith there
says be true or not in regard to the Mor-
mon question, it is every word true when
you come to anti-slavery. "She has
made many a wife a widow." We can-
not forget what has been the course of
Missouri towards ourselves—that in truth
there has been "vexatious law-suits and
organized mobs" against liberty there.
That within her boundaries men have
been "whipt, tarred and feathered, and
driven from their homes." We do not
forget that she has now three noble spir-

its locked up in her penitentiary on a
twelve years term—that she has permit-
ted the most outrageous murders to be
perpetrated in the broad light of day—
that there men have been *burned over*
slow fires amid the infernal yells of a
hellish rabble—that there our *Lovejoy*
was mobbed, and like the Mormons, pur-
sued into Illinois, and there murdered in
cold blood. Yes, every word of that
article, whether it be true or not with re-
gard to the Mormons, and we have no
reason to doubt it, is true in point of fact
concerning those who have been residents
in Missouri; and Smith acted the part of
a wise man in taking care of himself,
where there was no law to protect him.

As to the abolitionism in the above ar-
ticle, we have nothing to do with it. The
sentiments of justice, and the truth con-
tained in the reasoning, are what we
have transplanted into the columns of the
Wasp for. Reason and truth conquer.

From Gleig's Veterans.

A SCENE IN SPAIN DURING THE WAR.—*Re-*
venge.—It was late one night when a party, of
which I was one, weary, cold, and famishing,
reached the place where we were directed to
halt till the morrow. Almost all the army had
preceded us, and the waysides were strewn with
its wrecks, for men, women, children, horses
and bullocks had dropped down from sheer ex-
haustion, some to die, others to find what rest
they might, in utter indifference of the conse-
quences that were to follow, of which the least
distressing would be capture by the enemy.—
Moreover, the face of the country bore marks
of the moral whirlwind which had passed over
it. A few cottages were here and there, with a
village or a hamlet at remote intervals, not one
of which had escaped the fury of the murderers,
and of which several were in ruins. Well, then,
we were at our ground about two hours after
dark. The snow was falling fast, and the wind
blew cold and keen, so that any kind of shelter
was, in our eyes invaluable; and happy were
we when we saw that there was a homestead at
hand, into which without waiting for any orders
from our superiors, we entered. It was not in
its external shell a ruin; the walls stood upright
and the roof had not yet been removed, but such
a scene of devastation and misery as the interi-
or presented, the eyes of civilized men have sel-
dom been shocked by beholding; not a shred or
particle of furniture was left; the very door had
been torn from its hinges, and smouldering ash-
es of a huge fire pointed out the uses to which
they had been turned. There were two or three
lamps burning, by the light of which we discov-
ered an old man and woman seated on the ground,
and a youth laying dead between them. He
was still bleeding from the forehead, through
which a ball had passed, and his parents, for so
afterwards I understood them to be, were gazing
upon him in silent agony. They never moved
when we rushed in; they did not even seek to
carry their dead out of the way; and the woman
at least, continued to regard him with a stare
that altered not. The old man, on the other
hand, looked up, and the scowl, the fierces and
angry glance he cast round him, I shall not for-
get to my dying day. Unfortunately, several
of our people had drunk just as much liquor as
to madden, without absolutely stupifying or
rendering them harmless; and one of them,
swearing at the old man, made a demand for
bread. The Spaniard returned no answer, but
pointed to the dead body. "You old —," ex-
claimed the drunken savage, "do you think we
can eat that? Give us bread—bread, or we'll
burn the house about your ears!" As he said
this, he struck the old man with the butt of his
musket, but the blow missed the mark. It fell
on the cheek of the corpse with a crushing

sound, which caused my flesh to creep. With a wild yell the old man sprang to his feet. He seemed to grasp in his bosom for something which either was not there or he had the prudence not to produce; and rushing out of doors, did not make his appearance all that night—There was a presentiment of evil in my mind, which I was sure would find its fulfilment. The strange and most disgraceful scene operated upon us all. We spoke kindly to the old woman, removed the dead body to one corner of the room, and spread a piece of sackcloth which we found there, over him; and then, laying down ourselves, endeavored to forget both hunger and fatigue in sleep. But we did not all muster on what they called the parade ground when the hour for getting under arms arrived. The man who had acted so brutally was found a yard or two from the cottage door, pierced with three wounds in the breast, and quite dead; and though we could not tell whether he had gone there of his own accord, or been lured abroad, or first slain and then dragged out, there was not one among us who entertained the shadow of a doubt as to the hand from which the blow came. Such is a specimen, an extreme one, I believe of the mode in which feelings, exasperated by much suffering on both sides, relieved themselves here and there between the Spaniard and the Englishman. I believe that, in the instance just referred to the youth had been killed by accident, if indeed the term can be fairly used in reference to a shot which, though not fired with a design to take away life, was meant to facilitate the plunder of the peasant's cottage; for the Spaniards all locked their doors when they saw our people approaching; and our men became so indignant at last that they forced them open—Moreover, the method of doing so was to apply the muzzle of a musket to the key hole, by which means the lock was blown off as soon as the musket was discharged; and, doubtless, the poor youth happened to be looking through the aperture when the ill-fated shot was fired. Still the father not unnaturally attributed his son's death to design; he, therefore regarded the English as his worst enemies; and the complete state of pillage to which they reduced him, may well be pleaded as his excuse for doing so. No wonder, then, that what seemed to be an insult offered to the dead body of the child should have maddened him altogether. He took his revenge on the individual who inflicted it, and who will greatly blame him?

Facts.—The mahogany tree is full grown in 200 years. Cypress trees are known to be 8 or 200 years old.

A Chestnut tree on Mount Etna is 196 feet round close to the ground.

Iron is fibrous; gold is crystalline.

There are no solid rocks in the Arctic Region, owing to the severe frosts.

Fossil bones of the lizard, twenty four feet in length, and of the dragons of antiquity, have been found at Bavaria.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the Globe at 297,000,000. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the highest mountain, of four miles.

Fresh water begins to freeze at 32 deg. called the freezing point, but salt water not till 36 1-2 deg.

River water contains about 28 grains of solid matter to the cubic foot. Hence such a river as the Rhine carries to the Sea every day 145,000 cubic feet of sand or stone.

Fish are common in the seas of Surinam with four eyes, two of them in horns, which grow on the crown of their heads.

The north polar seas have been explored as far as latitude 80 deg. 48 sec. The South Polar seas have not been penetrated higher than 75 deg.

Of one hundred parts into which the surface of the earth may be divided, Europe contains 7, Africa 21, Continental Asia 33, New Holland, &c. 8, South America 15, North America 6.

A cylinder full of water may be converted into ice, by placing it in five lbs. of sulphate of soda, and four lbs. of sulphuric acid, at 36 deg., well mixed. The ice is extracted for use by putting the cylinder in hot water.

Extreme cold produces the same perception on the skin as great heat. When mercury is frozen at 40 deg. below zero the sensation of the skin is the same as that of touching red hot iron.

Quicksilver melts at 39 deg. above zero. Ether freezes at 47 deg. below zero. Wine at twenty.

The sound of thunder may be heard for 20 or 25 miles, or, with the ear to the ground, much more. Lightning is reflected 150 or 500 miles.

—[Saturday Chronicle]

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

N. B.

Let it be distinctly understood that the publication of the Wasp will continue at Nauvoo, until 'The Dove of the West' is started at Keokuk, be the time 'more or less.'

VICE IN NEW YORK.

'A short time since a poor woman with one child which was in feeble health, was applied to by the wife of a rich lawyer to make up some garments. After to upelling her to do them at the lowest possible price, she insisted upon their being done immediately. The widow agreed, for she had no food for her child, or money to procure it, she neither slept or ate until the work was finished and presented to her employer. The rich wife and mother expressed her surprise at its accomplishment in so short a time. The widow, with tears, told the pitiable story. Instead of hastily paying her and letting her depart in peace, the lady raised her hands, and said, 'Is it possible a pretty woman like you should suffer thus? There are means within your reach, at least while your beauty lasts, to enable you to support your child and live comfortably yourself, and if you do not embrace them you deserve to suffer.' She gave the widow the small sum due, with reluctance, and with her kind advice let her depart. The widow, with insulted feelings and an agonized heart, left her presence, not daring to reply lest she should lose her patronage. She has since learned that the husband and the father of this lady rent their houses—and they have many—for infamous purposes.'

The above horrible innuendo of sin in high life, is from the N. Y. Sun. There has been a great cry against the Mormons on account of what J. C. Bennett trumped up to screen his disgraced character from ruin and infamy, but we were of the opinion that the real truth was, and the mark be put upon the right creature at last—and so it is! New York is not the only city where vice, in all its secret appalling meanness, operates in debauchery, in gambling, in voluptuousness, in drunkenness, in swindling, in counterfeiting, in thieving and in murdering! No; all our great cities are 'sores' upon the body of our Republic, which are cankering the morals of the people, and will eventually produce mortification.

Bennett and his kennel of blood hounds, the Sangamo Journal, Quincy Whig, and some others, have a luscious job to paint vice the color of virtue, and then cry Mormonism! Mormonism! Joe Smith a \$1000 will buy a Mormon while behind the curtain, you can obtain them for a picayune a piece! O generation of vipers!

TWO FACES.

A week or two ago the Quincy Whig was so charitable to the Mormons that it advised them all to go to Oregon, where Government would undoubtedly do something handsome by way of donating land to Joseph. While the fumes of this oblation are still curling round the chimneys of Quincy, these same see as come out in the Whig, and say the reward of \$300 by Reynolds of Missouri, and the reward of Carlin, of Illinois, of \$200, for the apprehension of Joseph Smith, is too small.—\$1000 might tempt the Mormon's cupidity! Now ye two faced Januaries, which horn of the dilemma will ye hang on. Government land in Oregon, or a thousand dollars for temptation! See Isaiah 28 chapter, 19 and 20 verses.

LUMBER.

Another large raft of Pine hewn timber, with a respectable portion of boards and planks, came down from the pineries in Wisconsin, and landed in this city on Thursday last. It contained 24 M. cubic feet of timber, and 80 or 90,000 feet of boards. Vigilance, industry and tranquillity will give Nauvoo beauty, elegance, and appearance, suitable to the name, and worthy of imitation.

DROUGHT.

For several weeks the inhabitants of this vicinity have experienced a considerable drought. The crops being out of the way—nothing, if we except now and then a case of 'chill and fever,' suffer much, though a shower of rain would be very agreeable. The first frost of any note, came nipping along on Saturday night the 8th inst., which has turned the beautiful green of summer to the orange and yellow leaf, as a signal, that the cold breath of winter, will soon

give us one of his chilling blasts, and shut the scene of summer felicity, and autumn sobriety, for the general benefit of the 'White Surveyor—sans souci.'

CITRONS.

Elder Woodruff of this city, has raised the past season from one seed, some forty or fifty citrons, which weigh in all 600 pounds. This is more than scripture measure, being six hundred fold. Elder Woodruff raised a radish also, in his garden, which measured 18 1-2 inches in circumference. Great things in Nauvoo.

MORE MORMONS.

Elder Brown arrived with a camp of fifty Mormons, on Tuesday last, from Addison co. Vt. all in good health and spirits, and well pleased with the city of Nauvoo, and the country generally.

James Sloan, the City Recorder, has been elected Notary Public for this City.

For the Wasp.

Aphalia, Madison county, N. Y.,
Sept. 27th, 1842.

MR. EDITOR:—I have repeatedly appealed to public mentors of the city of New York and Philadelphia, in answer to Cook Bennett's exposure of Mormonism, and in many instances they have entirely neglected to publish any thing but the exparte of that miserable apostate. The following is a copy of a part of a communication which I sent to the office of the New York Herald, and from which I never yet heard the first syllable. I like fair play, and why I have been thus neglected I know not; I am a subscriber to the Herald and am responsible for what I say and don't like this one sided business. I send it to you and you may keep it or send it to the four winds of heaven in the Times and Seasons, or send it on the wings of your Yellow Jacket, (Wasp,) as you please; you have it as follows.

Dear Bennett of the Herald:—

I noticed in your paper of the fourth of the present month, a synopsis of the immortal expose of Mormonism by John C. Bennett, I was present on the occasion at the Church, and after paying 12 1-2 cts. for admittance, had the satisfaction of listening to one of the filthiest mouthfuls that ever dropped from the lips of a mortal man. Bachelor, the Premier of Bennett, opened the expose and secrets of Mormonism by reading half an hour from Buck's Theological Dictionary. I, like others, was astounded to find the great secrets so public—recorded by Buck as having been written many years previous to the birth of Joseph Smith: but they

or set them down for liars and impostors. This Exordium was not very savory, and in order to catch the audience, Bennett had to get up, and with much apology, commenced one poor, pitiful story that he had written before him, the substance of which existed only in the phantoms of his own hellish imagination. I have to testify that it was a bare compound of slander and lies. I am a Mormon and am proud of the name and the substance of our doctrines: I was a Mormon before Bennett and have been as closely connected with all the secrecy of Joseph Smith as he has, and I bear this testimony of the man that he is virtuous, upright, honest and true to his country and his God and as faithful a devotee to the laws and constitution of our country as any man who now lives within the bounds of this great Republic. To this fact I might get ten thousand subscribers, and I challenge Bennett or any other man or woman to show a more exemplary man beneath the sun, or cite to any time or place when he has violated the laws of his country, or when he has taught, either publicly or privately, by precept or example, any thing repugnant to the laws of the Holy Bible, or worthy of bonds or death. It can't be done; it is too well known that he stamps with indignation and contempt every species of vice—if it had not been so Bennett would have been with us yet; but as it is he is looking up associates elsewhere: some who with him will fabricate and send lies by the wholesale; and he has faithfully laboured six months, traveled two or three thousand miles and has made but one proselyte, poor Bachelor; these are hard times—the fish won't bite—vainly he tries to link to his car some one of reputation and good character. Alas, none but the seduced join the seducer; those only who have been arraigned before a just tribunal for the same unbal-

lowed conduct can be found to give countenance to any of his black hearted lies, and they, too, detest him for his seduction, these are the ladies to whom he refers his hearers to substantiate his assertions. Mrs. White, Mrs. Pratt, Niemans, Miller, Brotherton, and others. Those that belong to the church have had to bear the shame of close investigation as to their adulteries, and have been dealt with according to church order, in such case made and provided, in the Book of Covenants, (Sec. 91 and Sec. 13, page 122, and the Holy Bible, Book of Mormon &c.) Mrs. White never was a member of the Mormon church, but really did Bennett try to seduce her from her father's home to wander with him, God knows where; but as he says to enjoy a large estate that had recently fell to him in England, when at the same time he had not the shadow of title to a dollar then on the earth.—Why does he not pay his debts? and contribute to the wants of his wife and helpless family in Ohio? Why does he say that all the prisoners in Hancock county, are Mormons, when he knew there was now in jail but those who were arrested by Mormons, and that on the risk of life, in which arrest a Mormon got stabbed, and for days his life was despaired of, why does Bennett say he was there to staunch the wound of the citizen, as he called him, when he knows that none was there but Dr. Barns, of Carthage? why does he say that five Danites are in the city of New York to take his life, of whom he has pleased publicly to call me captain, pledged to take his life? why did he not arrest me when I told him at the church I was ready to answer his impious charge? why does he not get large congregations? why did the people leave the church, so many of them, before he got through his remarkable disclosures? why is it that he has no other friend than Origen Bachelor? why do the people of New York say he deserves tar? why was he turned out of the Mormon church? why don't his stories of 1840 agree with 1842? why is he denounced by all honest men that know him? why did he plead the cause of the house of ill fame in Nauvoo when he was Mayor and the City Council unanimously declared it a public nuisance? why is it that his speeches all clash? why does he say that Joseph Smith teaches impious doctrine? Why does he say that Porter Rockwell attempted and Joseph Smith was confederate to the shooting of Rogers? why does he read so much courtesy to and name for his unequalled expose? why do pretty much all the public papers, except the Saturday Courier, of Philadelphia, denounce him as an impostor? why did he back out in New York, when I offered to meet him? why do the priests of Salem and Boston welcome him and parade the streets arm in arm with him? why can't he raise a mob after trying so long? Because he is a liar and a vender of lies, and is a liar from the beginning. * * *

Yours respectfully,

R. D. FOSTER.

WHEAT.

George K. Budd of St. Louis, has issued a circular relative to western wheat, from which the following facts are drawn:—

"From the best data within my reach, I estimate the yield of those States bordering on the Mississippi, and of which St. Louis is the great depot, as follows:—Illinois yielded in 1839, 3,335,000 bushels—increase in 1842, 75 per cent, is 5,847,000. Missouri yielded in 1837, 1,037,000 bushels—increase in 1842, 100 per cent, is 2,074,000. Wisconsin yielded in 1839, 212,000 bushels—increase in 1842, 200 per cent, is 939,000. Iowa yielded in 1839, 154,000 bushels—increase in 1843, 500 per cent, is 624,000. Making the aggregate Wheat product of these four States and Territories, nine million four hundred and eighty thousand bushels. The aggregate population, of these States is now not less than 902,000, being a gain of 15 per cent. on the census of 1840, and the consumption of wheat at 4 hf bushels to the head, is 4,464,000 bushels, thus leaving a surplus

of 5,016,000 bushels for export—one half of which will find its way through St. Louis, to the seaboard. In conclusion, I remark the price (of Wheat) for our surplus, will almost wholly depend on the English grain crop; if this is short there will be a demand for more than all the excess of yield, and the price in the Atlantic cities would probably rise to a minimum of \$1.25, with an upward tendency. If, on the other hand, the crop of Great Britain should be an average one, it is worthy of remark that from the year 1820 to that of 1841, prime Wheat has never been less in price in Philadelphia than 92 cents, equal to \$4.66 per bbl. for flour.

"This was in 1820 and 1826, in both which years this country and Great Britain had plentiful harvests.

"Wheat on the Ohio in 1820, sold for 20 cents; in 1826 it brought 33 cents; the discrepancy between 20 and 33, while the prices of each year were the same (92 cents) in the Atlantic cities, may be accounted for by the facilities of steam navigation in 1826 over 1820.

"I repeat my conviction, that prime wheat during the present season, will not go below 90 cents in the Northern Atlantic Cities, at which price in New York it should (if can be landed in New York for 40 cents per bushel) command here 45 cents per bushel—provided, it is standard wheat, and in good condition for foreign shipment, which however, it will not be, till October.

Defeat of British Troops at Port Natal.—We learn from an official report of the journals of the Cape of Good Hope, of the 18th of June, that the detachment despatched from the Cape to suppress the outrages of the boers of that settlement had been defeated with immense loss.—Having received insolent requisition to withdraw the British troops from Port Natal, which was succeeded by the lifting of a considerable number of cattle belonging to them, Captain Smith of the 27th Regiment, the officer commanding, determined to attack the camp of the boers at Congella, where they had collected in great force.

The insignificance of the detachment, however, as compared with the force to which it was opposed and the non arrival of the boat containing a howitzer and an artillery officer in time, compelled Captain Smith to make the attempt under great disadvantages. These, added to other casualties explained in his letter, compelled the British detachment to retire with considerable loss, the Dutch boers being remarkable for their skill in the use of the long rifle they usually carry, particularly when directing their fire, as in this case, from the bush.

Tricks upon Immigrants.—It is supposed that there is some collusion between some of the city authorities and the owners of certain vessels returning to Europe, for the purpose of forcing great numbers of immigrants back to Europe, merely for the sake of obtaining from them the passage money. Such a mercenary scheme is reprehensible in the highest degree. Multitudes of poor, but industrious and able bodied persons, are thus driven back on the hopeless toil and grinding oppression from which they sought an asylum here, and who, had they been permitted, would have found comfortable homes in the distant West.

It is to be hoped that appropriate measures will be taken for the prevention of this despicable traffic in the hopes and fears of these poor people. Emigrants arriving here cannot be too frequently reminded that this country presents ample room and verge enough for exercise of the successful industry and honorable toil of many millions. The fertile plains and valleys of the West teem with the fruits of the earth, and the rapid influx of settlers is every day creating a fresh and rapidly increasing demand for the assistance of the mechanic and tiller of the ground. Why, then, should persons, with their feet already on our shores, forego these advantages and neglect to avail themselves of the thousand opportunities here afforded of acquiring that comfortable subsistence which could nev-

er be attained by them in the old world? Let not the emigrant, then, listen to the false statements of interested individuals relative to his prospects, but let him at once wend his way to the comfortable independence which assuredly awaits persevering industry in the fair fields of the West.

Storms on Land and Lake.—The oldest navigators scarcely remember more severe storms at the seasons than have swept along Lake Ontario for some days past.

The quantity of rain which fell in the Genesee Valley may be guessed from the unusually great flood this season—some of the damage by which was noticed in yesterday's post.

We are informed that something like a whirlwind swept across the land about three miles south of Rochester, prostrating most of the timber of thirty acres on one farm—uprooting part of a large orchard near the same, on another farm—and playing other pranks among the farmers, besides seriously injuring some buildings near Pittsford. This was in the storm of Friday night and Saturday morning, the 9th and 10th of September. All the damage that we have yet heard of was on the east side of the Genesee, not far from the river.—*Rochester Post Sept.*

ST. LOUIS SCRIPT.

Pursuant to the Mayor's requisition, the City Council met last evening, and passed a number of resolutions.—We give a synopsis below:

The annual city expenditures, from this time, shall not exceed \$35,000.

The Texas and Revenue shall not be decreased till the present city debt is paid.

No further city work shall be commenced till a fund therefor shall be raised by direct tax on real estate.

From the annual revenue, \$100,000 shall be set aside to pay outstanding warrants on the Treasury.

Holders of city warrants may receive of the proper officers, bonds of the city in lieu. The bonds shall be made payable in 3, 4 and 5 years, according to their amount, and bear interest at 10 per cent. per annum; the interest payable semi-annually, and all payable in specie.

There shall not be more than \$150,000 of the above bonds issued.

These bonds shall be duly signed by the Mayor and other officers, and bear the seal of the city.

The revenues and property of the city are pledged for the redemption in specie of these bonds.

The Ordinance to take effect from its passage.—*Mound City.*

The Money voted by Congress.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with an Act of Congress, has published in the National Intelligencer a detailed statement of the appropriations made during the late session of Congress, specifying the amount and object of each. The following is a recapitulation of the whole:

Civil and Diplomatic list	\$9,363,293 53
Army	6,405,290 36
Navy	6,774,405 42
Fortifications	278,000 00
Pensions	730,776 00
Ind. Dep't, treaties, &c.	1,340,977 47
Private bills, House of Rep.	37,855 01
Private bills, Senate	62,773 63

\$24,932,196 82

The son of a famous L. J. Papineau, the Canadian patriot, has been returned to the Provincial Parliament for the county of Ottawa. Montreal and Toronto papers anticipate the speedy recall of his father from exile. This step would tend greatly to conciliate the French population of the Province, with whom Papineau has great influence.

Ohio has 10 colleges and 80 academies and grammar schools, and 5000 students; and about 5200 primary and common schools, with 220,000 pupils.

It is said that 3 Lt. Colonels, 4 Majors, 17 Captains, 11 First and 19 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon and 5 Assistant

do., have been killed by the enemy, or have died from disease in Florida, since the commencement of the war.

Gov. Doty, of Wisconsin Territory, has issued his proclamation, requiring the people to vote at the election to be held on the 4th Monday of next month, for or against the formation of a permanent government for the State of Wisconsin.

The Frankfort Journal announces the death of Mr. Isaac Harwig d'Essen, one of the heads of the German Israelite congregation at Hamburg.—Having no children, he bequeathed his fortune, amounting to 500,000 marks banco (\$375,000,) to charitable institutions in Hamburg, Altona, and Copenhagen.

Mr. Ferdan, the officer appointed by the Mayor of New York, with his assistants, prior to the 25th of June, destroyed 665 dogs. From that date to July the 16th, they killed 460 more, and from thence to the 10th instant inclusive, 1133 more have been put to death, making the whole number of dogs destroyed, since early in June, 2267.

The dome of the State House of Boston was visited in 1841 by 43,478 persons. During the present year, since March, by 24,002.

The Bill making appropriations for certain sites for marine hospitals, provides the following sums for the purchase of ground: viz. for a site at Natchez, \$7000; at Napoleon, Arkansas, \$1,000; at St. Louis, \$7,468; at Paducah, Kentucky, \$1,000; at Louisville, \$6,000; at Pittsburg, \$10,258; at Cleveland \$12,000.

A Mr. Ames of Cabottville, Mass., who has a large contract with Government for supplying swords, has been notified that one-half of the number only contracted for, will be required. The notification has been received since the signing of the "new Treaty." War stock is on the decline.

The large flowering mill at Plattsburgh was destroyed by fire a few mornings since. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$4,000.

The Constitution 54, the steam frigate Missouri, and two large sloops of war, are shortly expected to join the squadron now lying in Pensacola Bay. This is a larger fleet than has been in the Gulf for a long time.

It was reported last week that the Treasurer of one of the Catholic churches, is a defaulter to the amount of \$23,000.

The Providence Journal states that the whole number of persons who have been returned for pay for military services, during the recent insurrection, is about 4100. The aggregate amount of their pay will be about \$23,000.

About 50,000 acres of land, (the property of bankrupts) situated in different parts of the State of Maine, were sold at auction in Portland last week. It was a portion of the wreck of the speculations in 1834 and 1835.

The Madisonian announces the ratification by the Senate of the Treaty concluded at Buffalo last March by the Hon. Ambrose Spencer, in behalf of the United States. The Senecas cede about 70,000 acres of good land, and retain two reservations.

A young man, who described himself as a farmer by trade, applied to Alderman Campbell, of Philadelphia, on the 26th ult., to be committed to the County Prison for 30 days. He stated he was homeless, friendless, penniless—he could not obtain employment, and that he had no other resource but to go to prison. A commitment was given him for the specified time.

Cast steel is now manufactured in Pittsburg; and the Pittsburg American

says, there is no doubt of perfect success in this important manufacture of a hitherto untried branch of trade in this country. Another triumph of American enterprise.

According to the sixth census of the United States, corrected at the department of State June 1st, 1840, it appears that the amount of Cotton, at that time gathered annually in the United States was 758,459,563, pounds of clean Cotton equal to 1,971,149 bales. Of this amount Virginia produced 3,494,485 North Carolina, 51,926,190 South Carolina, 51,719,274 Georgia, 163,392,392 Alabama, 117,138,692 Mississippi, 193,401,577 Louisiana, 152,556,368 Tennessee, 27,701,277 Arkansas, 6,038,641 Florida, 12,110,533

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 14TH INST.

Infant of Eli Chase.
James Whitesides, 47 years 11 months; Inflammatory fever.
Margaret Whitesides, 8 years 2 months putrid sore throat.
John Wiley, 7 months whooping cough.
Elizabeth Wilson, 1 year 2 months; ague and fever.
Sarah Jane Noe, 18 years 10 months; ague and fever.
Thomas Winworth, 39 years; ague and fever.
Total 7.
WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Norman Hart, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Norman Hart, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the District Court-room, in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated October 15, A. D. 1842.

LEVI DAVIS, Solicitor for petitioner.

G. C. SAMPSON, Counselor.

Attest: James F. Swings, Clerk.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKINHEAD

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the fifth day of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Ralph Birkenhead, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1842.

CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator.

no26-1ds.

ESTATE OF HENRY J. HUNT, DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of January next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting against the estate of Henry J. Hunt, late of said county deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

DAVID DeVOL, Administrator.

Dated this 7th day of Oct. 1842. no26-1ds.

STATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county; deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th, day of October, 1842. no26-1ds.

THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

MESMERISM.

The following facts we had from the husband of the patient: Mrs. Erksen had been confined since May last, at which time she had lost her infant child, with that most painful disease called the Milk Leg. She had, in all that time, been unable to sit in a chair more than ten minutes at a time. About a week ago she was mesmerised by Dr. Ewing, and kept in this state about two hours. During this sleep her husband left her with the family, to visit his office on business. On his return his wife was going about the house, and has ever since attended to her household affairs, doing the work thereof without the aid of a servant, with more strength, she thinks, than she had before being taken sick. If mesmerism will cure such diseases, there must be something in it.—*Pittsburg Daily American.*

Adam Smith says—"Man is an animal that makes bagrains—no other animal does this; one dog does not change a bone with another."

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death

without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Theodore Carlie, late of Hancock county, deceased, hereby notifies and requests all persons, having claims against said estate, to present them to the court of Probate, of said county, on the first Monday in the month of November next, in order to have the same adjusted according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JESSE GILMAN, Administrator.
Carthage, Sept. 16, 1842. no23-1r.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have recently commenced the leather manufacturing business in all its various branches; also the shoe and glove making business. We wish the citizens and vicinity to give us their patronage, as we offer to the public to tan on shares both upper and sole leather; also morocco and deer skins dressed, in the neatest manner, and fur dressing. We will also pay the highest prices for all kinds of hides and skins; tan works near Parley St. about one mile east of the river.

B. R. BENTLEY & J. FIELD.
Nauvoo, Sept. 3, 1842. no20-3m.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's,
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Romney,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

W. RICHARDS,
Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 10th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTICE.

LEFT, in my care, in the Month of April last, off the Steam-Boat Asprey, one trunk, with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stouard, Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS.
Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842. no20-1f.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.

No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20-3m.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER QK.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
" Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
" Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy.
Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and Newton's Principia. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Spermin, Olive, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Lytharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, salacatus, putty, spices, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash: Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand

Store on water street above Davis Hotel.

A. T. TERRELL.

July 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills; two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever,—for sale by,

July 23, 1842. A. T. TERRELL.

BEESWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by

(16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS. Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa; a so I house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses. I good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.

SILAS TERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-1f.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.

Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Cliffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reclless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Sa'em.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., Oct. 1, 1842, which if not taken out before the 1st of January 1843, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following advertised letters, will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Jas Aldridge Jno Carnes
O B Adams F Clark
Jno Adams Albert Clark
J F Abbott Jno Cox
Capt M Anderson Polly Conklin
M B Agnew David Crockett
E Boss S Cutler
Jane Blevin 2 Austin Cowles

N Bliss
B R Bently
H W Bigler
Jas Bohonan
L L Beacher
J H Burghort
C Baldwin
Henry Backwater
R Bentley
Jas Brewer
J B Lackenstos
Jno Bottle
Geo Babcock
Margaret Brush
Mr Frotherton
Chas Betterworth
Levi Brooken
John Blayard
P A Benson
Ann Boothe
rhos Bromley
N Boscaw
W Broughton
Jesse Baker
H Cooley
Ed Chamberlain
H Clark
Wm Cook
H J Akey or I Conyers
Dani Carter
B Co'e
H Curtis
Wm Corpen
Robt D Foster 5
rhos Filcher
Jas Flanagan
Mr Goodson
S H Godard 2
Morgan Gardner and others

rruman Gillet
Sarah Gibson
J Goodall
Wm Gheen
David Grant
L M Geer
Carlos Granger
Carlos Gove
J Gallard
DS Holister
Elias Higbee
Ester Huse
A Haughton
H Hacy
J C Haight
Knollon Hanks
Jos Harwood
J Hadlock
rhos Hoste
Joel Huff
F M Higbee
Mary Hoover
Ed Hunter sen
Ed Hunter
Ann Hunter
R Hebbord 2
J N Harron
J A Hicks
Miss Alice Hordman
S Hulet
Stephen Hales
J P Herr
Wm Hales
Jno Haven

G Hills
Thos Johnson
D Johnson

E Jennings
H Jett
D Judy
Abel Jance
H Jolley
H Kerns 2
F Kinyon
I H Killbough
O Killbourn
J D Lee
r I Langon
Jno Lindsey
J Lyndon
Geo Lyman
Steph A Lits
C L Lewis 2
A Lyman
H Loveland
Sarah Myres
A P Muney
E Malen
R A Moore 2
Robt Maxton 2
S C Menill
temperance Mack
Wm Morsden
Jno Miller
Wm Marks
Peter Melling
Mary Maxton
Wm McClery
W G Mullen
F Moon
Geo Miller 3
rhos B Marsh
C Marsh
Jas McClalou
Saml McMurtray
Jno Myers 2
J McElroy
H H Mathews
P Merrick
M Mansfield
Cath Minnerly
E Nelson
L S Nickerson
rhos Nelson

G W Clyde
S W Crandle
Wm S Covert
James Cayton
A Daniels
A Davis
J Decker
James Duncan 3
S Denel
I Drake
R B Derby
U Drigs
Simeon Darke 2
Jas Dawning
R Edwards
J Emmitt
Jno Edgar
Hannah Ella
T S Edwards
Jos Easton
Wm Earl
Jno Eloridge
Horace Eldridge
Pleasant Ewell
Robt Ellison
Edwin Finch 2
J M Finch
Geo Fowler
A F Fan
Jos Fisher
C Fuller
Hannah Flint
D Fry
Wm Nerbit
Wm Niswanges
Oliver Olney
D Osburn
A R Orton
Jedediah Preen
A Pilkington
N Peney
W. W. Phelps
J Powell
M Phelps
Ad Pratt
Jno Patten
Jos Parke
Jos Prockter
Jos Pullen
S Pinkham
J Peck
P Page
Jno Rice
Jos Robinson 2
Jne E Rayce 4
Saml Rolfe
Erio Rodes
J L Robinson 2
A Richardson 2
Elizabeth Ravenscroft
H Roberts
Sophia Rilla
W H Rolloson
Jno Roles
C Rathbone
Messrs Gracy & Reed
Ed Stiff
J C Seofield
A W Sherman
Ed Stephenson
Allen Stout
Alex Stephens
E Spencer or J Harrington

Jno Stewart
Elijah Sheets
Bate Scott

Nath Stewart
Wm Stewart
Jno Sweet
Jos Shaw
Rich Spencer
Wm Sutton
Jos Smethies
Jane Smith
Geo A Smith
Elisha Smith
J P or Mory Smith
Jno Smith
Joseph Smith
B Stringham
Jno Sholer
Jno turpen
J H Tippetts
R S rorey
E Thompson
Jno Thorpe
r D rumbull
H Umphry
Jno Wheeler
E J Webb
Geo M Warr
r Wait
rhos Wakefield
A W Whitney
S Winchester
L Wilson
B F Worrington
Jno Williams
B Worrington
D Wood
Miles Wilson
C Weston
Jno B Walker
E F Wiggins
Jno Watkins
Wm C Walker
F D Williams
Jno Wakefield
J S Workman
E D Webb
S Otho Williams
C Young
P H Young
Lewis Zigler 2

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

Wood wanted at this Office

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 27

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, October 22, 1842.

Whole Number 27

THE WASP.

16 EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH.

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.
CHARLES C. NORRIS & CO.

No. 97 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

ARE constantly receiving, direct from the Manufacture's in England and America, a general assortment of articles in their line, among which are—

Table knives and forks,
Pen, pocket, shoe and butcher knives,
Britannia tea and table spoons,
German silver, plated and iron spoons,
Waiters, tea-trays, bread and fruit trays,

Brass, iron, plated and japanned candlesticks,

Britannia tea and coffee pots,
Cast iron skillets, kettles, ovens and lids, pans, &c.

Brass and irons, shovels and tongs, fenders, &c.

Chest, stock, pad, till and cupboard locks,

"Carpenter's," "Shaw's" and English knob locks,

Norfolk, thumb, long and square latches,

Parliament hinges, narrow and broad butts,

Brass butts and table hinges.

James' wood screws, ass'd 3-8 to 4 inch,

Chisels, gouges and plane irons,
Plains, braces and bits, bevels, saw sets, augurs,

Coopers drawing knives, axes, adzes, compasses,

Cut tacks, springs and casting nails,
Best and Patent nails, ass'd 2 1/2 to 20d,

Files, rasps, anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, &c.

Cast shear spring, German, English and American blistered steel,

Ploughs, hoes, mattocks and picks,
Trace, halter back and coil chains,

Hames, collars and harness,
Hatchets, axes and hammers,

Cotton and worsted webbing,
Straining and diaper do.

Red, blue, yellow, and other fancy plushes,

Brass, plated, tinn'd and japann'd & roller buckles,

Tinned, brass, and silver plated spurs,
Curry-combs, brushes and horse cards,

Wagon, drovers and fancy riding whips, &c.

Together with a general assortment of other goods not enumerated, which they offer for sale very low for cash or city acceptances. Country merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Country produce taken at the highest market price for any articles in their line.

CHARLES C. NORRIS & CO.
September 9. 25-w3.

POETRY.

[For the Wasp.]

MEMORY.

BY L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

O memory of my youthful days,
Round which affection is entwined;
How sweetly steal thy peaceful rays,
Thro' ev'ry vision of the mind!

O, dear's the dream of early years
So bright, and yet so fleetly fled!
How free from cares, how free from tears,
Is youth, by luring fancy lead!

No treach'rous hand, no false deceit,
Invades that loving, lovely band;
Where friends, in playful concert, meet,
And warmly press each faithful hand.

As moonlight stealing o'er the sea,
When wave on wave tumultuous foam;
Doth mem'ry kindly steal o'er me—
Memory of my early home.

When men forsake, and fortunes frown,
While plodding on life's fickle main;
Mem'ry of friends all trouble down—
Of friends I long to meet again.

When troubled oft, with jostlings wild,
Within this lowly world of care;
Fond mem'ry tells of friends that smiled
When I was young and with them there.

THE INQUIRY.

BY E. L. LULWER.

Tell me ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the West,
Where, free from care and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered—"No!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for a while and sighed to answer—"No!"

And thou, serenest moon,
That with such holy face,
Dost look upon the earth
Asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
May find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice sweet but sad, responded—"No!"

Tell me, my secret soul,
Oh tell me Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin and death;
Is there no happy spot,
Where mortals may be blessed,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope, and Love, best boons to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings, and whispered "Yes,
in Heaven."

GLORY TO OLD MAIDS.—Old maids are often, very often, women of superior minds; and such are most likely to be old maids, for more than one reason. In the first place, they have the

discretion to be slow in selecting their partners for life; and as three fourths of mankind have not the qualifications to make good husbands, it may be supposed that the discreet and judicious woman will reject three or four out of those who solicit her hand. This of course always makes her chances of marriage fewer, but it makes her chances of happiness much greater. The second cause why sensible women are apt to be old maids, is, that most men dread them. Yes, it is a fact that most men dread a sensible woman. It is not uncommon to hear a man who is not a fool himself, make disparaging remarks concerning "female Solomons," "Plato in petticoats," &c. Who has ever known very highly gifted ladies to be popular among their male acquaintances? Men are apt to think that talents do not belong to the feminine mind; and even when they have discernment enough to admire a gifted woman as a friend or occasional companion, they rarely think of making a companion and a friend for life. All these things tend to show that sensible and gifted women are most likely to be old maids, and the converse of the proposition holds good, with few exceptions; old maids are generally sensible and gifted women.

Where is the woman who knows how to conduct business? Is she not an old maid? Who are the successful authoresses? the most meritorious are almost invariably old maids. Where is the lady who has become eminent in any art or science? In nine cases out of ten she is an old maid. Even your most celebrated singers and dancers are unmarried, and presumed to be old maids; though they seldom allow themselves to look old. Where is the woman distinguished or celebrated for any thing, from Queen Elizabeth to Miss Martineau? Ay, search her out, and see an old maid, or something truly wonderful and rare, viz: an exception from a general rule! Glory to the old maids, we say. Let them flourish; let them have statues erected to their honor.

Naval Apprentices System.—It is the opinion of some of our contemporaries that the midshipmen should be chosen from among the apprentices. Common justice seems, at first blush, to require this, for the distinction of plebeian and patrician is not acknowledged in our Declaration of Independence, however much it may be recognized in our daily practice. According to the present plan, an apprentice may become a petty officer. This is a golden hope, truly! After sacrificing his youth to learn the business of seaman, a hopeful, well educated lad may rise to the dignity of the captain of a top, quarter master, quarter gunner, or boatswain! Now if this boy, instead of being sacrificed to Neptune, were put to a trade on shore, he might rise to the dignity of a member of Congress. John Davis, governor of Massachusetts, was a poor boy, put into a lawyer's office—and he is now candidate for Vice President of the United States. Had he been put into the navy, on the present plan, he might have become captain of a top, which would have entitled him to receive a dozen lashes at the gang-way whenever any thing under his command did not work ship shape and Bristol fashion. The naval apprentice system is, root and branch, an imposition upon the good sense of the public. To educate a lad to fill the station of a petty officer, is the greatest folly, since a man who can neither read nor write may be a petty officer. In the next place, a lad who has never known anything all his days but ship duty, would be unqualified to represent the American republic abroad, in the capacity of a warranted officer. A naval officer is required to know something besides seamanship. He is often brought in contact

with the big bugs of other countries, who expect to deal with well bred and polished "gentlemen." A lad instructed on board ship, and compelled to associate with unpolished persons on shore, would hardly acquire that ease of manner and courteous bearing, which would make him feel at home in the company of the elite of other countries. This may be an artificial state of things; but we must take the world as it is. If stern reason governed the actions of men, there would be no gentlemen but faithful and honest citizens, rich or poor, learned or unlearned.

Everything connected with war is despotic; and we cannot reform this state of things. There can be no true and equal system, while men settle their disputes by force of arms. Subordination in the navy must be preserved, or the navy must be annihilated. A lad accustomed to associate with the common sailors from his earliest boyhood, would not be in a fit condition suddenly to assume command over those common sailors, and enforce those rigid regulations which are requisite on board a vessel of war. Democratic principles may be carried out almost anywhere excepting in the navy; but it is of no avail to think of making inroads upon the established customs of the navy.—Despotic rule cannot be dispensed with here; and, until the American people generally embrace Friends' principles, and beat their swords into ploughshares, the heaven decended principle of pure democracy will not be in the ascendant. The same voice which said—"Call no man master—let him that is greatest among you be servant to the rest"—said, "Resist not evil."

To talk of introducing democracy into that nursery of despotism and murder called the navy, is like sending a missionary to the infernal regions to convert the devil to christianity.

Corn Doctors.—There is an old saying that "there is nothing like leather;" but a couple of New York French Jews have convinced the good people of Montreal, this week, that there is nothing like "catgut." Two corn extractors have managed to extract a round number of dollars from the pockets of sufferers, by pretending to cure them of the malady at the rate of a dollar per corn. The artifice they use is ingenious, but by no means novel. An examination of the patient, (or rather impatient,) was the preliminary adopted, and after a little hocus pocus, in the way of exhibiting a pair of forceps, a certain something was shown as having been extracted, which turned out to be neither more nor less than a little bit of catgut, ingeniously concealed under the nail of the operator, transferred to the point of the forceps, and declared to be a regular corn, extracted root and branch. To such an extent was the deception carried, that many persons were actually led to believe that corns, varying in number from a dozen down to one, had been really extracted from their feet, and they were exhibiting an agility which can only be accounted for from the force of imagination. One of the quacks was yesterday arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and was obliged, by the police magistrates, to disgorge the money he had received, to those individuals who had been gulled, who applied for it. Those sufferers who have not been previously made aware of this latter fact, will find their money and their quack at the police office.—*Montreal Herald.*

J. S. PH. SMITH.

There is such a laboring and tugging among a portion of newspapers, and especially the religious ones, to scandalize Joseph Smith and bias the public mind against him, that we feel bound by duty, as well as charity, to say a word in his behalf. Can it be possible that we have so many fools, or head-strong hypocrites in the United States, who suppose, after they have published their opinions concerning him and tainted the minds of the people, that, admitting for the sake of a case, that he is guilty of any crime, punishable by law, (which God and many saints know he is not, as charged against him,) he could have a fair trial in any State? No, never, and his friends and honorable men will assist him to keep out of the hands of mobbers and murderers, no matter under what color or pretence they come. Assist him, ye; let him over the wall in a basket, and escape a hanging and the jaws of death, like the apostles of old. There is a God in Israel, but not in Babylon, mark that!

*The Peoria (Ill.) Reg. says that the escape of slaves from Missouri, is becoming very frequent of late. It is reported that they are aided in their flight by abolitionists in Illinois and therefore a regular succession of harbors on the route between Missouri and Canada. A few days ago seven were helped along in one company, and shortly afterwards six in another. I am said that very little concealment is attempted the actors just flying themselves by the broad precept of doing as they would wish to be done by—Public meetings are held in Illinois for the discussion of the question of the *honesty* of these acts, and how far it is right or wrong to withhold or afford this aid.

Is it not wonder of that the GREAT TRIO, POGGS, REYNOLDS and CARLIN, have not made the necessary AFFIDAVITS and put in motion the requisition upon Canada for the return of these fugitive slaves? And where is the \$1000 reward for the necessities before and after the fact, who wish to steal, kidnap or even coax a Missouri Negro? More business for the Quincy Whig, to invite his abolition friends to go to Africa to save trouble in the wigwam. May be the abolition nations would do something right handsome by way of donating land in Liberia to Mr. Buckingham, and the amalgamation party, if they, will only go. Ha, ha for the Quincy Whig, Negroes, &c.

LOCATION OF HELL.

The great Whig assemblage at Dayton, Ohio, on the 20th of last month, and which is said to have numbered between one and two hundred thousand persons, bore on one of their banners, caricaturing John Tyler the President of the United States, these mottoes: "Two miles to the White House—One mile to Hell."

As so many people could not all wish to lie, we shall admit the truth, and allow Hell to be one mile from Dayton, or Washington, just as the motto is meant; and as the scripture says, —Hell enlarges itself, we suppose, to accommodate his numerous hosts now groveling in darkness—and dropping in at the rate of 2000 an hour according to sectarian preaching, it must spread every way about 1200 miles. Surely Hell is all over the globe. Priests, banners, mottoes, killers, Millennium, and mobs. Touch the matches and we shall have fire, whether the bastion burns or not. Oh what a corrupt generation! No wonder God says he will feed it with judgments. Up ye sinners, and smoke for it!

MOONSHINE.

Ex-Governor Boggs, of this State, has published a plan for "relief," which it is said he intends to submit to the Legislature at its approaching session. It provides that the State shall issue her bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, without interest, and deposit them in the State Bank; that the Bank shall issue thereon notes of the usual denominations, and loan them on a pledge of unincumbered real estate; and that the loan shall bear six per cent interest, and ten per cent, on the principal to be paid semi-annually, so as to extinguish the loan in five years. These trust fund notes are to be receivable in payment of taxes and all dues to the State, and all persons and corporations forbidden to purchase them at less than their par value, under severe penalties. Ex-Governor Boggs further proposes that the Bank shall be author-

ized to issue Post Notes to the amount of \$1,000,000; \$800,000 of which shall be used at St. Louis, and \$200,000 be furnished to each of the branches of the Bank.

The above plan of Ex-Governor B. will meet with very little favor from any quarter. We doubt whether even the Whigs can be brought to countenance so wild and extravagant a project. Public sentiment will no longer tolerate a resort on the part of the Legislature to any such miserable expedients.

The Democrats and the more candid Whigs have become sick of interminable paper money of every description, and will hereafter oppose any measure intended to curse the community again with such a currency. The plan of Ex-Governor B. is too absurd to require comment. Instead of furnishing "relief," it would bring ruin to thousands and good to none. It is too pregnant with the most palpable evils to the people and the State, to deserve or receive serious consideration.

The above judicious remarks upon the Mormon extirpator and affidavit maker Boggs, are from the St. Louis Reporter. They are well timed, and whole-some; and it is to be hoped, that honest men, of all parties, will begin to neglect this eternally disgraced man; that he may fester in his own infamy, as rust corrodes iron, until he is consumed.—*et exanimis.*

PRODUCTS OF NAUVOO.

Elder W. Woodruff, noticed in our last, has raised the past season in his garden a nice lot of sweet potatoes, some rice, and a quantity of cotton. Such productions, between 30 and 41 degrees of north latitude, speak well for the climate of Nauvoo. No fear of a Latter Day Saint, on y give land and liberty—and he will show this generation a sample of good things, as well as the right alphabet to learn what is coming hereafter.

A BUDGET OF LIES.

There is a long communication in the "Lynn (Mass.) Freeman," signed "W." stating forth the largest budget of lies we have seen since Bennett's. If Mr. "W." who we understand is the Rev. Mr. H. H. had possessed religion, sense, virtue, decency and politeness enough to have landed in Nauvoo and conversed with any of the Saints, or ascertained our faith and doings from unprejudiced authority, the case would have been different,—but as it is, his statement is a lie,—a whole lie, and nothing but a lie:—so he p him Satan.

PSHAW.

About 100,000 office seekers lately met at Dayton, Ohio, to tease the people of the United States to give them the "coaves and fishes," but the wise that work for wealth, know that "fair words butter no parsnips," and have concluded that he that will not work, shall not eat. Away with quibbles.

SHUT UP FOR SIXTY DAYS—in the Penitentiary—the publishers of the vile prints, The Flash, Ra-e, and Whip, in New York.

Pretty good for the Empire city. Wonder if they have taken up the readers, too? The parties are as bad as the thieves.

UNFAIR.

It is very unfair for presses at a distance in the different states, to copy their news relating to Nauvoo, from St. Louis or Quincy papers,—(we went say Sharp's Signal of Warsaw, because he and "that thing" are defunct)—On this head we have been surprised, to see extracts of things, doings and even the "whereabouts of Joseph Smith," taken from papers that knew no more about events that transpired in Nauvoo, or about Joseph Smith, than the man in the moon. We have two presses in Nauvoo, and it has yet to be shown that either of them has spread falsehood or held back the truth.

Give us our due, and so long as the Constitution grants us the privilege of speaking for ourselves, let us be heard in our own defence.

It certainly smells pretty strong of hypocrisy, and looks a little like "Joly sin" to observe the religious papers generally, gleaming all manner of tales about the Mormons and Nauvoo,—with a stab or two at "Jo Smith," from news-

papers that actually know no more of the subject, than the Emperor of China does about alligators in Florida. There is no dodging this charge—we have the papers before us, and shall in all probability, unless we witness more fairness, and honor in the premises, among the galaxy of speckled gazettes, give the matter a further notice, and notice the black letter gowns, in a manner that may cause them to try to cast the beams out of their own eyes, before they begin to publish a cure for other peoples' blindness. Useless and vain will it be for man, men, societies, states, nations, kingdoms, or empires to talk of *civilizing* and *christianizing*, the world through vicious, slanderous and corrupt means. You might as well try to paint the sky black in order to reflect more light upon the earth. If any thing is found to be wrong in Nauvoo, among the Mormons, truth, virtue, and humanity are the only alternatives to correct it. The combination, union, relation and superfluous state dignity of POGGS, REYNOLDS and CARLIN, cannot do it. Persecution, cruelty, and abuse of power are too glaring to pass unnoticed. And again religious papers, or profane ones, have not the power to correct the evil by misstatements, falsehoods, barlesque, or satire. No, gentlemen, candor fairness, our rights, and the whole truth of us from unquestionable sources, can only answer as coin of common occurrences. Virtue needs no distant heralds, and honesty asks no excuses; wherefore let the presses of Nauvoo speak for themselves.

A Child Lost.—A child three or four years of age, at Milton, in North Carolina, wandered into the woods after its mother, but going wrong wandered about until it was lost. Search was made and continued for several days, and then given up in despair. The child was found eight miles from home by a hunter of deer. A bound puppy that followed at his heels was observed to start suddenly and run down to a branch "and growl; at this moment a feeble voice was heard to echo from a cluster of bushes, "Please, sir, don't let your dog bite me!" Mr. Morris repaired to the spot,—and found the child who had evidently hid. It had been subsisting for four days on grapes and berries.

That child must have been part yankee, "please sir, don't let your dog bite me." Wish people in general was as polite and careful.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1842.

AN ARMED MOB.—The citizens of Philadelphia were last night the scene of another outrage against property—another disgraceful violation of law. The sheriff yesterday had information from Manayunk, which you know is in the county of Philadelphia, that a plot was on foot by a large party of hand-loom weavers, of this city, to assault and burn the cotton factory of Mr. Kempton, at that place. The sheriff at once despatched an officer to Manayunk, who there organized the citizens and called out also a military company. A number of persons on horseback were sent out a short distance from the borough, on all the streets and lanes, to give notice of the approach of the assailing party. Thus prepared, the defending party awaited their coming. During the evening a party of three scouts were met by the weavers, who red upon the defenders of the borough and wounded two or three of their number; the fire was returned, when the assailants decamped. Their number is variously given. The fears and imagination of the scouting party sets it down at between two and three hundred persons. Others think the number did not exceed fifty or sixty persons—all of whom, however were armed—some with muskets, and others with clubs. The cause of this outrageous attempt is said to be because, in Mr. Kempton's mill with the aid of a machinery, one woman can do as much work, turn out as many yards, as five or six men at the hand loom. Threats have been several times made,

not only against Mr. Kempton's mill, but others; and the owners have for some weeks been compelled to combine and watch their property. This is a dreadful state of affairs and deserves severe punishment.

Shocking Tragedy.—A gentleman direct from Bloomington, informed us last evening of one of the most shocking atrocities in the annals of crime, perpetrated in that vicinity on yesterday morning.

A mulatto slave, belonging to Mr. Jacob Pence, of the neighborhood, and who had been a runaway for a week or two, went early in the morning, between day-break and sunrise, to the house of an old lady named McKay, about two miles from the village, on the road leading to this city, with her grandson, a youth about 10 or 17 years old, and a servant girl, and butchered the lady and the young man in the most shocking manner, splitting their heads open with an axe, and otherwise horribly mauling their bodies. Still, not glutted with his bloody deed, the monster set fire to the house, and threw the servant girl in the hottest of the flames. She, however, succeeded in escaping, though very severely burnt, but before the neighbors could collect in sufficient force to arrest the fire, the dwelling was reduced to ashes, a few articles of furniture only being saved. In the struggle for their lives the old lady and her grandson made their way into the yard, where the horrid butchery was consummated; and when our informant passed, their mangled bodies were then lying a most shocking and appalling spectacle. Many of the neighbors, attracted by the fire, soon collected to the spot, and found the mulatto just making off from the scene of his atrocities. Several went in pursuit, and when overtaken, he turned upon them with the most desperate demonstrations. One of the gentlemen, having a small shot gun, fired upon the villain when within a few feet of him, rushing back at him with the most violent outcry. The charge was lodged in his breast, but being very light, wounded him but slightly. He succeeded in escaping from them; but the number of his pursuers increasing, he was taken in a few hours, resisting to the last with the utmost desperation. It is impossible to describe the sensation that prevailed among the people, who had assembled from the surrounding neighborhood in great numbers; and it was feared their exasperated feelings would not permit them to await the sentence of the law upon the villain who committed the savage deed. When taken, the mulatto confessed all; but, in the confusion and excitement of the crowd, our informant did not learn what motive he assigned for the act. Such a daring and atrocious outrage could only have been prompted by that hellish madness with which the devil sometimes fills the human heart.—Louisville Sun of the 3d inst.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

Bro. Charles Eitch has just given a course of eight lectures here on the prophecies relating to this subject. He argues that all the events in prophecy that precede the coming of Christ, are closed up and that his coming is now "nigh even at the doors." In his opinion 1843 is the time, though "the day and the hour" he does not know. He thinks Christ will descend with a sound of the trumpet—the righteous dead will be raised—the righteous living changed—and all taken up together into the air—that the world will then be destroyed, a new earth fitted up, which the righteous shall inhabit with Christ till the end of a thousand years, when Satan will be loosed for a little season—the wicked dead, raised to make an attack upon the beloved city, which will be destroyed by fire from heaven, and then the general judgment will succeed, and the righteous inhabit the new earth forever. He said many interesting things during his lectures, and was in earnest to have men prepared for the speedy coming of Christ. He also manifested a spirit of kindness and compassion throughout. But his interpretation of some passages was so fanciful, and of others in the same visions, so strictly literal, and he passed over is

silence so large a portion of the prophecies which seemed to predict the establishment of Christ's kingdom in the world, that he produced upon many minds, at least, precisely the opposite conviction from what he intended, namely, that he has quite mistaken the meaning of the prophecies. We certainly cannot see, if this doctrine be true, that a large portion of the Bible is of any interest to us in this world. And the subject is involved in so many difficulties, that we are quite certain the year 1843 alone can make known the truth to the most of the human family. While we have great respect for Bro. Fisk, we cannot but say we think he is mistaken on this subject.—*Oberlin Evangelist*.

A Bloody Character.—A man named Henry Sanson, who died in Paris not long since at the age of 87, has filled the office of executioner under the French Government ever since he was about twenty years of age, and it is supposed that he has taken more lives than any other executioner that ever lived. Having never been himself a politician, he managed the guillotine for both parties during the period when the fearful engine was in constant requisition by successful partisans. In those times, he struck off from thirty to forty heads a day. It was a matter of indifference to him whether his victims were King and Queens, or ragged democrats; or whether there were more or less in number, he being, as he understands it, the servant of the law and bound to obey, asking no questions. He struck off the heads of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Danton, Robespierre, &c., and latterly of Fieschi and Alibaud. Truly Sanson has been a man of blood. What his death bed reflections were, is not stated. Probably such a being was never troubled with reflections.

A Mysterious Affair.—Last Tuesday afternoon, quite a sensation was created in a highly respectable boarding house, in Chesnut above Tenth street, by an *ecce resuscitatus* of rather a perplexing character. There had been boarding there for several weeks a handsome lady, who styled herself Mrs. W—. Her husband was frequently called from the city, but when he returned, the affectionate behavior of both was matter of remark. These things went on until last Tuesday, when a lady who also claimed the title of Mrs. W—, visited the house, and in no slight state of excitement, protested that her rival was an impostor, and inveigled her husband from his proper home and duties.

A beautiful scene ensued, in the midst of which entered Mr. J. W— himself. He was thunderstruck! It was as much as he could do to stand the tears and lamentations of the one, the furious ravings of the other, and the guilty accusation of his own conscience. At length quiet was restored, and he confessed that the *last* Mrs. W— was his wife, who resided with him at Pottsville, Pa. where he had also an interesting family—that the pseudo Mrs. W— was a lady to whom he had been illicitly attached for four years, and whom he had all that time endeavored to maintain in respectable society in various places.

Of course the boarders were shocked, and all parties were soon expelled from the premises. What on earth is the world coming to! Sodom and Gomorrah were palaces of morality compared to our Quaker City, and we don't believe that three hundred good men would be sufficient to save it from fiery destruction.—*Phila. Times*.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AND

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

We learn that an outrage of a desperate nature was perpetrated in Allestown last week, by a man named Fisk, upon a man named Cheney. The particulars as near as we can learn, are as follows: Fisk, Cheney, and a boy, were at work in the woods chopping wood, where they had a camp, and each found and cooked his own provisions; a quarrel ensued—Fisk knocked Cheney down with a club, and after beating and bruising him awhile, ordered him to get up and clear out. This

Cheney attempted, and although scarcely able to rise, got up and endeavored to get out of his reach, but Fisk followed with his club, and again knocked him down; and after mangling and pounding him until he was entirely disabled, took out his knife and cut and mangled him in a most shocking manner, large pieces of the scalp being entirely cleft from the head. Cheney was found the next morning in the woods, where he had been cut by Fisk. He was able to give the particulars of the transaction as above related, and stated that Fisk came to him once in the night, and struck him a few blows with the club and left him. Cheney had \$50 dollars in money, which was taken from him it is supposed by Fisk. Although yet alive, we understand that no hopes are entertained of Cheney's recovery. Fisk has been arrested and committed to jail in Hopkinton. It is proper to state that the boy ran off at the first commencement of the affray.

IMPEACHMENT.—Articles of impeachment were presented in the County Court, of New York, against Justices Matsel, Parker and Stevens. Mr. Patterson, who makes the charges, in his report states that they, in three weeks, betwixt the 28th March and 12th April, 1842, caused 70 convicts at Blackwell's Island to be discharged before the terms to which they were sentenced had expired—that they were kept on the island till the night of the 11th April, when they were all brought down to the city to vote at the charter election on the 12th April, and that many of them did vote. The charges are two in number, with specifications, in which it is averred that they caused discharges to be ante dated, also furnished several warrants in blank, to be filled up by the keeper, or others, so that they might discharge such as they saw fit, &c.

Late from Yucatan.—The schooner Laura Virginia, Capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday in six days from Campeachy, brings the latest advices. The Mexicans had not arrived off the port when the L. V. sailed though they were daily if not hourly expected. In the meantime, every preparation was being made at Campeachy for their proper reception. The ports were fully manned, the guns scaled and put in proper order, and the troops drilled continually. 2,000 men arrived from the interior the day before Capt. T. sailed, and every thing betokened a determination on the part of the Yucatecos to make a stand.

In addition to the land forces, a considerable flotilla of gun boats with heavy calibre, had been prepared to aid in the defence. It was understood the Mexican force would not leave Laguna until the reinforcement had arrived from Vera Cruz. The San Antonio had not arrived at Campeachy.

A ship, supposed to be one of the Mexican steamers, was seen off Campeachy. The port was not blockaded.

The brig Ivanhoe, hence for Campeachy, was not spoken by the L. V.—[N. O. Bul. 22d ult.]

Two more Bridges Burnt.—Something must be done, and of an energetic kind, to put a stop to the fire in Michigan, which has recently destroyed so large an amount of property in this vicinity. We to day have to record the burning of two more bridges. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night the Reading Railroad Bridge and the Montgomery County Bridge crossing Mill creek about two miles above Manunk, were destroyed by fire. They crossed the creek in a parallel line, immediately adjoining, and were between two and three hundred feet in length. The county bridge was covered, and being so, on fire first the flames soon spread and communicated to the other. This bridge was not watched, and the watchman of the railroad bridge was not aware of any felonious act until alarmed by the flames already spreading furiously through the other one.

The Reading Railroad company have offered a reward of \$1000 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary.—[Penn. Enq.]

A TORNADO IN MICHIGAN.

The Pontiac Jacksonian of the 16th says.—“A most terrific storm of lightning, wind and rain, passed over this village and towns adjacent, on Monday last. The principle damage appears to have been sustained, so far as we have learned, about five miles north of here, where it is said that in one place, within the compass of two miles square, no less than fourteen barns and houses are unroofed. Oak and hickory trees, three and four feet through, were blown down and twisted in any quantity. The roads in many places are represented to be so filled with fallen timber as to be entirely impassable.”

A New Sect.—There has recently sprung up in the heart of Europe a new sect, which is not without its advocates among ourselves. In France, by a singular misnomer, they call their doctrine the New Christianity, a nomenclature which has not been adopted in England or in this country. They acknowledge nothing as truth in the New Testament, except what they term its *democratic spirit*, and admit of no immortality except the immortality of the race; that is the same immortality as pertains to the swine and dog.

THE ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, in specie, was over \$125,000,000. To meet this immense charge Congress issued, from 1776 to 1781, \$57,476,541 of continental or paper money, which during that time, depreciated nearly two-thirds of its value. In addition to this, Congress obtained loans from France and Holland—from the former, of 20,000,000 livres or 3,878,576 dollars; and from the latter, of 22,000,000 livres or 4,074,073. The first loan was in 1778, the last in 1783.—[Madisonian.]

A TALL CATFISH.—A Frenchman caught a catfish yesterday with a hook and line, in the river near this city, which weighed 187 pounds. It was doubtful for some minutes whether the Frenchman would catch a catfish, or the catfish a Frenchman—it was pull catfish, pull Frenchman—but the Frenchman triumphed, it must have been rare sport to those who witnessed it. We were not there to see.—[Detroit-Advertiser.]

To Protect Lambs against Foxes.—We happened to be in a hardware store the other day, when a farmer came in to inquire for sheep bells. He stated that the only way in which he could protect his lambs against the depredations of the foxes, was by putting bells on a few of the sheep in his flock; when this was done the lambs were safe.—We thought the hint worth remembering, and have put it down here for the benefit of our readers.—[Farmer's Gazette.]

The last Link.—We rejoice to learn that a train of Cars passed over the Attica and Buffalo Railroad on Friday afternoon from Buffalo to Kings, 25 miles out, and some ten miles from Attica.—Only fifteen miles of this road now remain to be completed, which it is said will be done within October, and then the line will be perfect from Buffalo to Albany, and so to Boston, (Mass.) and Concord, N. H.) not to New York.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

On Monday last there was a militia muster at Keeseville, Essex co. and a large number of persons having been collected together on the new foot bridge, now building over the Au Sable, it gave way and they were precipitated into the torrent below. Seven lives were lost; among them two boys. These unfortunate persons were carried over the dam by the current, which is there very rapid.

Tarantulas, says the New Orleans Bulletin, of the most venomous kind and from three to four inches in diameter, are said to inhabit some of the cane brakes on the lake. Their net when spread is strong enough to catch and hold a sparrow, which is immediately eaten.

Storm.—Northampton, Mass., has been visited by a severe storm of rain. It did serious damage to the bridges, mills and canal, and some of the manufacturing establishments in that neighborhood. The storm did not extend far.

Another Theatre Burnt in New Orleans.—The structure known as the Camp St. Theatre in New Orleans was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 22d ult., being the third Theatre burnt in that city within a few months past. The great loser by the present fire is James H. Caldwell, who had the building constructed in 1822, the first Theatre built in Louisiana.

THE LARGEST BIRD.—Temple, in his travels in Peru, states, that he shot a condor, and from notes taken on the spot, gives us the following dimensions of its size: “When the wings are spread, they measure forty feet in extent, from point to point; the feathers are twenty feet in length, and the quill part eight inches in circumference.” This almost realizes the famous roc of Sinbad, in the Arabian Nights; but its dimensions, as here given, rest on good and very recent authority.—*Penny Magazine*.

MARRIED.—On Sunday the 16th inst. by Elder P. Sessions, Mr. Stephen Hale to Miss Eveline Carter, daughter of Elder Simeon Carter, all of Nauvoo.

On the same day by Elder John Taylor Mr. Lornin Rounday, to Miss Joanna Carter, both of this place.

With each of the above notices we received

A loaf of wedding cake—

On which we did partake

Satisfactorily.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY 21ST INST.

Mary Wilkinson of Lancaster, 66 years; fever.

Isaac Fullard, 31 years; fever.

Henry Franklin, 8 months 4 days fever.

Caroline Kingsbury, 26 years, 7 months.

Novel Kingsbury, infant.

Oiver Whitesides, of Iowa, 12 years; bilious fever.

John Nightingale, 4 years; consumption, cancer.

Marthy Murdock, 14 years 6 months; dropsy on the brain.

Total, 8
WM. HUNTINGTON, Jr. City Sexton.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between B. R. Bently and James Field having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the debts of the firm will be settled by B. R. Bently and all debts due the firm received by him.
Nauvoo, Oct 21st, 1842.

27 w2

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1842.

no26 tds.
THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842.

no27-16

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Norman Hart,
of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt
and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Norman Hart, of
Hancock county, has filed his petition in this
Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be dis-
charged from his debts under the Act of Con-
gress in such case made and provided, and that
an order has been duly entered in this Court ap-
pointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the Dis-
trict Court-room, in the city of Springfield, in
this District, as the time and place for the hear-
ing of said petition; all persons interested may
then and there appear and show cause, if any
they have, why the prayer of said petition
should not be granted.

Dated October 15, A. D. 1842.

LEVI DAVIS, Solicitor for petitioner.
G. C. SAMPSON, Counselor.
Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKINHEAD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the
fifth day of December next, I shall attend
before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Han-
cock county, at his office in Carthage, at one
o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and
adjusting all claims against the estate of
Ralph Birkenhead, late of said county, deceased;
when and where all claimants are required to
present their demands for adjustment. All per-
sons indebted to said estate also notified to
make payment to the undersigned without delay.
Dated this 13th day of October, 1842.

CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator.
no26-1ds.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now
offered to the citizens of Nauvoo
and the West, as the best preparations
(for the cure of the various diseases for
which they are recommended) ever offer-
ed to the public. The proprietor, Dr.
Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medi-
cine, a member of the Medical Society of
the city and county of New York, and
these Lozenges are prepared from medi-
cal prescriptions which have been ap-
proved by the most celebrated physicians
in that city; in addition to which they are
prepared in so pleasant a manner that
children eat them with avidity and cry
for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual
remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever of-
fered to the public. They operate by
promoting expectoration, allaying the
irritation of coughing, and removing the
cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever
discovered. In over 400,000 cases they
have never been known to fail. Many
diseases arise from worms and occasion
long and intense suffering and even death
without their ever being suspected; grown
persons are very often afflicted with them,
and are doctored for various complaints,
without any benefit, when one dose of
these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpi-
tations of the Heart, lassitude and ner-
vous affections generally. Persons travel-
ing or attending large parties, will find
the Lozenges really reviving, and impart-
ing the buoyancy of youth—used after
dispenation, they will restore the tone
of the system generally, and remove all
the unpleasant symptoms arising from too
free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for remov-
ing bile from the system and preventing
attacks of the bilious and intermittent fe-
ver of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a
celebrated physician in a practice of
twenty years, and have never been
known to fail in removing the distress-
ing disease. In addition to which, if the
directions be followed, the disease will
not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000
are sold yearly, is believed to be the best
Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain
in the back, side, breast or any other
part of the body, ever prepared, and its
price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within
the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated
articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of
administration on the estate of Theodore
Carlike, late of Hancock county, deceased, her-
by notifies and requests all persons, having
claims against said estate, to present them to
the court of Probate, of said county, on the first
Monday in the month of November next, in or-
der to have the same adjusted according to law.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested
to make immediate payment.

JESSE GILMAN, Administrator.
Carthage, Sept. 16, 1842. no23-1r.

ESTATE OF HENRY J. HUNT, DE- CEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the
first Monday of January next, I shall at-
tend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of
Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at
10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of settling
and adjusting against the estate of Henry J.
Hunt, late of said county deceased; when and
where all claimants are required to present their
demands for adjustment. All persons indebted
to said estate are also notified to make payment
to the undersigned without delay.

DAVID DE VOL, Administrator.
Dated this 7th day of Oct. 1842. no26-1ds.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city
of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's
patent upper and improved lower window sash
springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's.
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Romney,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high
and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is al-
solutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose
their elasticity or break, have points for preserv-
ing the notches in the sash, directions for se-
lecting the appropriate sizes and properly put-
ting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the
hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pitts-
burg, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.
See a window with these springs in operation
at Mr. Mills' Masoie Hall

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Tem-
ple, are left with the Temple Com-
mittee for collection. Brethren, remem-
ber that your contracts with your God are
sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842. 10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for
property also.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a
quantity of Stone coal; any persons
wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hi-
ram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the
Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new.
Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTICE

LEFT, in my care, in the Month of April
last, off the Steam-Boat Aspy, one trunk,
with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stouard,
Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to
prove property, pay charges, and take the same
away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An
advertisement of said trunk is in the store of
Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS.
Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842. no20-1f.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the
customers and the merchants gener-
ally of Nauvoo, that they have a large
assortment of Groceries on hand which
they offer very cheap. Any orders sent
to them will be punctually attended to,
and goods put at the lowest price.

No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842.
no20-3m.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND
ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAU-
VOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gen-
tlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity,
that he will commence his regular course of in-
struction in the various branches of education,
pertaining to the Department over which he has
the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of
September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a
few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER COURSE.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy.
Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane
Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying,
and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical
Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry. 7.50
And for the study of the Differential
and Integral Calculus, and Newton's Prin-
ciple. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in
Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assort-
ment of every thing in that line, — Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Sper-
m, Olive, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and
black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Lyth-
arge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red,
spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting,
chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochin-
eal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol,
blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.;
stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper,
ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass
of all sizes, salicratus, putty, spices, glass ware,
perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, black-
ing, every thing in the medicine line, all the
patent medicines; all of which will be sold low
for cash; Van Studdiford's ague and fever pill,
also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm,
and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand
Store on water street above Davis' Hotel.

A. T. TERRELL.

July, 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills;
two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the
chills and fever, — for sale by.

July 23, 1842.

A. T. TERRELL.

BEESWAX.
The highest price in cash will be paid for
Beeswax, by (16 in 3) A. T. TERRELL

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo &
adjoining country for the liberal patronage
heretofore extended to him and respectfully so-
licits a continuation of the same. From the ex-
perience and success he has had during six
years' practice in the various diseases prevalent
with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an
assiduous attention to business to give ample
satisfaction to all those who may favor him with
a call. Particular attention will be paid to all
affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoce, Hancock county,
Ill., 3 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the
ferry landing, leading to Iowa; a so I house and
lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low
for cash or part in good horses, 1 good two horse
waggon will be taken. Possession given imme-
diately. Any one wishing to settle near Nau-
voo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tav-
ern in Appanoce, and examine the premises.
Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.

SILAS TERRY.

Appanoce, Sept. 23, 1842. no24-1f.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage,
Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the
Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme
Circuit and District Courts of this State.
Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.

J. Salsbery, Plymouth.

Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike

L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.

Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.

Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.

Levi Moffet, Augusta.

Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.

John E. Page, Pittsburgh.

B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.

Jam s Curtis, Horners Town.

W. A. Appleby, Recluse Town.

Israel Iwias, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.

Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo,
Hancock county, Ill., Oct. 17, 1842, which
if not taken out before the 1st of January 1843,
will be sent to the Post Office Department as
dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following
advertised letters, will please say they are ad-
vertised or they may not get them.

Jas Aldridge Jno Carnes
O B Adams F Clark
Jno Adams Albert Clark
J F Abbott Jno Cox
Capt M Anderson Polly Conklin
M B Agnew David Crockett
E Boss H Cutler
Jane Blevin 2 Austin Cowles 2

N Bliss
B R Bently
E W Bigler
Jas Bohonan
L L Beacher
J H Burghort
C Baldwin
Henry Backwater
R Bentley
Jas Brewer
J B Backenstos
Jno Bottle
Geo Babcock
Margaret Brush
Mr Frotherton
Chas Betterworth
Levi Brooken
John Blayard
P A Ben-on
Ann Boothe
rhos Bromley
N Boscow
W Broughton
Jesse Baker
H Cooley
Ed Chamberlain
H Clark
Wm Cook
H I Akey or I Conyers
Danl Carter
B Co'e
B Curtis
Wm Corpen
Robt D Foster 5
rhos Filcher
Jas Flanagan
Mr Goodson
S H Godard 2
Morgan Gardner and
others
truman C
Sarah C
J C
Wm C
David Grant
L M Geer
Carlos Granger
Carlos Gove
J Gallard
DS Holister
Elias Higbee
Ester Hose
A Houghton
H Hacy
J C Haight
Knollon Hanks
Jos Harwood
J Hadlock
rhos Hoste
Joel Huff
F M Higbee
Mary Hoover
Ed Hunter sen
Ed Hunter
Ann Hunter
R Hebbord 2
J N Harron
J A Hicks
Miss Alice Hordman
S Hulet
Stephen Hales
J P Herr
Wm Hales
Jno Haven
G Hills
Thos Johnson
D John on
E Jennings
D Judy
Abel Jance
H Jolley
H Kerns 2
F Kinyon
I H Killbough
O Killbourn
I D Lee
r I Langon
Jno Lindsey
J Lynco n
Geo Lyman
Steph n Lits
C L Lewis 2
A Lyman
H Loveland
Sarah Myres
A P Muney
E Malon
R A Moore 2
Robt Maxton 2
S C Menill
temperance Mack
Wm Morsden
Jno Miller
Wm Marks
Peter Melling
Mary Maxton
Wm McClery
W G Mullen
F Moon
Geo Miller 3
rhos B Marsh
C Marsh
Jas McClalou
Saml McMurtry
Jno Myers 2
J McElroy
H H Matthews
P Merrick
M Mansfield
Cath Minnerly
E Nelson
L S Nickerson
rhos Nelson

G W Clyde
S W Crandle
Wm S Covert
James Cayton
A Daniels
A Davis 2
J Decker
James Duncan 2
S Denel
I Drake
R B Derby
U Drigs
Simeon Darke 2
Jas Dawning
R Edwards
J Emmitt
Jno Edgar
Hannah Ellis
T S Edwards
Jos Easton
Wm Earl
Jno Eloridge
Horace Eldridge
Pleasant Ewell
Robt Ellison
Edwin Finch 2
J M Finch
Geo Fowler
A F Fan
Jos Fisher
C Fuller
Hannah Flint
D Fry
Wm Nerbit
Wm Niswanger
Oliver Olney
D Osburn
A R Orton
Jedediah Pneen
A Pilkington
N Peney
W. W. Phelps
J Powell
M Phelps
Ad Pratt 2
Jno Patten
Jos Parks
Jos Prockter
Jos Pullen
S Pinkham
J Peck
P Page
Jno Rice
Jos Robinson 2
Jne E Rayce 4
Saml Rolfe
Erio Rodes
J L Robinson 2
A Richardson 2
Elizabeth Ravenscroft
H Roberts
Sophia Rilla
W H Rolloson
Jno Roles
C Rathbone
Messrs Gracy & Reed
Ed Stiff
J C Scofield
A W Sherman
Ed Stephenson
Allen Stout
Alex Stephens
E Spencer or J Har-
rington
Jno Stewart
Elijah Sheets
Robt Snyder
Nath Stewart
Jno Stewart
Jno Sweat
Jos Shaw
Rich Spencer
Wm Sutton
Jos Smethies
Jane Smith
Geo A Smith
Elisha Smith
J P or Mory Smith
Jno Smith
Joseph Smith
B Stringham
Jno Shofer
Jno turpen
J H Tippetts
R S rorey 2
E Thompson
Jno Thorpe
r D rumball
H Umphry
Robt Wheeler
E J Webb
Geo M Warr
r Wait
rhos Wakefield
A W Whitney
S Winchester
L Wilson
B F Worthington
Jno Williams
B Worthington
D Wood
Miles Wilson
C Weston
Jno B Walker
E F Wiggins
Jno Watkins
Wm C Walker
F D Williams
Jno Wakefield
J S Workman
E D Webb
S Otho Williams
C Young
P H Young
Lewis Ziger 2
SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

Wood wanted at this Office.



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 28

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, October 29, 1842.

Whole Number 28

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

POETRY.

[For the Wasp.]

BLACK HAWK'S GRAVE.

BY L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

Shine brilliantly, thou distant stars of night;
Illumine the hero's place of silent sleep;
Rise kindly o'er him, lovely moon, so bright,
While evening birds their watchful vigils keep.
And dewy branches o'er him seem to weep!
It seems a place, far in some 'spirit' land,
The gloom so softly o'er his grave doth creep;
The shades move near it, like some magic wand,
Guided by phantoms: with a noiseless, unseen hand.

Above him's rear'd no 'stone,' no sculptur'd tomb,
With epitaph to tell his rank, or worth;
Imbosom'd in the solitude of gloom,
As if he'd left behind no friend of earth,
Alli'd to him by friendship, or by birth!
He silent sleeps beneath the valley's sod,
Where oft his warlike band has sulli'd forth;
And, in the front of battle, bravely stood,
To shield their wigwam homes, or spill their angry blood.

Mississippi! roll on thy proud waters,
From hills of ice, far in the frozen North!
They leave the land of Indian daughters;
Who quit the song of revelry and mirth
To chant some mournful dirge to his worth.
Fair river! ever let thy waters flow,
Stir'd by the greetings of zephyric breath!
It brings a dirge of melancholly woe,
Like lips of beauty round him, singing soft and low.

THE DEAD.

BY MRS. C. H. W. ESLIN.

THE dead—the dead—they return no more,
With the gentle tone, and the smile of yore;
They come not again from their homes of rest,
To light up joy in the lonely breast;
They leave not the starry fields on high,
To call the smile to the weary eye,
They note us not; and the tears they shed,
Unheeded fall by the buried dead.

They that were wont in joy to throng
With the light free foot, and the voice of song,
With the glad young heart, like a summer rill,
That flashes in brightness round the hill,
Making sweet music where'er it flows,
By the wither'd leaf, or the budding rose,
Like the sound, and sight, from the bright rill's bed,
Was the heart, and voice, of the buried dead.

But they have pass'd like the gleam of light
That tinges the west, ere the shades of night
Passing in brightness, beauty and bloom,
From a dreary world of darkness, and gloom;
The shadows gather around their track,
But the angel spirits turn not back;
The clouds remain, and the light has fled,
But day hath past with the buried dead.

But we that linger by some old haunt
That was wont to echo their voices' chant,
Or stand by the stream, and in thought retrace
On its glassy bosom the vanish'd face;
Or mark on the grass, by the dew-drops wet,
Their very footprints effaceless yet;
It seemeth the ground they were wont to tread,
Was weeping still for the buried dead.

The dead—the dead! Oh! we sadly yearn
For those who can never more return,
Who made, in our lives, those brighter hours,
That came but to whisper of sun and flowers;
There seem'd for ever a joy to dwell
Where'er the light of their glad hearts fell,
But sorrow alone is left to shed
A requiem sigh for the buried dead.

Important News from the South.—By the New Orleans papers of the 27th ult., we have very important intelligence from Mexico and Texas, brought by the Gov. Yell. It will be seen that the war of the former upon the latter has now commenced in earnest, by sea and land, and with a very unpropitious promise to Texas.

The Mexican letters also bring intelligence of the cutter Woodbury, which had been absent over forty days, on a cruise to Mexico with despatches, and about which serious apprehensions began to be entertained. She had arrived safely and again cleared for N. Orleans, with \$73,000 in specie.

A bearer of despatches from our Ministers to Mexico to the U. S. government, also arrived at N. O. in the Gov. Yell. The purport of his despatches is said to be to the effect that all the existing difficulties between this country and Mexico were settled amicably, and our relations placed on a better footing than ever. It is further stated, that Campeachy had acceded to the political and other Mexican demands made upon her, and would, for the present at least, compose an integral part of the government. If all this news be true, it puts a different and very dangerous aspect upon Texas affairs, and would lead people to believe that Santa Anna, strengthened on all sides, and ambitious in the extreme, will indeed give the Texans considerable trouble. It was reported at Vera Cruz that an immediate attack, both by sea and land, would be made—in which case, situated as the Texas Navy is at present, some disasters might occur to the Anglo Saxons.

The Texas dates received at New Orleans are to the 24th ult., and contain very disastrous intelligence. San Antonio has been completely surprised and taken by the Mexicans. The news was brought by an arrival from Texas on the morning of the 20th. It appears that the Mexicans numbered 1300, under Gen. Wall, and that they took fifty-three of the principal citizens of San Antonio prisoners, among them the Judge and officers of the Circuit Court, which was in session, President Houston, immediately on hearing the intelligence, issued a proclamation ordering the militia of the neighboring counties to San Antonio and of the counties of the Upper Brazos, and Colorado to Austin, and the citizen of other counties to hold themselves in readiness. His orders were, if the Mexicans evacuated San Antonio, to pursue them beyond the Rio Grande and chastise them.

Galveston was visited on the 18th ult. with a terrible storm, which did great damage to the shipping, destroyed two churches and a number of other buildings. Many families had to flee for shelter to their neighbors, after wading through a raging surf, propelled by a hurricane. Property to the amount of \$50,000 was lost.

The Rhode Island Contest.—One of the most enviable privileges possessed by a newspaper of such immense and deeply entrenched patronage as our own, is that of speaking the bold truth, upon a question where men's passions are violently arrayed in support on one side, and in opposition on the other. Journals of a more limited circulation are forced to warp their opinions and shape their statements, so as to steer clear of offending the prejudices ever so unjust and unmanly. We are fortunately not liable to these adverse currents of evil; we depend upon the good sense and the patriotism of the mass at large—a sure and never fail-

ing dependence. A favor or disfavor of a few hundreds or even a few thousands, of the prejudiced or bigoted, who have 'a local habitation and name' among us, is to us but small consideration; we can afford to be openly and fearlessly plain in proclaiming what we sincerely believe to be just.

In this spirit, and lifting our judgment above the petty influences that sway too many of the violent partisans—and not deterred, either, by the air of ridicule which several presses have endeavored to throw about the whole Rhode Island contest—we honestly deem, and as honestly pronounce, the suffrage people engaged in a righteous cause! It is a cause, the prototype of which may be found in that which engaged the enthusiasm of Hancock, Adams, Carroll, and Washington. It is the cause of the people against partial and exclusive privileges. It may be laughed at by the conceited fop, who would not that a rough mechanic should come between the wind and his nobility; it may excite the sneers of the haughty aristocrat, perusing a warped account of it in the columns of some such print as that conducted by the defenders of the Dartmoor massacre, and the man who could cheer a monarch, and turn up his nose at the representative of the republic;—but to the lovers of the freedom of his race—to him who feels that tyranny, however plausible, should be frowned down, by every genuine republican, it will appear as the contest of men who battle for the right, against unfair antagonists, seeking to keep power in an exclusive channel.—Sun.

LIGHTNING.

After the flash has been seen, the peal of thunder is heard: and this will be more or fewer seconds after the peal, in proportion to the distance of the thunder.

any space without any perceivable succession of time; nothing seems to be an obstacle to its progress. A multitude of persons taking hands, the first and the last connected with electric machines, all feel the shock in the same instant: and were there a chain as a conductor to go around the globe, the last would feel the shock in the same moment as the first. But as sound depends on the undulations of the air for its propagation, and is known to travel at the rate of only 1142 feet a second; consequently if the flash were only 1142 feet from the spectator, it would be seen in one second, or one swing of the pendulum, before the sound could reach the ear, though the clap and the flash take place at the same instant, and it twice this distance, two seconds and so on.

It is of some consequence to know that lightning at a considerable distance—suppose six or eight seconds of time, is never known to burn, kill, or do injury; when the flash and the clap immediately succeed each other, then there is strong ground for apprehension, as the thunder cloud is near. If the thunder cloud be a mile and a half distant it is never known to kill man or beast. Now its distance may be easily known by means of a pendulum clock, or a watch that has seconds: when the flash is seen count the seconds until the clap is heard. Then compute: if only one second is counted, then the thunder cloud is within 1142 feet, or about 280 yards; if two seconds then its distance is 2284 feet, or 751 yards; if three seconds, then 3426 feet, or 1132 yards; if four seconds, then the cloud is distant 4568 feet, or 1522 yards; if five

seconds, then the distance is 5710 feet, or 1903 yards; if six seconds, then the distance is 6852 feet, or 2284 yards, one mile and nearly 1-3:—if seven seconds, then the distance of the cloud is 7994 feet, or 2664 yards, or one mile and a half and 25 yards. Beyond this distance lightning has not been known to do any damage.

HORRIBLE.—The trial of David Maynard, for the murder of his wife Nancy, came on at the recent term of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Morrel, in Norwich, Conn. The district attorney stated the facts of the case: Maynard, who resided in the town of Columbus, came home on the evening of the 15th of last December, from his work at a neighbor's, a little after dark, and went into his kitchen; after a few words said, he directed his oldest boy to bring him a water-bench whip or gad from an outhouse, and which was about seven feet long, which he cut in two and with which he proceeded to whip his wife severely; on his suspending the blows and leaving the house for a short time, his wife divested herself of all her clothes, in which condition he continued to cruelly beat and strike her; that he then placed her on the bed, and tied each hand to the bed post, and again beat her with the whip; from all which beatings and bruising, she came to her death in the course of the night. That to avert suspicion from himself, he stained her mouth and teeth and linea with blue dye; to create the belief, that in a fit of desperation, she had killed herself by drinking that fluid. The wife was proved to be an intemperate woman, but the jury convicted Maynard of manslaughter in the second degree—the punishment of which may be seven years in the state prison.

From the New York Tribune, September 22.

A severe frost was experienced all over the State on the night between Friday and Saturday. The ground was whitened with it between Auburn and Attica, and we presume nearly all over our own and the neighboring States. The Railroad Trains between Albany and Rochester were much delayed by the slipping of the wheels on the rails, caused by the frost.

The weather had for several days previous been cool and cold, with a fall of rain on Wednesday morning. All the water courses of the interior are unusually high, the canals included. Cayuga Lake is four feet higher than it usually is at this season. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, were cloudy, chilly, windy November-like days; the frost was kept off till Friday night, by the clouds and wind. It then came hard enough to settle the business of the Indian Corn and other vegetation to which frost is an enemy. A great deal of Corn will be spoiled by it; and we presume the crop throughout the Northern States will be a light one; but there is said to be much old Corn yet in the hands of the farmers.

Snow fell on Friday night or earlier on the high grounds throughout the interior of this State. The stages that came in to Whitehall on Saturday morning were covered with it.

A brutal murder was committed on Monday night, at a camp meeting four miles from Balston Spa. The facts as we heard them, are these:—A man named McKnight, was caught in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket, named Jones, when he turned, drew a knife, and stabbed Jones in the abdomen. He survived but a few hours. The murderer was arrested and secured in prison.

LUMBER—NAUVOO—OUR PROSPECTS, &c.

We neglected to notice, last week, the arrival of another raft of pine lumber, from the Pineries of Wisconsin. It was large and unwieldy, occupying a space, on the surface of the water, measuring near one acre; yet its commanders had the good fortune to land it here without encountering any material inconvenience while floating it down the broad current of the Mississippi. This is as it should be;—this intrepid spirit of enterprise—this assiduous application of labor, and untiring zeal for the public good of our city, augurs well for its speedy approximation to opulence and architectural grandeur. Nor do our citizens manifest any inclination to become weary and 'faint by the way.' Last Wednesday another company left for the Pinery, which is expected to tarry—converting the stately pines into all kinds of lumber, boards, shingle, &c.—until next spring, when they will return home crowned with the abundant fruits of their labor. This lumber is mostly designed for the Temple and Nauvoo House; but it is not expected that these profitable expeditions will be abandoned when the bills for those buildings are filled. Our citizens are determined that Nauvoo shall continue to grow and flourish until it shall stand without a rival in the Western, and, is it too much to say? in the Eastern States. If it continues to prosper, for the next ten years, as it has for the last three, these aspirations will be found to be no vain chimera, no exaggerated flight of the imagination, or imaginary dreams of the future; but what may appear now, to the prejudiced mind, to be stubborn impossibilities, will then resolve themselves into stern realities. Although the turbulent sea of persecution has rolled its tumultuous billows over us, for a time past, and the citadel of our security seemed, at intervals, to be nearly washed away by the desolating surges of its resistless anger,—the night of darkness has passed—an effulgent morn is dawning upon our hopes—the clouds that enveloped us in the folds of their gloomy drapery have hid themselves in the yawning labyrinths of their own shame, and the siren songs of prosperity, happiness, and domestic enjoyment, which now gladden us, portend the happy consummation of our ardent anticipations.

The amount of our city is almost incredible. There are now in successful operation two steam saw mills, one steam grist mill, one water grist mill, one cast iron foundry, and one tool factory—all extensive and valuable establishments. Every day is seen, phoenix-like, the ponderous fronts of new and extensive buildings starting into existence, peering themselves above the roofs of the more humble ones that surround them, and where lots, one day, can boast of no greater ornaments than those given them by nature, will, in the lapse of a few more, smile under the products of cultivation, and be crowned with residences, comfortable and magnificent.

Hold up! hold up! this won't do;—if we speak of our prosperity the 'Journal' man, Cook Bennett, Tom Sharp, (but his lips are sealed now,) and their Anti-Mormon, Anti-Republican, and Anti-Democratic associates—very nice creatures, by the by—will begin to regard us with feelings of envy!

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

One of the editors of the New York Aurora, made a visit to Blackwell's Island, not long since, and gave a description of those who are compelled, after a career of vice, villany, wretchedness and ruin, to take a pauper-vagabond's lot at this prison of sinners. His picture of the *haridians* is a caution to the innocent, the virtuous, and those that live to live again, to shun vice, as the pestilence that walks in darkness, and wastes at noon day. He says:—

We partook of an excellent dinner, of which, most dishes were raised on the island. The potatoes, onions, turnips,

egg plants, cauliflowers, &c., were fresh and very fine. The melons at the desert were delicious. Mr. Keen informed us that he raised vegetables enough on the island to supply present consumption for the prisoners. After dinner, he took us over the island. We first visited the hospital for males. Here we found about fifty patients, sick of various diseases, but we were informed, that at present there was not one case of fever. A few were in the last stages of consumption, brought on by vice and dissipation. We then went through the south wing of the prison, containing 210 cells, all of which are occupied at night. Every thing was in perfect order. Next we were conducted to the hospital for females at the south end of the island, and here our feelings were certainly not of a pleasant kind.

In this building, confined to their beds, were upwards of 100 females, the outcasts of society—women who had passed from degradation to degradation, and now, in the last stages of disease, were brought here as vagrants, to die! Good God! if woman in her purity could behold such a scene, and see the end which invariably follows vice, if not naturally inclined to become the victim of lust, she would turn with horror from the contemplation, and become invulnerable to sin. Such a sight!—not one of these women but were the victims of their own propensities; and here they were spread out, bearing their own cognomens of vice. Were they to be pitied or not? We thought they were, and left the hospital with that feeling.—Yet we must review the scene. On one side lay two or three, far gone in consumption. The glaring eye, the pale face, seemed to tell of what was to succeed the results of error—death!—death without friends—hardly hope of future joy. No parent to bend over those who lay in the last gasp of misery! No mother to say, "Daughter, I forgive you; crime is about your skirts, but I, your mother, am here." Also, nothing!—They sink into Potter's Fields forgotten—in fact, unknown; and this is the enjoyment of the prostitute!

On leaving the female hospital we walked around the lower part of the Island, and observed the charges which Mr. Keen was making in its general appearance. He is putting out two or three McAdmized roads, which are much needed. He has, also, set the prisoners, to work grading a part of the Island, which is much needed. In fact, Mr. Keen is a man of observation and industry. Under his superintendence (and it is long continued) this Island will bloom like a rose.

We were conducted to the south wing, which contained over 256 cells—all for females. This was also filled, not a cell being empty. It will be necessary for the city to build an additional prison shortly! In our walk round we observed the prisoners all industriously engaged, under the control of the keepers, in getting out stone. Mr. Keen next took us up to the female department beyond the prison. Here we found about four hundred women, part of whom were picking oakum, and part unemployed. God forgive us from ever having control over such a body. They were of all colors, sizes and appearance. We backed out of the buildings as soon as possible. Mr. Keen then took us into his office, adjoining this building, and exhibited to our inspection his books. Every thing was in apple pie order. On that day, Wednesday, the Island held near a thousand people, exclusive of keepers and guards.

ETERNITY.—A [sectarian] clergyman, in one of his sermons, exclaimed to his hearers, 'Eternity! why you don't know the meaning of that word nor I either, hardly. It is for ever and ever, and five or six eternities a top of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cipher them all up, and it would not begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions and trillions of years have rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years until breakfast time.'

There is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous, and here we have a priestly sample. It about equals the Irishman's account of selling pews in a New England meeting house. Paddy went up to the door and heard the Auctioneer crying—going at \$2.00, 200! who bids more, &c., and he came home and said very significantly that God was broke down

among the rest of failures, and that they were selling him out in his own house, at auction in New England, to pay his debts!

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Since our last publication, (says the New Orleans Bee of the 22d ult.) we have received intelligence of no less than three steamboat accidents.

The fine steamer Vicksburg, with a cargo of 1200 bales of cotton, struck a snag on Sunday evening, on her way down, near the Red River cut off, and was immediately run upon the bar. She sunk in about eight feet water. The cotton on board will be nearly all saved.

The steamer New Orleans, Captain Fulton, from St. Louis for New Orleans, was snagged and sunk on the 12th inst., at Goose Island, thirty miles above the mouth of the Ohio. She was laden with an assorted cargo of corn, flour, wheat, oil, &c. Boat and cargo a total loss.

The steamer Mentor, Captain Anshutz, from the same place, bound hither with a full cargo, struck a snag below Hamburg, on the 11th instant, and sunk in eight feet water. The boat will be a total loss, and only a small portion of the cargo will be saved.

How to make money.—Let the business of every body else alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful. Think twice before you throw away a dollar; remember you will have another to make for it. Find recreation in looking after your business, and so, your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation. Buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits. Look over your books regularly, and if you find an error of a cent trace it out. Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, RETRENCH, work harder, but never "fly the track." Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last. Though you should even fail in the struggle you will be honored, but shrink from the task and you will be despised. By following these rules, however, you need never say "fail." Pay debts promptly, and so exact your dues. Keep your word. Take the papers. ADVERTISE.

Riot at Portland.—There was a serious riot at Portland, Maine, on Tuesday evening, which began at the City Hall, in consequence of the attempt of a man named S. S. Foster to deliver a lecture which according to the Argus, was marked by violence of language, and abuses of almost every thing in our political, civil and religious system.

The Mediterranean Squadron.—A Paris paper, le Commerce, says "that the American squadron in the Mediterranean had been reinforced by a 60 gun frigate, the Congress, lately arrived at Mahon." It was not expected in Toulon that the misunderstanding which had arisen between the United States and Morocco, would be amicably adjusted. The envoy sent by the Commodore to the Emperor had not been received, and had returned to Tangiers. The Commodore was waiting precise orders from his Government to commence hostilities with the naval force under his command."

The Count of Paris, now heir presumptive to the throne of France, became five years old the 25th August last.

Foreign Harvests.—The harvest is almost entirely gathered in throughout the east of Europe; and we are enabled to furnish the following comparative estimates, collected from the most accurate accounts:—In Silesia there has been a good average harvest. In Poland, in Galicia, and in the Duchy of Posen, there has been a decidedly good harvest, and the same may be said with respect to Russia. In Hungary, the crops have been most satisfactory; and in the Banat, which is regarded as the granary of the country, they have been doubly as productive as those of last year. In Transylvania and the Turkish provinces, the harvest has also been most plentiful. Similar abundance has also been experienced in Monrovia. Everywhere, the grain is of good quality, and yields from

15 to 20 per cent. more flour than in humid years. It may therefore be fairly predicted that, in the east of Europe the price of wheat will fall instead of rising, even though Foreign demand should be very great.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

PIRATES.—Robert Banning, Esq., of Talbot county, Md., informs the editors of the National Intelligencer that he has two volumes, published in London near a century and a half ago, containing a full and possibly correct history of Kid, the pirates, and other famous freebooters, among whom are two female pirates, Mary Read and Anne Bonny. This work has been in the possession of Mr. Banning's family more than a hundred years, and is supposed to be the only copy in the United States. We wish that some of our booksellers would prevail on Mr. Banning to permit it to be reprinted.

FINANCIAL.—The last good story from the Springs is that of a gentleman who took board at a house where seven dollars per week was charged. He remained five days, and on leaving received a bill of ten dollars, which he promptly paid. It presently occurred to him that something was wrong, and he asked the landlord if his terms were not seven dollars per week? "Oh yes," said the host, "but you have been here only five days, and we charge two dollars per day." "Oh well then," returned the visitor with exceeding naivete: "give me back the three dollars and I will stay with you the week."

DUELS IN NEW ORLEANS.—There must be a great many 'fire eaters' in New Orleans, or certainly plenty of fools, if we may judge by the number of 'affairs of honor' which have taken place recently in the vicinity of that city. We learn from the Crescent, that a duel was fought on the afternoon of the 6th inst., with small swords, and both parties were wounded. Two others were to come off on the evening of the 17th inst., one at Bay St. Louis, weapons rifles, distance 35 paces; and the third near New Orleans, weapons broad swords. The last of these duels, was between the Postmaster of the city and a gentleman connected with the St. Louis Cathedral. The difficulty grew out of the late controversy between the Bishop and members; and other 'affairs' were expected.

There are, says a Southern paper, several islands in the Mississippi river, between the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, which have been long noted as harbors for the most desperate villains which infest the Southern country. These scoundrels are ever ready to perpetrate any crime, the most revolting to humanity; and but a few flat boat men ready enough to lay up for the night at one of these haunts of banditti. Not unfrequently has it happened that boats loaded with produce have been decoyed to the shore, their crews murdered, and the boats sunk, to prevent detection. The *Ansan*, on her passage up from New Orleans, observed, as she passed Montgomery's Point, four dead bodies floating by. They were evidently murdered, as large and ghastly wounds were seen upon their bodies. They were so offensive that they were not taken up. These men were doubtless the victims of the scoundrels upon one of those islands.

To Travellers.—In New York lately an action was brought against the Captain of the steamboat Swallow, to recover the value of the contents of a travelling bag that was cut and rifled during the passage. The defence set up was, that the captain had ordered his hands not to receive baggage from passengers, and that a notice was posted on the boat declaring that 'all baggage was at the risk of the owners.' The Court overruled the objection, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the value of the articles lost, besides damages and costs. Boston Traveller.

Keep your children warm when the sun goes down. Without attention to this, September and October are hard months for them to endure.

The manufacture of buttons is getting to be a great business in the U. States—the imports of the article amounting last year to half a million of dollars. This branch of home labor has been commenced but recently in this country. The principal establishment is that of Messrs. Richards at Attleboro, in this State.

The button making business among us has now reached the available sum of 1,500,000 annually, and the capital invested is 1,900,000 giving direct employment to 2580 persons.

The cost of paper, printing, twine, to the various establishments which have sprung up is \$25,000 annually. The oldest of the firm at Attleboro has been abroad for the purpose of examining the various modes of manufacturing the article. From the drafts of the machinery taken in his tour, to which has been added Yankee ingenuity, he has now got the works complete, and makes a better button than is sent from Europe. Thirty per cent will protect the American manufacture.—[Boston Daily American.

Rascality.—One of the slickest tricks we have ever heard of was practised upon a gentleman of Livingston, Ky., on the 24th ult. in the Northern Bank. He was standing at the counter, conversing with one of the clerks, with his bank book, from the end of which a check for near \$200 was seen protruded in his hand. While thus conversing, a rogue seeing the check gently slipped it from the book, unperceived by the owner, presented it at the counter, had it cashed, and left the bank without being detected. Shortly after the gentleman to whom the check belonged missed it, and requested the teller to stop its payment—his astonishment may be conjectured when told it had already been paid. No clue was furnished to the detection of the adroit scoundrel.

Warning to Bachelors.—Dr. Casper, a celebrated physician of Berlin, says that the mortality of Bachelors, from the ages of 30 to 45, is 27 per cent. Of married men of the same ages, 18 per cent. For 41 bachelors who attain the ages of 40, there are 78 married men. The difference is more striking as age advances. At the age of 60 there are but 22 bachelors alive for 48 married men; at 70 years, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 years, for three bachelors there are nine married men.

BARBAROUS.—A traveller relates the following as the mode of torture and execution at Montevideo:—They sow up their prisoners in a wet hide, leaving out the neck and head only, and in this condition they lay them on the ground in the sun to dry. In the process of drying, which the hide soon does in the powerful effect of the sun, it becomes contracted and produces the most excruciating torture on the unfortunate prisoner by the increase of pressure; but if night arrives before he dies from its effects, the hide relaxes again with the moisture from the air, only to prolong his sufferings to the next day, which generally is the last. So cruel a torture is even worse than the boa constrictor can inflict, and the invention of it is said to belong to a barbarian Ramirez

Editors.—Capt. Marryett thus alludes to editors:—“What a life of toil, what an unnatural life, must theirs be, who thus cater through the hours of darkness for the information and amusement of those who have slept through the night, and rise to be instructed by the labor of their vigils. The editors of these must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation of writing that article every day whether inclined or not—in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter or summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining on one spot. It is some thing like walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling for them, for I know how a monthly periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing—the labor is not manifest—nor is it the labor—it is the continual attention it re-

quires. Your life becomes as it were, the magazine. One is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sysphus—and endless repetition of toil—a constant weight upon the mind—a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirit.”

A First Spree.—“Never was drunk but once in my life,” said a chap once in my hearing; “never mean to be again. The street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my legs at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cart wheels were making convulsions in my brain; and at one time I fancied my head was a large carving and turning establishment, the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I could not conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous hill; and what made it worse was, that it seemed all the time growing higher, and threatened to pitch over me.—Stop, stop, thought I, and I'll head this old hill yet—or, at least, it shan't head me. So I turned round to go down and get at the bottom; but hang me if the town didn't turn round with me, heading me all the time, and presenting the high bluff in front of me. Well, sure enough, the ground soon flew up and struck me in the forehead; and as soon as the stars cleared away, I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw was a big brick house coming full split around the corner! and I believe it ran right over me, for I don't remember any more!”

[Picaune.

HORRID DEATH.—We learn that Dea. Paul Hayward, of Boxboro, was killed by a bull on Tuesday of last week. The beast was savage and unmanageable, and on the previous evening had seriously injured a young man, a neighbor of Mr. Hayward.

A yoke of oxen belonging to a man named Bradley, in Southbury, Ct., were killed by lightning on Sunday the 4th inst. They were standing under a tree which was struck.

THE SABBATH IN FRANCE.—The recent general election in France was held all over the kingdom on the Sabbath. Every conscientious Christian is thus virtually despoiled of his right to hold this office; for, he cannot accept it, while it requires him to desecrate the Lord's day.

COURT MARTIAL OF THE NAUVOO LEGION.

ORDINANCE NO. 4.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Court Martial of the Nauvoo Legion in General Court Assembled, that any private or non-commissioned officer residing without the City Corporation, may leave the company to which he belongs, at any time, whenever he shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has enrolled himself in the Militia company in the precinct in which he resides.

Sec. 2. Each Regimental or Battalion Adjutant shall receive annually from the treasury of the Legion, two dollars for each company in his respective Regiment or Battalion, provided he shall keep a correct record of all the Regimental or Battalion Orders, revise semi-annually, in the months of April, before the Cohort Drill, and in the month of September before the Legion Drill, the roll of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and make return thereof to the respective Brigadier Generals; also attend all company elections and keep the record thereof, furnish blank returns for each commandant of companies, for company Battalion, Regimental, Cohort, and Legion parades, and deliver them to said commandants before the said days of parade.

Sec. 3. The Record Book of said Adjutant shall be open to the inspection of the field and general officers.

Sec. 4. The Adjutant's account shall be endorsed by the commanders of Regiments and Battalions with a certificate that he has duly and faithfully performed all the duties required by this ordinance and all other rules and regulations.

Sec. 5. The War Secretary shall receive thirty dollars, and the chief musician ten dollars, each annually, in consid-

eration of faithful performance of all duties required of them, and said officers shall have their accounts certified to by the Major General.

Sec. 6. The Adjutant General shall receive twenty dollars annually in consideration of faithful performance of his duty, which account shall be approved by the Lieutenant General.

Sec. 7. The officers composing the Courts of Assessment and Courts of Appeal shall receive for their services one dollar each, per day, to be approved of by the Major General.

Sec. 8. All disbursements made pursuant to this ordinance shall be paid out of the funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. That all officers wishing to resign shall present their resignation in writing, stating their reasons; thirty days previous to the drill musters.

Sec. 10. All laws, or parts of laws, contrary to the provisions in this ordinance contained or specified, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed, Oct. 15, 1842.

WILSON LAW, Maj. Gen.,
and Pres. of the Court Martial.

JAMES SLOAN, Secretary.

Approved.

JOSEPH SMITH, Lieut. Gen'l
Nauv. Leg.

An Ordinance respecting carrion.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that all carrion be removed without the bounds of this City, or buried three feet under the surface of the ground, by or at the expense of the person or persons owning the animal when it died; and if said person or persons shall neglect or refuse to comply with this ordinance, he or they shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars, at the discretion of the Court, one half of the fine to go to the informer, and the other half to be paid into the City treasury, and to be recoverable in the same manner as fines of a like nature within this city. And if the owner or owners of such dead animals cannot be ascertained, or if known refuse to comply with this ordinance, the Marshal shall cause the animals to be removed or buried at the expense of the city corporation.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

passed Oct. 25th 1842.

WILSON LAW, Pres. pro tem.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance respecting absent members.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That in case a less number than a quorum of the City Council shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Marshal or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent member or members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, who shall take him or them into his or their custody, and bring him or them forthwith before the Council, at the expense of such absent member or members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Council when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case, the expense shall be paid out of the City treasury.

Sec. 2. That the same fees be allowed the City Marshal or other persons employed by the City Council, as are awarded to the City Marshal for like services, and that they shall be collected as all fines are, of a similar kind.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

passed Oct. 25th 1842.

WILSON LAW, Pres. pro tem.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

Thoughtful.—Every beat of the heart, is a rap at the door of the tomb.

The grave may know that once we lived, before an unborn to-morrow.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 28TH INST.

Ralph Stafford, aged 38 years; ague and fever.

Jonathan Scofield, aged 45 years; fever.

Joseph Prows, aged 4 years; whooping cough.

Phos Lamb, aged 9 months; canker.

Alma Wilbur, aged 1 year; consumption.

Henry Marks, aged 21 years; bilious fever.

Mary S. Thorn, aged 1 year; fever.

Thomas Preece, aged 55 years; ague and fever.

Esther Preece, aged 26 years; ague and fever.

Ann Ashley, aged 8 years; ague and fever.

Hesekiah Patridge, aged 73 years; ague and fever.

Ezekiel Franklin, aged 17 years; ague and fever.

Catherine Goodale, aged 24 years; consumption.

Simon Drake, aged 41 years; black canker.

Julia M. Taylor, aged 12 years; nervous fever.

Total 15.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

DIED.—In this city, on the 16th inst. Caroline Kingsbury, wife of Joseph C. Kingsbury after an illness of about three months.

The deceased was sister to Bishop N. K. Whitney. She united with the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Kirtland (then Geauga, now Lake co.,) Ohio, October 1835, and has ever since been a consistent follower of the meek and lowly Jesus; she moved up to Far West, Mo., in company with her husband in the fall of 1838, and after enduring much affliction in consequence of the persecution in Mo., which laid the foundation of a disease that ultimately terminated in her death, she bid adieu to all terrestrial objects. She was a faithful friend, an affectionate wife, and a devout christian; beloved by all who knew her, and much lamented in her death; she was perfectly reconciled to her fate, and died in the hope of a glorious resurrection. ‘Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, from henceforth saith the spirit, for they rest from all their labors and their works do follow them.’

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED.—In this city, at his father's residence, on the 22nd inst. of the Billious Fever, after an illness of one week, Mr. Henry Marks, in the 2nd year of his age.

Henry Marks—just verging on the years of manhood—honest, industrious, capable, affectionate, the idol of his parents, beloved by his brothers and sisters, and respected by all who could boast the honor of his acquaintance,—is deeply lamented and deplored by all. His steady habits and business talents, had raised him, though young, to the office of deputy sheriff and constable elect; but death with an unpropitious arm, by a single blow, crushing affection and blighting ardent hopes, sapt the foundation just laid for a beneficial life, and thwarted his career of usefulness to his friends. While anticipations were high, and hopes of future life began to throw their radiance upon his path, and he had just stretched out his hand to struggle with the stern heartlessness of this lower world, he was summoned from earth to mingle in the beatitude of heaven.

O, speculative dogmas of the infidel world!—proclaim not that man is as grass! for in the morn of the Resurrection we shall meet him again! L. O. L.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 24th day of October, A. D. 1842.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator.

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The newspapers are filled with accounts of the Queen's visit to Scotland.—She appears to have been received there with sober enthusiasm. She quitted London on the Monday morning, sailed in the Royal George yacht, towed by two steamers, and was remarkably pleased with the voyage, although she did not escape the usual penalty of seasickness, and no doubt wished that if "Britannia rules the waves," she would rule them a little straighter, as the schoolmaster said. The Royal Squadron reached Leith on Wednesday night, and deferred landing, until the next morning, September, 1.

The Royal George was fitted up with more taste than splendor. The Queen, with her usual good sense, commanded that, during the voyage the usual requirements of state should be all dispensed with, as far as possible. Thus, she was placed exactly on the footing of a friend, rather than a Queen. People kept their hats on in her presence—turned their backs to her now and then—and treated simply with the courtesy due to her sex, rather than rank.

The Queen and Prince Albert had a sitting and a bedroom for their own use. The state rooms were for the accommodation of all her companions. In the private room was a grand pianoforte, and in the Royal bedroom there was a plain French bed, with chintz hangings. Comfort, rather than show seemed to be the one thing needful.

The Royal pair took their meals, on ship board, at their accustomed hours.—Breakfast between 8 and 9; lunch at 2; dinner at 8; to bed by 11. One of the narrators of the events of the voyage has carefully chronicled the fact that the queen eat with a keen appetite, and that Prince Albert was quite knocked up by sea-sickness. Now and then the queen felt squeamish, and the same historian, gravely mentions, as a proof of her royal consideration, that when she did want the basin she employed the services of one of the usual attendants attached to the vessel, and not of any of her ladies in waiting!

Another reporter, who thought it his duty to give a minute account of the voyage, was evidently at a loss to mention that the Queen had been sea-sick. He managed it in this magnificent manner: "At length, the rolling of the vessel produced the consequences usually resulting to voyagers unaccustomed to the sea.—Our gracious and beloved monarch, feeling that she was upon the waters whose undivided sovereignty is all her own, resisted the sensations of illness as long as she could—determined, it would appear, that Empress of the Ocean as she is, she would not yield to them. But Nature was imperative, and her Majesty got sick. She speedily recovered, however, and shortly after ascended to the quarter deck, looking rather pale. Presently, she again felt ill." And so, carefully recording each particular, this writer informed the public of how the Queen looked, and what she said and did while suffering from sea-sickness!

FRANCE.—The French Squadron under Admiral Hugon, arrived at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 13th ult. It consisted of eight ships of the line, two frigates, and a steamer, carrying together 11,000 men, and 910 pieces of artillery. The squadron was to remain at Ajaccio until the 22nd.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th, day of October, 1842. no26-tds.

THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Norman Hart, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Norman Hart, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the District Court-room, in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated October 13, A. D. 1842.

LEVI DAVIS, Solicitor for petitioner.
G. C. SAMPSON, Counselor.

Attest: James F. Jwings, Clerk.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKENHEAD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Ralph Birkenhead, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate, also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1842.

CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator. no26-tds.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insult and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispenation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between B. R. Bently and James Field having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the debts of the firm will be settled by B. R. Bently and all debts due the firm received by him.

Nauvoo, Oct 21st, 1842.

27 w2

ESTATE OF HENRY J. HUNT, DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of January next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting against the estate of Henry J. Hunt, late of said county deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

DAVID DEVOL, Administrator.

Dated this 7th day of Oct. 1842. no26-tds.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple, L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's, R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge, L. Tulle, M. Romney, H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842.

17-ly.

NOTES

DUE the Trustee for labor on the Temple, are left with the Temple Committee for collection. Brethren, remember that your contracts with your God are sacred; the labor is wanted immediately.

WM. CLAYTON,

Temple Recorder.

June 25, 1842.

10-1f.

P. S. Remember the notes due for property also.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

WANTED, at the Nauvoo Foundry, a quantity of Stone coal; any persons wishing to furnish it, will please call on Hiram Kimball, or Geo. W. Robinson, at the Post Office.

Old castings will be taken in exchange for new. Nauvoo, June 13th 1842. 10-1f.

NOTICE.

LEFT, in my care, in the Month of April last, off the Steam-Boat A-py, one trunk, with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stoddard, Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS.

Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842.

no20-1f.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.

No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20-3m.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER Q.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
" Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
" Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and Newton's Principia. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Nauvoo, and intends keeping a full assortment of every thing in that line.—Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Turpentine, Linseed, Spermi, Olive, and Castor Oil; white Lead, red and black Lead, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Lytharge, Chrome green and yellow, venecian red, spanish brown, lampblack, ivory black, whiting, chalk, yellow ochre, dye stuffs, indigo, cochineal, annatto, madder, copperas, alum, oil vitriol, blue vitriol, logwood, brazilwood, &c., &c.; stationary, plain and ruled cap and letter paper, ink, wafers, quills, sand, &c.; window-glass of all sizes, saleratus, putty, spices, glass ware, perfumery, soaps, snuff, rosin, matches, blacking, every thing in the medicine line, all the patent medicines; all of which will be sold low for cash, Van Studdiford's ague and fever pills, also his medicated lozenges, and cough, worm, and cathartic lozenges, are constantly on hand.

Store on water street above Davis' Hotel.

A. T. TERRELL.

July, 23, 1842.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Gleim's tonic mixture and Dr. Renals' pills, two certain cures for that inveterate pest, the chills and fever.—for sale by.

July 23, 1842.

A. T. TERRELL.

BEESWAX.

The highest price in cash will be paid for Beeswax, by (16 m 3) A. T. TERRELL.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS. Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa: a so I house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses. I good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.

SILAS TERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842.

no24-1f.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.

Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842.

18-3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842.

no27-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Cliffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.

Levi Moffet, Augusta.

Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.

John E. Page, Pittsburgh.

B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Barts, New Egypt.

James Curtis, Horners Town.

W. I. Appleby, Reclless Town.

Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.

Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 29

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, November 1, 1840.

Whole Number 29

THE WASP.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WM. SMITH,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

BY MRS. C. M. SAWYER.

There are tears on thy cheek, young mother—there are tears of anguish on thy cheek—and wan and pallid is the hue of thy tremulous lips! The light of joy hath gone out from thine eyes, and their lids are weighed down with the heavy hand of sorrow. I listen for the glad tones which were wont to greet my coming, but low stifled sobbings, sadder than the moanings of a sea-shell, alone steal upon my ear. Thou art bereft of a new-born life, that was dearer to thee than thine own. The little snow-drop which nestled in thy bosom is faded and withered; a gem hath dropped away from the shining circlet of thy marriage crown, and meet is it that sadness and weeping should now be thine.

But lead me to the darkened room where reposes all of earth that is now left to thee of what was so cherished and so dear. Lead me to the spot where for days, long and weary days, thou hast sat holding back that young life from the grave—struggling with the pitiless Angel of Death, until thy wild pleadings could no longer be uttered; until the cold drops of oblivion, which fell from his dark wings as they waved heavily around thee, quenched the living spark, and thy children was clay.

But lift up the drooping curtain, and let in the cheerful sunlight, for darkness becometh not a scene like this. Let me turn aside the snowy covering from the

upon the dear departed. Ha! and is Death so lovely? I have deemed that the footsteps of the destroyer were marked with desolation; and blood! flowers are sprung up around them! I had looked for the ghastly traces of his withering fingers; and lo beauty and sweetness are all that I behold!

Oh! come, pale weeper, and gaze with me upon what is so passing beautiful! See upon its placid brow a smile—oh! sweeter than the smiles of life!—is still resting. Ay, gaze upon it as thou wouldst gaze upon the face of an angel; for it is the signet which Heaven has impressed upon its own, sealing it for immortality. Gaze reverently, for it is the reflected glory of that unclouded smile, which beams from the brow of the Eternal, and is the light of that spirit-land where thy child yet liveth, and waiteth for thy coming.

Dry up thy tears, young mother, and bide the time of thy re-union:—dry up thy bitter tears, and weep no more.

From the Western New Yorker.

What is there in the whole material universe, or what is there limited to the comprehension of man, for which man should feel indebted to his maker, if it is not for the endowment of human understanding for the bestowment of the mental powers upon the human race? which without cultivation man never would have gained the rank and station which he now fills, but would have been level with the brute creation, ignorant of all the sources of real happiness and enjoyment. Yet He, who created man, in his infinite wisdom, saw fit to bless him with a mind that he might appreciate his con-

dition, not as one attended with troubles, anxieties, and perplexities, necessarily; but as surrounded with all the blessings and comforts, which would tend to make him happy. Now, inasmuch as man is possessed with mental powers, is it not his privilege, or rather duty to improve and cultivate them, that he may be the better qualified to answer the benign purposes of his Creator? Surely it is. If he did not, it would be like a magnificent palace erected for the reception and dwelling of the honored, but regretfully left to rot and decay. If it had not been for the cultivation of the mind, where would have been our Colleges, Academies and Institutions of Learning; our books, papers, pamphlets and every thing of man's invention, from which we treasure up knowledge? They would have been buried in gross obscurity, never to have risen to spread their light over a dark and benighted world. Now, every gale wafts intelligence from country to country; every thing gives it forth, and all in their turn receive it and give it its due by saying 'mind is the great lever of all things: thought, the process by which human purposes are accomplished.' It is much knowledge, that renders the mind and man competent to act in the great stage of intellectual operation. In whatever station in life man may be placed, if he has treasured up knowledge and instilled right principles in his mind, they will accompany him; if he is affluent or sunk to the lowest depths of poverty, yet they do not forsake him, but assist and comfort him in tribulation. They will attend him along the delightful paths of youth, and retire, cheering and reviving him through the gloomy shades of old age, and cause the last days of his existence to be those of peace and contentment. Now as the improvement of the mind

ly supplies ability, it is necessary that this ability should be inclined to right purposes; for if a man should possess all knowledge, and yet be destitute of moral principles, he would not be beneficial either to himself or human society; but would be the more dangerous and hurtful, according to his superior talents and faculties. Therefore it may be laid down as a fact, and entamped upon the memory of every tongue and people—that the greatest power we have to secure liberty and right, is moral force combined with knowledge of belles-lettres, which ascribe the cause of their existence to the cultivation of the mind. Yes, we who are favored with a system of religion and morals, by which our condition has been elevated, our freedom obtained and secured; should we not contribute to their support, if by no other way than simply to patronize our Institutions of Learning. Where by well directed industry and attention the mental powers are enlarged, the faculties improved, the mind expanded, and by continual perseverance man enabled to counsel with the wise and great in important affairs. Anon, may we drink deep for knowledge, cultivate the mind, the choicest of human blessings, and speed the wings of mental and moral illumination, until they shall have fanned the darkest corners of the earth.

DARWIN.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

By the last arrivals we have dates from India to July 9. There had been heavy and incessant rains, which must damage, to a great extent, the cotton crop. The papers are also full of accounts of the injury done to the indigo plants. In

many places, the planters will not realize half a crop. The following interesting information in relation to American cotton planters is from the Bombay Times:

"Mr. Hawley, one of the American cotton planters, arrived here some days ago, and left for Broach yesterday. He traveled from Coimbatore, along the coast, by dark—not a very agreeable journey at this season of the year. Mr. Mercer, one of the Bengal planters, is also, we believe, on his way to Broach.—The difficulties and obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of the successful carrying out of this experiment are many and numerous. Mr. Mercer, a few weeks ago, had his bungalow burnt down, and the estate and works, together with his whole property, except the suit of clothes he had on him, by the insurgents in Bundelcund. But the most severe blow of all is the lamented death of Captain Bayles, the superintendent of the plantation at Humeerpore—the originator of the undertaking—occasioned, we fear, by exposure brought on in the too ardent performance of his duty."

At Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, business was almost at a standstill. The following is from the Madras Spectator:

"The deplorable stagnation of business which has for some time been felt by the shipping of this port, we regret to learn, still continues without charge or alleviation; and, looking to the same unpropitious state of things now prevailing, both at Calcutta and Bombay, we see little prospect of relief till some change for the better takes place in Europe, and the home market again exhibits some signs of activity and improvement."

The only relief to this gloomy picture is the shipment of cotton to India. The following is from a review of the Bombay market, July 19.

"With the exception of cotton shipments to China, there is an almost total suspension of business here at present—Cotton piece goods and twist are entirely unsaleable; the warehouses are glutted with them, while the numerous arrivals from England daily add to the accumulated stock. There is no prospect whatever of any improvement in prices after the monsoon."

In consequence of the demand for this great market, cotton had advanced in price. But, says the paper from which the above is taken, "there is only a small quantity in the place available for purchase, and in general it is of the most inferior quality."

War.—Voltaire thus expresses himself on the subject of war:—A hundred thousand mad animals, whose heads are covered with hats, advance to kill or to be killed by a live number of their fellow mortals covered with turbans. By this strange procedure they want, at best, to decide whether a tract of land to which none of them have any claim, shall belong to a certain man whom they call Sultan or to another whom they called Czar neither of whom ever saw or will see the spot so furiously contended for; and very few of those creatures who thus mutually butcher each other ever beheld the animal for whom they cut each other's throats! From time immemorial this has been the way of mankind almost over all the earth. What an excess of madness is this! and how deservedly might a Superior Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the bloody nest of such ridiculous murderers!"

THE POINT OF HONOR.—Duel between two Indians.—The following is from the Red River Republican:—

"A desperate and bloody duel was fought by two Indians of this parish, short time since. The particulars of the affair are as follows: A quarrel arose between them, that led to a fight, in which the Indian called Jack was beaten up he could not stand by his brother, who was called John. Two or three days after the fight, Jack, not being satisfied with his beating, called upon John for another fight, in which Jack was again very badly used up, and was besides lacerated in the face. Upon finding himself disfigured, he declared he could not live any longer with honor, and challenged John to mortal combat. It was agreed between them that they should fight with rifles, the muzzles within six inches of each other's breasts. John not having a good one, his nephew of Jack lent John his rifle, declaring that he did not wish his uncle to have any advantage. Both parties fired at the same moment, and immediately fell dead. They were Choctaws, and were very well known to the whites living in the Alexandria Pine Woods."

The marriage of Mademoiselle Rothschild with her cousin, the Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, was celebrated about the middle of August. All the family were present at this solemnity, the Messrs. Rothschilds from Vienna, from London, from Frankfort, Naples, and also Sir Moses Montefiore, had arrived at Paris a few days before. The ceremony having been before performed the religious ceremony took place at Bologna. The marriage was not only a family festival, it was also a happy one for the poor. Baron James Rothschild

each of the twelve charitable officers of Paris, and valuable assistance was distributed to the families of indigent Israelites in the capital.

CHEERFULNESS IN A WIFE.

Charles Dickens, whose writings contain much to admire, and show a keen perception of human character, remarks upon this subject as follows:

"A woman may be of great assistance to her husband, in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually on her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow. A pleasant, cheerful wife, is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tormented with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied fretful wife in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who delight in torture lost spirits."

Another writer expresses similar views in language equally forcible but not altogether poetical. He says:

"Good humor in a wife, is like gold leaf in pill. It does not alter the dose, but it makes it go down."

A River Dried Up.—The heats of summer have so dried up the waters of the river Elbe, that the water mills are all at a stand; and at Pirna the river is entirely dry. The waters in retirement have given up a secret kept by them more than 200 years. A square stone, left bare, having the following significant inscription in Saxton patois:—"When last men saw me, in August, 1620, they wept; and they who see me next autumn weep too."

THE PRESENT AGE.

This is an age eventful and unparalleled in the annals of time. It is one whose dark catalogue of injustice and crime, the virtuous mind cannot contemplate without blushing at the degenerate and fallen state of man. The arm of justice, which once threw an impenetrable shield around the human family, has become paralyzed, and falls innoxious when called upon to assert and maintain the rights of mortals. Innocence is trampled under the feet of the oppressor, and mercy knocks in vain at the door for redress. Aristocracy holds the purse of power in her relentless grasp; avarice sits upon the bench of judiciary power; intrigue has scaled ambition's high walls, and set her feet upon the necks of the unfortunate. Bloodshed has become the delight of nations, and private plunder the love of communities. Religion is mocked at; virtue destroyed; and the motives of the well meaning condemned;—the persecution of men for their peculiar faith in the Deity is revolting to the human heart, and when we survey the wide fields of antiquity for precedents of equal barbarity, the mind involuntarily reverts back to those dark and bloody ages when the car of the Inquisition swept proudly on in its career of torture and death, crushing beneath its mighty wheel the lives of martyred millions, in conformity to the ipse dixits of Popish superiority and the laws of a priestly dynasty. This is an age and America a nation which boast of being enlightened by the dawn of civilization—rejoicing at the fall of the Inquisition and that religious oligarchy which threw the bodies of dissenters upon the fatal rack,—yet, after all their boasted religious toleration, they have done more than to place the torch to the fagots arranged for the demise of victims;—they have exiled people from the homes secured to them by the American Constitution, as well as the first fundamental laws of Nature and her God, which proclaim instinctively the equality and rights of man;—they have shed the blood of hundreds—violated the chastity of women—caused the death of infants—desolated neighborhoods—confiscated property, and depopulated villages. The cries of the innocent have been disregarded—wives been slain upon the breasts of husbands—suckling babes been murdered upon the bosoms of mothers—brothers fallen at the side of brothers, and sisters died in defence of sisters. The snowy locks of age have been a source of ridicule by the hoard of upstarts—(as numerous, by the by, as the locust army of Egypt)—fathers of the Revolution been forced from their peaceful residences to find shelter in the howling wilderness, mid drifting snows or angry empests—and widows, in their lonely, helpless situation, been crushed beneath the masculine arm of infuriated demons. O, Missouri! thy fair plains have been the theatre of crimes like these! Thy star of glory is wiped away from the escutcheon of American liberty! thou art alien from the proud station thou once assumed in the greatness of thy sovereignty! and thy once honored name has lost its palmy lustre in the hearts of philanthropists! Weep for the loss of thy former dignity, and lament the commission of atrocities that has rendered you dious for all coming time! And these wrongs have not been redressed by the imposition of the Federal Government. Executives, wrapt in the robes of their undignified importance, reckless of the restrictions placed upon them by the checks and balances of the Constitution, and the solemn oath of their high and responsible office, have disregarded the petitions of humble suppliants, and spurned their intreaties. O, vile and degenerate age!—how art thou fallen from the right galaxy of years wherein the cry of the oppressed was never made in vain! The whole world seems tottering on the verge of some mighty revolution. External broils and intestine commotion sweep over the whole face of the globe; nation is wrangling with nation; kingdom

with kingdom, principalities and powers are shaken to their centre by the demon of discord, and Kings rebuked by their subjects who fain would hurl them from their despotic thrones. The problematical state of England proclaims that she approximates the period of her ultimate dissolution; thousands of her subjects, driven to desperation by starvation and hunger, are forming themselves into mobs and taking, with the strong hand, what the wealthy and aristocratic, and those holding the reins of Government, fain would withhold from them. Defeat after defeat has recently lacerated her Navy; the wing of war lowers ominously upon her, thinning the ranks of her soldiery, while all her hostile movements, resulting in consternation and dismay, seems to predict that that ponderous empire must fall or alter her present form of Government. China and India are forced to repel her encroachments with the strong arm of military power, and break off the yoke of oppression which she has for years endeavored to fasten upon them, to which the more effeminate or unfortunate Ireland has, in some measure, fallen the hapless victim. In every country where actual war does not exist, the degeneracy of man is humiliatingly apparent. Scenes of carnage shock the harmony of neighborhoods, at intervals staining the very hearthstones of domestic retirement with the crimson current of human gore. Blight and woe is spread over the whole face of the land; and, like a resistless hailstorm, they drive onward in the work of desolation, crushing the innocent as well as the guilty with its violence. Debauchery, pillage, treachery, treason, disloyalty to Governments and faithlessness to districted communities, characterize the movements of those to whom the public trust is confided. High and dignified places in the departments of Governments are being filled with demagogues and fawning aspirants, promising all things and performing nothing beneficial to the public commonwealth. Men disregarding the prosperity of organized Governments, are bolstered up by party clamor and entrusted with the general weal, doing nothing for the interest of their constituents; but constantly glutting themselves upon the 'loaves and fishes' of office, bloating their private purses out of the revenue of the people, and squandering the public domain. Our penitentiaries are crowding with convicts; plunder, burglary and highway robbery, seem to be the order of the day, and business for the hangman is daily increasing. In our beloved America, State is arrayed against State in some petty contest for pecuniary advantage; districts are involved in difficulty with districts; communities disturbed by the clamor of strife and party litigation; and, in fine, the whole country is overwhelmed in the turbulent whirlpool of vice and sordid avarice. The seeds of discord and disunion are sown among us, secretly threatening the dismemberment of the Union; the South entertains feelings of hostility towards the North, and the North is uncompromising;—party wrangles fill the halls of Congress; members are heaping anathemas upon the head of the President who, we believe, clings sincerely to the Constitution as the rule of his action; representatives resigning their seats to gratify some private feeling of malevolence and defeat the measures of their opponents; the spirit of strife and envy is spreading with lightning rapidity, and the American enchantresses—Freedom, Liberty, and the Rights of Man—we fear will prove incompetent long to support the equilibrium of the Nation. The State Government of Rhode Island is nearly broken to pieces upon the damning car of political ambition;—the once proud sceptre of its gubernatorial office is no longer wielded by an individual elevated by the universal voice of the people; a portion of the public press under its present dynasty, has been forced to put on the muzzle of silence; her subjects are imprisoned, and many of them treated with violence and reduced to penury and want.

The boisterous tumult of bacchanalian rabbles, performing their midnight carousals in the precinct of some vile and degraded resort of infamy and crime,

at intervals, break the solitude of night, and the subjects of domestic quiet are startled from the dreamy pillow of peaceful slumber by the demoniac outbreaks of the besotted group. All virtuous, lofty, refined and edifying sentiments, are forgotten in the bewildering fumes of the enebriating cup and drowned in the love of Bacchus. The debauchee, fresh from the tipling shop, from scenes of shame and human depravity, are seen tottering through the streets of every city and village, an object of loathing to every noble and well ordered mind. How often do we read, now a days, from the columns of newspapers, accounts of such pitiful objects, who, after robbing a family of dependent children of their very bread, by disposing of the last shilling they possessed in the world for the intoxicating glass, will wend homeward their zigzag way to insult and abuse them, and, perhaps, in a fit of drunkenness, put a period to their lives! Circumstances like these are daily transpiring. The hireling is oppressed in his wages by the purse-proud aristocrat, and left to plod on through life in a state of starvation, misery and want. Affluence and penury stalk side by side, like the 'shadowy steeds of Night and Morning,'—the purse of opulence never deigning to meliorate the tattered condition of the beggar! England—that haughty and tyrannical nation of Lords and Nobles—affords abundant precedents to warrant these assertions. The religion of Jesus that was established on the earth in the primitive ages of the world, has vanished amid the din of sectarian clamor, and religious bigots, lost in the bewildering mazes of their own speculative fancy, are endeavoring to lead men to heaven by the path which they, in the plenitude of their wisdom, may condescend to point out. O, religious bigotry! O, sectarian fanaticism!—why hast thou departed from the fundamental laws of heaven and chained thy victims in impenetrable darkness forever!

Great God! if this is an enlightened age, what must have been the deplorable condition of the preceding ones! Patriots, sages, philanthropists, and fathers of the world!—arouse from your lethargy; shake off the dark, dank mists of your mental darkness, as the strong lion shakes the benumbing dews from his shaggy mane; increase the assiduity of your ennobling vigils; commence the great work of RE-TRENCHMENT and REFORM,—and let the world stand forth, purified, free, regenerated, and disenthralled!

Our ink is freezing—our 'forums' are freezing—our pen is freezing—our intellect is freezing—our 'devil' is freezing, shivering, and grumbling for the want of WOOD! Do you hear that? Bring in that wood you promised us or we fear we shall soon be 'stereotyped,' editor, devil, type, press and all, in the rude, icy embrace of old howling Boreas.

Meeting was held, last Sunday, on the first floor of the Temple—service by Elder John Taylor—four or five thousand people present.

The 'Naavoo Lyceum,' will meet at Professor Orson Pratt's School Room at early candle light on Saturday evening next—subject for discussion, 'Should Females be educated to the same extent of Males.'

Romance in Real Life.—The Paris Globe furnishes the following Neapolitan romance: The Countess Mulioli was left a rich and beautiful widow, at the age of twenty-two. Innumerable suitors came; but the Duke de Hermillo was the only one whose sighs were reciprocated. Their union was agreed upon, and deferred only till the term of widowhood had expired. One day, at a *fete*, the young Countess took the fancy of consulting a fortune-teller, who was there for the entertainment of the guests. He, as usual, examined the lines of her hand, and, with a troubled countenance and trepidulous voice, said, "Lady you are at the gates of the temple of happiness; but you will never enter, and will die in despair." The lady was deeply affected by this prediction; and all the affectionate soothings of her lover were scarcely adequate to restore

her mind to tranquility. Time and passion, however had obliterated the impression, when the Duke de Hermillo went on a visit to Rome, and the Countess retired to a Convent, anxiously waiting his return. Days, weeks, and months elapsed without the reappearance of her betrothed. At last came from him the following cruel epistle: "Madame! we deceived ourselves in believing that we were destined for each other. To-morrow I shall be married to the Princess Maria Doria. Let us forget our childish fancies, but ever remain friends." This was the stroke of fate; for on finishing the letter, she sank to the ground, and was taken up a lifeless corpse. On the same evening, her father left Naples for Rome; and, five days after, the Duke de Hermillo received three poinard wounds as he was getting into his carriage, and expired on the spot. The ministers of justice in both countries are engaged in investigating these tragical events, which have occasioned the deepest emotion in many noble families.

COLT'S SENTENCE—HIS SINGULAR BEHAVIOR—REFLECTIONS.—A New York editor makes

some well timed and useful comments on the conduct of Colt, the murderer, at the time of his sentence. Every youth ought to ponder them solemnly and honestly:

The behavior of Colt, throughout the scene, is probably the most remarkable in the annals of crime. His confidence, his assurance, his courage, his coolness, all rolled up together, and rising to the sublime of imprudence, as we might call it—surpass any thing on record. He is truly *sui generis*, and under other aspects, and with a different education, and another destiny, might have served for a hero—or a chieftain of the highest order—for a master spirit to revolutionize the age. He has come to his untimely end, by a want of moral and religious culture—by entertaining mistaken notions on honor and respectability. With a degree of hardihood, that Satan himself could not surpass, he boldly says, "under the same circumstances I would do the like deed again—I was insulted."

In this single word "insulted"—in this small word "insulted"—exists the key that unlocks the mystery of the demoralization of the age. Let us explain.

Our young men, instead, of being taught the precepts of Jesus, as he delivered them on the mount, have their minds filled with personal pride—personal consequences—the false theories of modern honor, with its machinery of insults, satisfaction, resentment, passion, duels, and death. The same principle of inhuman morals, which has brought Colt to his awful end, was the cause of the murder of Cilley—led to the murder of McCoy—brought about the duel between Marshall and Webb, which came very near ending in the murder of the latter.

This principle is the false idea of honor—the false conception of fame—the false feeling of human pride. It is a portion of the same feeling which caused the overthrow of Satan and his angels—and has caused all the sorrow and trouble in the world since the first murder of Abel in sight of paradise, and before the face of the Almighty himself.

Here exists the great error in the education of the youth of the present age of the world. They are taught the vain principle of personal honor; as it is understood by a vain and silly world—and not that holy principle that rests on the rock of moral rectitude, accompanied by moral courage, that will stand the test of the opinions—in time and eternity—of the race of men and of the race of angels. Hence we see the fruits of this false moral education in the weak and worthless administration of justice—in the corruption of banks—legislatures—courts—juries and communities.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

The following beautiful and impressive illustration of life is from the celebrated Bishop Heber's farewell sermon, delivered many years since, upon the eve of his departure for India, to his parishioners at Hudnet, in England.

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat, at first, al-
—

swiftly down the narrow channel through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; and the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands, we are in hope and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries us on, and still our hands are empty.

"Our course in youth and manhood is along a wilder and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing before us, we are excited by short lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by some short lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are left behind us. We may be shipwrecked but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened but cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth the river hastens towards its home—the roaring of the waves is beneath our keel and the land lessens from our eyes, the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the infinite and Eternal.

"And do we still take so much thought for the future days, when the days which have gone by have so strangely and uniformly deceived us? Can we so still set our hearts upon the creatures of God, when we find, by a sad experience, that the Creator only is permanent? Or shall we, not rather lay aside every sin which does most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as wayfaring persons only, who have no abiding inheritance but in the hope of a better world, and to whom even the world would be worse than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest which we have obtained in his mercies."

A Mother.—The following beautiful passage, as true as it is beautiful, is from Mr. Jones' novel "The Gipsy." "Round the idea of one's mother, the mind of man clings with a fond affection. It is the first thought stamped upon our infant heart, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passions and our willfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love: we may learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, head strong and angry at her councils or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles amidst her tears. Round that idea we have said, the mind clings with fond affection: and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues which we doubt not that she possessed."

A Woman of Spirit.—The Providence Chronicle gives the following as a report of a speech made at the Suffrage clam bake at Somerset, by Mrs. Parlin. Providence: "I propose, that if there is a sufficient number of Suffrage ladies present, to lead them to the prison, and liberate William Dean, but I don't want you to deal by me as some of the Suffrage men did by Governor Dorr, run off in the woods, and leave me to fight the battle alone. I am willing to be the first to be shot down; and if I do fall don't stop to pick up my dead body, but press on until you succeed. Neither am I particular about the manner of my burial, place my body in Rhode Island soil, and I shall be happy in having fallen a martyr in the cause of human rights."—[She was greeted with immense cheers.]

Romance of real life.—Some years ago, says a foreign journal, the captain of a corsair carried off the wife of a poor wood-cutter residing in the neighborhood of Messina. After detaining her for several months on board his vessel, he landed her on an island in the South Seas, wholly regardless of what might befall her. It happened that the woman was presented to the savage monarch of the island, who became enamored of her. He made her his wife, placed her on the throne, and at his death left her sole sovereign of his domains. By a European vessel which recently touched at the island, the poor woodcutter has received intelligence of his wife. She sent him presents of such vast value, that he will probably be one of the wealthiest individuals in Sicily until it shall please her majesty, his august spouse, to summon him to her court.

AUTUMN. We are now in the autumn of the year; the season of golden hues and fading verdure. Nature's chill breath is imperceptibly passing over leaf, plant and flower, and imparting to them all the tincture of approaching decay. The green carpet of creation is being superseded by one of yellow or more motley color, and all around and about us tells of the perishable nature of things. It is a season pregnant with reflection, for it admonishes us that decay is an inherent principle of Nature. It bids those of us who have not yet entered the "sear and yellow leaf" of life, to prepare ourselves for that period, to husband our resources for it, as the farmer does his harvest gathering, that we may look back on life's summer with a quiet glow of satisfaction, such as an autumnal evening's sun imparts to a landscape.

To those who have already passed the rubicon of middle life, it tells us that the advent of life's winter is fast approaching. Like an index to some particular passage of a book, it points to the termination of life's journey; to death and to the grave!

A celebrated English surgeon, finding a large pile of paving stones opposite to his door, on his returning home one afternoon in his carriage, swore hastily at the pavior, and desired him to remove them. "Where will I take them to?" asked the Hibernian. "To h—ll!" cried the choleric surgeon. Paddy leant upon his rammer, and then looking up in his face, said with an arch smile, "Hadn't I better take them to Heaven? sure they'd be more out of your honor's way."

The King's Bench Prison, in 1821.—It was a curious place which I had got into this time. It seemed to be an epitome of the great world we had left, only there were not any spinning or weaving going on here, nor rushing of horses, nor rattling of chariots, but all the degrees of luxury and want, of careless pleasure and thoughtful woe, were presented; all the extremes and contraries of our English condition might there be observed. No sooner had we stepped inside the gate, than we were accosted by several men, who offered to let us apartments, entire, or lodgings, or shares of apartments; but we declined making any immediate engagements, preferring to look round, and get some information from those who knew the place. A crowd was collected near the gate, some waiting the arrival of prisoners like ourselves, some taking leave of friends or creditors, or attorneys, or members of their families, returning into the great city, and others whose acquaintance was perhaps now but slight with the world, would be standing there smoking, and sharing mayhap by sympathy, in the painful or pleasurable emotions of their fellows. A number of young and athletic men were stripped and playing at racket against the high walls of the prison, while numerous lookers on sat smoking and drinking, blaming or applauding the players, and betting on the games. Some were hanging out dingy, half-washed linen to dry near their windows; the cobbler's hammer was at work; the barber had stuck out his pole, and displayed his pomatum, tooth-powders, and perukes, as if people there had nothing to care about save cosmetics and curls. The broken down stunted dandy, staid and

as a winter's wolf; the ruined gamester; the over speculative stock-jobber; the player in his last act; the honorable tradesman ruined; the spendthrift with nothing to spend; the fox hunter, hunted at last to his earth, all were here. The warrior found bars of vulgar iron too strong for his polished steel; the miser in his living rags hunched beside the priest in his lawn; the banker was here bankrupt; the statesman without estate. The senator in vain called "order, order," each man was thinking, acting, reading, resting, singing, praying, eating, drinking, weeping or suiting for himself and his own concerns just as in the wide world outside. But here all of human reason and passion of pleasure and pain, of hope and despair, were pent up like the rolling, tossing, boiling wave of a volcano, that comes not up to the brim.—[Samuel Bamford's Passages in the Life of a Radical.

SPAIN.—We have Madrid dates to the 8th ult. Washington Irving had presented his credentials to the Regent, with a bride address, to which the Regent responded with professions of admiration for the United States and personal esteem for the Ambassador.

"My kingdom for a horse!" as the men said when they were riding him on a rail.

REPORT OF DEATHS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 4TH INST.

Ezra Grant, fever.
Mary Ann Bigler, aged 20 years; typhus fever.
John Hulme, aged 40 years; bloody flux.
Agnes A. Baudsley, aged 2 years; black canker.
Thomas Wakefield, aged 32 years; bilious fever.
Total 5.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A special meeting of Nauvoo Lodge W. D. will be held in the large room over Mr. Joseph Smith's store on Thursday evening next at 6 o'clock. All the members of said Lodge are respectfully requested to be present.

By order of the S. & J. Wardens.

WM. CLAYTON Secretary.
Nauvoo November 7th 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Patent Title holders of the county of Hancock, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Court House in Carthage on Saturday the 26th of November, for the purpose of organizing a county association auxiliary to, (and in pursuance of the fifth resolution adopted by the general association) styled the Patent Title Association, organized and held at Macomb on the 23rd September, 1842.

The object of the meeting is for the purpose of giving all Patent Title holders an opportunity to list their lands and become members of the Association by paying to the Society five dollars on or before the first day of December 1842, for each Patent Title he lists, to be paid in the following manner, viz: \$1 at the time of listing the land and \$1 quarterly if required by the executive committee of the general association; which monies shall go into the hands of the Executive Committee of the General association to be disbursed by them in the prosecution and defence of all and any suits brought by or commenced against any of the members of the Association.

J. W. BRATTLE,

E. F. CHITTENDON,

S. EMMONS.

Nauvoo, Nov. 3rd, 1842.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and Shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND,
A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W.
Nauvoo Nov 3, 1842.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Lionberger, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Lionberger, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,
Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-4w.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Kelly, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Kelly, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,
Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-w4.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Alanson Lyon, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Alanson Lyon, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,
Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-w4.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-1f.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

IN the several counties of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842.

no29-1f.

HUSBAND YOUR BITS.

THE Collector, for 1842, will be a long soon, and will expect prompt payment. There are some taxes for 1841 that will be presented for payment.

WALTER BAGBY, Collector, S. & C. no29-1f.

The State House Lady.—On the highest point of the state house, which stands in the centre of our city, is conspicuously placed a female figure, twelve feet in height, holding in her hand the scales of justice. Some wags took it into their heads, on Saturday night last, that this lady was not in the fashion inasmuch as she was minus that all important appendage, a *bustle*. Accordingly one of those articles was prepared, about the size, we should judge, of a bag of bran, containing three or four bushels, made in shape to conform to the most fashionable bustle. This was placed—and the adventurer must have been a daring one—across the back of the “state house lady,” where it still remains, a conspicuous sample of a very high fashion. The ladies, as they thronged the streets on Sunday, cast many slight glances at the droll figure, and had the high gratification of witnessing a conspicuous display of the beauty which a bustle is calculated to impart to the female form.—*Hartford Times*.

Dickens' New work.—We have been permitted to make the following extract from the forthcoming work of Mr. Dickens:—“American notes for general circulation.”

Iron City.
“Leaves are bluffs on American rivers, where slaves congregate to dance their aboriginal dances, and at which great quantities of watermelons are drank. *Par Paws*, a species of large cherry, is used on the Mississippi to feed an animal called *Hoosier*, and the same river abounds with an odd fish called *Sucker*. It is great sport in a town there called Kentucky, to shoot at the Corn Crackers, a species of birds that infest the houses. The country, on the whole, is well worth a visit; but we advise a traveller to carry a life-preserver, for when the steam boats are heavily loaded, and after the passengers have paid their fare, they open a boiler and blow some of the passengers overboard, to make room for those they expect to get at the next landing.”

STILL MORE REMARKABLE RUINS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have lately looked over some drawings made by a traveller, recently returned from Central America, representing the ruins of an ancient city; not yet visited by any traveller, which are perhaps more remarkable than ever those visited by Stevens and Catherwood.—They have some general character, but their preservation in some respects is more perfect. The principal of these ruins are at a place called Chichen, situated in the midst of a vast plain, almost midway between the two oceans.

On the tops of the pyramids, resembling those which Mr. Stevens met with in other places, and which he conjectured to be the bases of public buildings, this traveler actually found massive edifices in a state of tolerable preservation. Among them was one different from the rest in possessing a circular form, and in being rounded at the top, in a manner somewhat resembling a dome. He found walls, vaults and floors, covered with a hard composition bearing a high finish, colored interior walls, sculptures in bas relief, some rings for the hanging of large doors, and various other evidences of art and skill in the construction of habitations. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Norman, the traveler in question, to publish an account of his visit to Yucatan, and a description of these curious remains.

Parson Miller, of world's end memory, had a narrow escape from going out of the world before his own time, at Boston last week. On the arrival of the boat from Portland, he was standing on the wharf, when a wild Moose, which had come on as a passenger, was led off by six men, not liking the looks of the crowd assembled to gaze upon him, he started off dragging the six men with him, and Miller, who stood directly in his way, was butted down and had his clothes considerably torn, fortunately escaping with trifling bodily injury.

Singular Currency.—We find the following in the incidents of the journey of the Texian prisoners, from Santa Fe, now publishing in the N. O. Picayune:—“Our travels were not without smiles as well as grave looks. At Queretaro, and in the towns of the state, much amusement was occasioned by our receiving lumps of soap as small change of silver. In other states current only within their boundaries, are copper coins having a stamp peculiar to each state, dividing the bit, (real) into eights, (octavos,) and fourths, (quartitos.) But here, in lieu of copper coins—for the state of Queretaro has none—pieces of soap with a stamp on them are employed. Yet so strictly are they local in their use that the current soap of one village is refused at places not half a mile distant—well illustrating one of the modes by which substitutes for a metallic currency should be checked in their amount, and the means, however awkward, that will be resorted to in order to satisfy the necessity of a currency.—Some of our men found their value not at all diminished after washing with it; and, probably, the excess of any issue is usually washed up.”

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of Norman Hart, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Norman Hart, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the District Court-room, in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated October 15, A. D. 1842.

LEVI DAVIS, Solicitor for petitioner.
G. C. SAMPSON, Counselor.
Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKINHEAD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the fifth day of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Ralph Birkinhead, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1842.
CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator.
no26-tds.

GROCERIES.

TARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.
No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842.
no20-3m.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 24th day of October, A. D. 1842.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator.
no28-6w.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1842.
THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between B. R. Bently and James Field having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the debts of the firm will be settled by B. R. Bently and all debts due the firm received by him.

Nauvoo, Oct 21st, 1842.

27 w2

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple,
L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's.
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Romney,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842.

17-ly.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected.

persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER QTR.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
“ Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
“ Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and Newton's Principia. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

NOTICE.

LEFT, in my care, in the Month of April last, off the Steam-Boat Asprey, one trunk, with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stoddard, Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842. S. H. BURTIS. no20-1f

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS. Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa; a so I house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses. I good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.

SILAS TERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-1f

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR at Law, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.
Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 12-3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.
Oct. 15, 1842. no27-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salabery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reckless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 30

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, November 12, 1842.

Whole Number 30

THE WASP.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
WM. SMITH.At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-tf.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842. no31-tf.

An Ordinance concerning the Public Revenue of the City of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo that all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situated in this city, claimed by individuals, or bodies politic or corporate, shall be subject to taxation, except such lands as may be owned by the City Corporation, societies, or corporations, for the purpose of burying ground, the Temple Lot, unimproved church lands, and grounds for the use of literary institutions; The following personal property shall also be taxed, viz: stud horses, asses, mules, horses, mares, cattle, clocks, watches, carriages, waggons, carts, money actually loaned, stock in trade, and all other description of personal property, and the stock of incorporated companies, so that every person shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of the property he or she has in his or her possession, the aforesaid property declared subject to taxation shall be valued according to the true value thereof as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. The Recorder is hereby required to obtain from the most correct sources either within this city or elsewhere, abstracts containing a description of all city lots and other lands, so as to enable him to make a list of the same, and the name of the owner, which list with the name of the owner he shall cause to be made out in the form of a book having sufficient space between the lines to insert the description of sub division of every lot or tract, and shall keep the same in his office. The aforesaid description of lots and lands shall be arranged in regular order, beginning with the lowest number on the original plat of the City of Nauvoo, and proceed in the same manner with each of the additions, and then the other lands, beginning at the South West extremity of the city limits, taking notice in which Ward of the city the same may be found.

Sec. 3. There shall be appointed one Assessor and Collector in each ward of the city, whose duty it shall be to take lists of the taxable property and assess the value thereof, within his Ward, each assessor and collector before entering upon the duties of his appointment shall give bond with security to be approved by the Mayor and filed in the office of the Recorder, in the sum of one thousand dollars, and take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, as follows: I A. B. do solemnly (or affirm) that I will faithfully and

impartially perform the duties required of me as assessor and collector of the Ward of the city of Nauvoo, according to the best of my skill and judgment.

Sec. 4. Within ten days after the appointment of Assessors and collectors in any wards, the Recorder shall cause to be delivered to each assessor and collector, a copy of his appointment and a transcript from the book described in the 2nd Section of this Ordinance, containing a list and description of all taxable lots and lands lying within the Ward of said Assessor and Collector, with the names of the owners of the same, provided the name of the present owner shall be given when known.

Sec. 5. Every Assessor and Collector upon being notified of his appointment as aforesaid, shall provide a book in which to take down the list of taxable property within his Ward, the names of the owners, and the value of the property, which book shall be ruled and headed in the following form, viz: list of property in the Ward in the City of Nauvoo with the names of the owners, and the value of the property assessed by A. B. for the year 18

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of each Assessor and Collector to proceed without delay after being furnished with a list of taxable lands lying within his Ward, to take a list of taxable lands and city lots, and all other taxable property within his ward, he shall call at the place of residence of each owner of taxable property for a list of the same, and it shall be the duty of each and every person when called on or applied to by the Assessor and Collector to deliver to such Assessor and Collector, a list and description of all lands and city lots, and all other property in his or her possession, subject to taxation, and the Assessor and Collector shall in the presence of such person list the same in his book and value the same according to the true value thereof, placing the description and value in figures opposite the name of the owner or person listing the same, in the columns of the book marked for that purpose. Lands and lots shall be valued according to their true value without regard to the kind character of title or any conflicting claims to the same, and to enable Assessors and Collectors more effectually to discharge the duties required of them, they are authorized to administer an oath or affirmation to every person listing taxable property, in words following: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will true answers make to all such questions as may be propounded to you on the present occasion touching the quantity and description of taxable property now possessed or owned by you." If any Assessor and Collector shall be unable to find the owner of any lands or lots contained in the list furnished him by the Recorder, he shall value the same according to the best information that he can be obtained, and shall enter the same on his list in the name of the original, or present owner, if known: Provided the Assessor and Collector shall not be required to enumerate any other kind of personal property than is enumerated in the first section of this ordinance, but shall ascertain the aggregate value thereof, and shall set down the same in said list.

Sec. 7. If any person shall be absent or refuse to deliver to any Assessor, when called on for that purpose, a list of his or her taxable property, as required by law, the Assessor and Collector shall list the same from the best information which

he can obtain, and such person shall for such refusal be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars which may be sued for in an action of debt in the name of the City Corporation before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City, and when collected shall be paid into the City Treasury, and the testimony of the Assessor and Collector shall be sufficient evidence in the premises.

Sec. 8. Assessors and Collectors shall finish taking in the list of taxable property within sixty days after receiving the list from the Recorder, and shall return the same together with the original list to the clerk of the Municipal Court, which original list he shall file and preserve in his office, and shall deliver a copy of the same over to the Assessors and Collectors as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 9. Upon the return of the list of taxable property by the Assessors and Collectors to the clerk of the Municipal Court, it shall be the duty of the Clerk aforesaid to cause written notice to be posted up in three of the most public places in the city, stating that the assessment of the city is taken, and that any person feeling aggrieved by the valuation of their property may apply before the Municipal Court at their next sitting, for redress, stating the time when and where they will sit, which notice shall be posted up at least ten days previous to the sitting of the Court aforesaid, and have then and there, the lists or books of assessment aforesaid.

Sec. 10. If the Court shall be satisfied either from their own knowledge or from the testimony of others, that the valuation of the Assessors and Collectors was too high considered in reference to the actual value of the property, or in reference to the valuation fixed upon the property of others, they shall revalue said property, and fix the value which ought to have been fixed by the Assessor and Collector, but applications under this section shall be made at the time stated in the notice provided for in the preceding section, unless the Court shall adjourn for the purpose of giving longer time, and not afterwards.

Sec. 11. Assessors and Collectors shall be required to value and assess any city lots and other lands not included in the list furnished them by the Recorder aforesaid, which they may ascertain to be liable to taxation.

Sec. 12. Within ten days after the sitting of the Municipal Court aforesaid it shall be the duty of the clerk aforesaid to make out and deliver to each Assessor and Collector alphabetical lists of taxable property returned by them as corrected by the Municipal Court aforesaid, and take receipts for the aggregate amount of taxes to be collected upon the lands contained in the lists, and also upon personal property; one of which shall be filed in the office of the City Recorder, and the other shall be delivered to the city Treasurer.

Sec. 13. For the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses attendant upon the enactment, administration, and execution of the laws of this city, it is hereby declared and ordained that a tax of fifty cents upon every hundred dollars worth of taxable property shall be levied and collected from the owners thereof, or the persons in whose names the same may be listed and assessed for taxation.

Sec. 14. The Assessors and Collectors of the city shall, so soon as they receive the lists of taxable property delivered to them by the clerk of the Municipal Court, proceed to collect the taxes charged upon

said lists, by calling upon each and every person residing in their respective Wards, at his or her usual place of residence, and requiring payment thereof; if any person shall be absent from home when the Assessor and Collector shall call upon him or her for payment of taxes, the Assessor & Collector shall leave a written or printed notice at the residence of every such person, stating the amount of taxes due from such person, and requiring him or her to make payment of the same within ten days from the date of such notice, specifying the place where said payment shall be made, and such notice shall be considered a demand for the taxes within the meaning of this ordinance.

Sec. 15. If any person shall fail to pay his or her taxes within ten days after the expiration of the time stated in said notice, the Assessor and Collector is authorized and required to seize and levy upon a reasonable portion of personal property of such person, of value sufficient to pay the taxes and cost, and to advertise and sell the same at public vendue; he shall give ten day's notice of the time and place of sale by posting up notices in three of the most public places in his Ward, and if the property shall sell for more than sufficient to satisfy said taxes and cost, the remainder shall be refunded to the owner.

Sec. 16. Upon the receipt or payment of taxes the Assessors and Collectors shall give a receipt therefor, stating in such receipt the amount paid and the value of the property taxed, and also describing each lot or tract of land by its numbers as described in the tax list.

Sec. 17. The Assessors and Collectors shall receive in payment of taxes, City Scrip, gold and silver coin, but for all other funds taken by them they shall be allowed the specie value thereof only. Provided the Assessors and Collectors shall keep an accurate account of the amount of city scrip received by them in payment of taxes, and shall endorse the name of the person from whom he receives the same on each bill so received, and the Treasurer, on settlement with said Assessors and Collectors shall not receive any city scrip which was not received in payment for taxes.

Sec. 18. The Assessors and Collectors shall account for and pay over all taxes due the city, deducting from the same the amount of all taxes which he shall have been unable to collect on account of the insolvency, removal, or non-residence of persons charged with taxes.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the assessors and Collectors to note upon their lists opposite the name of each person whether such person has paid his or her tax, and if not, the reason why, if non-resident, removed, or any other cause, and shall be required to make oath or affirmation that the same is correct according to the best of his information and belief, and if upon investigation by the Municipal Court there shall be found no errors or mistake, or if found, when corrected, the Court aforesaid shall make an allowance for all taxes he shall have been unable to collect for good and sufficient cause. Provided the Court shall be satisfied that such taxes could not have been collected by reasonable and proper diligence, and that such diligence has been used without success.

Sec. 20. If any person shall fail to pay the taxes due upon any city lots or other lands belonging to them, and the assessor shall be unable to find any personal property of such person in this city whereon to levy of value sufficient to pay said taxes and costs, it shall be his duty

to make report thereof to the clerk of the Municipal Court of the city on the first Monday of December of each year, unless a longer time be granted by the City Council, which report shall be in the following form:

List of lands and city lots situated within the limits of the city of Nauvoo and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 18 .

Names of Owners.	City Lots.	Other Lands.	Cost.	Amount of Tax.	Valuation.	Description.	Ward.
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Sec. 21. Before making the report to the Municipal Court referred to in the preceding section, the Assessors and Collectors shall publish in some newspaper within the city, if any such there be, and if there be no such paper printed in the city, then by putting up a written notice in each Ward at least four weeks previous to reporting to said Court, and the said advertisement shall contain a list of the delinquent lands and city lots to be reported to said court, the names of the owners if known, the amount of taxes due, and costs due thereon, and the year for which the same are due, and shall give notice that application will be made to the Municipal Court for judgment against said lands and city lots for said taxes and costs thereon, and for an order to sell the said lands or city lots for the satisfaction thereof and shall also give notice that on the day next succeeding the said term of the said court all the lands against which judgment shall be pronounced and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office for the amount of said taxes and costs due thereon, and the Assessor and Collector shall obtain a certificate from the printer of said publication, or if notice be given, by putting up written notice in each Ward, then the collector shall certify to the same, and a copy of said Advertisement together with the certificate of the due publication and report provided for in the 20th section of this ordinance shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Municipal Court.

Sec. 22. The clerk of the Municipal Court upon the filing of such report and certificate aforesaid, shall receive and record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, in which he shall enter all judgments, orders, and other proceedings of the court in relation thereto, and shall keep and preserve the same as a part of the records of his office, and shall docket all suits brought for taxes in the usual form of debt, stating that the same is for taxes.

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of said court to hear and determine, if any defence be made, all suits brought for taxes, and if no defence be made, the said court shall pronounce judgment against said city lots or other lands, and shall thereupon issue an order for the sale of the same, which shall be in the following form, to wit:

State of Illinois,)
City of Nauvoo.) set.

Whereas A. B. Assessor and Collector of Ward in the city of Nauvoo, returned to the Municipal Court of this city on the day of 18 , the following city lots and tracts of land as having been assessed for taxes by the Assessor and Collector of said Ward, for the year 18 , and that the taxes thereon remained due and unpaid on the day of the date of the Assessors and Collectors return, and that the respective owner or owners have no goods and chattels within this city on which the said Assessor and Collector can levy for the taxes and costs due thereon and unpaid on the following described lands and city lots, to wit:

paid for the year herein set forth. Therefore it is considered by the court that judgment be and is hereby entered against the aforesaid tract or tracts of land, or city lots, or parts thereof (as the case may be) in the name of the city of Nauvoo for the sum annexed to each tract of land or city lots, being the amount of taxes and costs due severally thereon; and it is ordered by the court that the several tracts of lands, or city lots, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient of each of them, to satisfy the amount of taxes and costs annexed to them severally, be sold as the law directs.

Sec. 24. It shall be the duty of the clerk within five days after the adjournment of said court to make out under the seal of said court a copy of the Assessors and Collectors report together with the order of the court thereon, which shall constitute the process on which all lands and city lots shall be sold for taxes; and deliver the same to the city Marshal, and the Marshal thereupon shall cause the said lands to be sold on the day specified in the notice given by the Assessors and Collectors, and make return thereof to the clerk aforesaid within ten days after the day of sales.

Sec. 25. Any person or persons owning or claiming lands advertised for sale as aforesaid may pay the taxes and costs due thereon, to the assessor and collector at any time before judgment be pronounced against said lands or city lots, or to the clerk at any time before the report of the Assessor and Collector shall be delivered to the Marshal, and to the Marshal at any time before the sale of the same.

Sec. 26. The clerk of the Municipal Court shall attend all sales of lands or city lots, made by the Marshal, under the provisions of this ordinance, and shall keep a register of the sales in a book to be provided for that purpose, in which he shall enter each lot or parcel of land exposed to sale by the Marshal, copying the description of the same from the advertisement, and when a sale is made he shall enter the name of the purchaser, his place of residence, the quantity of land sold, and when any tract or parcel of land is run down, shall designate what part of said tract is sold, and the amount of the sale and give certificates of purchase to the purchaser.

Sec. 27. Sales of city lots or other lands under this ordinance shall be made between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. and continue from day to day if necessary, until all is sold and if no person offers to pay the said taxes and costs due thereon, for the whole tract of land or city lot offered by the Marshal, the same shall be struck off to the city, and the city set down as the purchaser thereof.

Sec. 28. When a portion of any such city lot or tract of land shall be struck off on any bid, it shall be taken off from an average quality of the same, considered without the building that may be found thereon.

Sec. 29. Lands or city lots sold under the provisions of this ordinance may be redeemed at any time before the expiration of two years from the date of the sale by any person who will pay double the amount for which the same was sold, and all taxes accruing after such sale, together with six per cent interest on the amount of each subsequent year's tax.

Sec. 30. Immediately after the expiration of two years from the date of the sale of any land for taxes under the provisions of this ordinance, the Marshal shall make out a deed for each city lot or tract of land sold and remaining unredeemed and deliver the same to the purchaser upon the return of the certificate of purchase. Deeds executed by the Marshal shall be in the following form:

Know all men by these presents that whereas on the day of A. D. 18 before the Municipal court of the city of Nauvoo a judgment was obtained in said court in favor of the city of Nauvoo against the (here insert the description of the land) for the sum of dollars and cents, being the amount of taxes and costs assessed upon said tract of land (or city lot) for the year 18 . And whereas on the day of

I, A. B. Marshal of the city aforesaid by virtue of a precept issued out of the Municipal Court of the city aforesaid, dated the day of , and to me directed, did expose to public sale at the in the city aforesaid, in conformity with all the requisitions of the ordinances and laws in such cases made and provided, the tract of land (or city lot) above described, for the satisfaction of the judgment so rendered as aforesaid. And whereas at the time and place aforesaid, C. D. of the and State of having offered to pay the aforesaid sum of dollars and cents for which was the least quantity bid for, the said tract of land (or city lot) was stricken off to him at that price. Now therefore I, A. B. Marshal as aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of dollars and cents to me in hand paid by the said C. D. at the time of the aforesaid sale, and by virtue of the ordinance in such case made and provided, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the said C. D. his heirs and assigns the To have and to hold unto him the said C. D. his heirs and assigns for ever, subject however to all the rights of redemption provided by law. In witness whereof I A. B. Marshal as aforesaid, by virtue of the authority aforesaid have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this day of 18 .

Marshal.

Sec. 31. The clerk of the Municipal Court shall as city Recorder keep a correct account of all monies or treasurers receipts that shall come to his hands, so as to enable him to give a correct statement of the finances of the city at the end of each Municipal year.

Sec. 32. The following fees and compensation shall be allowed to the several offices and persons herein named for services rendered under the provisions of this ordinance, viz: To each Assessor and Collector a sum of two dollars per day for every day necessarily employed in the performance of his duty. To the city treasurer for receiving and paying out the city revenue two per cent upon all sums paid out. To the city recorder and clerk of the Municipal Court for making out transcripts from his record of lands and city lots, and lands sold for taxes, two cents per lot for each list. For assisting the Marshal in the selling lands and city lots for taxes, twenty-five cents for each certificate of purchase. And he shall also be allowed the sum of ten dollars for the strict performance of his duties as herein set forth, and making a

complete exhibit of the state of the finances of the city, annually, to be paid out of the city treasury. There shall also be allowed for publishing the advertisement for the sale of lands or city lots the sum of four cents for each lot or parcel of land contained in the list of sales; and also to the Assessor and Collector the sum of two cents for each city lot or parcel of land in said list, and ten per cent for selling personal property for taxes, and the sum of twenty-five cents for advertising the same. Provided he shall not reckon the time so expended in making out said list and advertising and selling, in his settlement. And to the Marshal for selling said lands or city lots, the sum of six cents for each lot or tract sold, to be collected from the sale of said property.

Sec. 33. Any person who may accept the appointment of Assessor and Collector in any Ward in this city, and shall fail to perform the duties required of him, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for the use of the city to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the city, and shall moreover be liable for all damages sustained by the city by reason of such failure. Provided if any Assessor and Collector is unable from sickness or any other unavoidable casualty to discharge his duties, he shall forthwith tender his resignation to the city recorder, which shall fully discharge him from the penalty aforesaid, and the City Council shall fill such vacancy.

Sec. 34. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed October 31st 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

What has become of John C. Bennett is a question that is frequently asked us, and we have found no little difficulty in answering it. The last account that we had of him was that he was in company with a Dr. West, lecturing in Salem Mass.; that they had published that they would make certain "awful disclosures" concerning Mormonism, challenging any Mormon elder to refute their statements. Elder Snow who was laboring in that vicinity accepted the challenge, and stood ready to defend the cause of truth, and to refute their abominable slanders; but when he came forward and offered to do so to his great surprise, and to the astonishment of the public they expressed a great unwillingness to have their principles and statements investigated. The public however called loudly for a debate that they might hear both sides of the question, but they as strenuously refused; among other objections Mr. West stated that the Mormons were not men of moral character, that their adultery and licentiousness had rendered them fit subjects of contempt, and that they ought not to be listened to by any respectable congregation. The public however were not gulled by these statements, and still insisted upon an investigation; while Mr. Bennett and Elder Snow were entering into preliminaries preparatory to the intended discussion, two gentlemen, who were merchants in Salem, arose, and made a statement which went to show that Mr. West's bump of amiableness was quite as prominent as that of John C. Bennett's; they stated that Mr. West had insulted their ladies in a most disgraceful, and shameful manner, and had made certain dishonorable proposals to them, and expressed their indignation at such licentious characters being suffered to lecture on such a subject as that in which they were engaged; the public indignation of course was roused at such developments made by their own citizens, so much so, that some expressed a determination to ride them honorably out of town on a rail, others were for the application of tar and feathers;—in the midst of the confusion Mr. West damped with his compeer John C. Bennett, and left Elder Snow to investigate the subject alone, since which time they have not been heard of, at least by us. Any comment on the above is of course unnecessary, only that

"Birds of a feather

"Will flock together.

We are pleased to find that the public mind is becoming informed about those subjects; we find that the press also is beginning to alter its tone, and to judge righteously. We publish the following from the "Tennessee Telegraph."

"We have received 'THE WASP', extra, printed at Nauvoo, Illinois, containing a defence of Gen. Joseph Smith against the charges preferred against him by Bennett. If the defence is true, (and we have no reason to doubt the statements of those who have come up to his help) the prophet has been sadly belied, and Bennett is a most infamous scoundrel—guilty of all the disgusting charges he laid at the door of the prophet. A public meeting held at Nauvoo passed a resolution which declares that Joseph Smith is a 'good, moral, virtuous and peaceable man, a firm supporter of law and justice, and that he keeps inviolate both the constitution of Illinois and the United States.'

If men in general, and editors in particular who ought to be the true chroniclers of passing events, would judge, speak and write according to testimony and evidence, the Mormons, we presume, would stand on as fair a footing as any of their neighbors, either in the western, or eastern world.

The following is from the "Western Reserve Capinet and Family Visitor," and does honor to the editor of that paper as an intelligent republican, and that he judges of things as they are.

And whereas due notice has been given of the application for judgment against said city lots or other lands, and no owner hath appeared to make defence or shew cause why judgment should not be entered against the said city lots and other lands for the taxes and costs due thereon and un-

to make report thereof to the clerk of the Municipal Court of the city on the first Monday of December of each year, unless a longer time be granted by the City Council, which report shall be in the following form:

List of lands and city lots situated within the limits of the city of Nauvoo and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 18 .

Names of Owners.	City Lots.	Other Lands.	City.	Amount of Tax.	Valuation.	Description.	Ward.
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Sec. 21. Before making the report to the Municipal Court referred to in the preceding section, the Assessors and Collectors shall publish in some newspaper within the city, if any such there be, and if there be no such paper printed in the city, then, by putting up a written notice in each Ward at least four weeks previous to reporting to said Court, and the said advertisement shall contain a list of the delinquent lands and city lots to be reported to said court, the names of the owners if known, the amount of taxes due, and costs due thereon, and the year for which the same are due, and shall give notice that application will be made to the Municipal Court for judgment against said lands and city lots for said taxes and costs thereon, and for an order to sell the said lands or city lots for the satisfaction thereof and shall also give notice that on the day next succeeding the said term of the said court all the lands against which judgment shall be pronounced and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office for the amount of said taxes and costs due thereon, and the Assessor and Collector shall obtain a certificate from the printer of said publication, or if notice be given, by putting up written notice in each Ward, then the collector shall certify to the same, and a copy of said Advertisement together with the certificate of the due publication and report provided for in the 20th section of this ordinance shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Municipal Court.

Sec. 22. The clerk of the Municipal Court upon the filing of such report and certificate aforesaid, shall receive and record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, in which he shall enter all judgments, orders, and other proceedings of the court in relation thereto, and shall keep and preserve the same as a part of the records of his office, and shall docket all suits brought for taxes in the usual form of debt, stating that the same is for taxes.

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of said court to hear and determine, if any defence be made, all suits brought for taxes, and if no defence be made, the said court shall pronounce judgment against said city lots or other lands, and shall thereupon issue an order for the sale of the same, which shall be in the following form, to wit:

State of Illinois,)
City of Nauvoo.) ss.

Whereas A. B. Assessor and Collector of Ward in the city of Nauvoo, returned to the Municipal Court of this city on the day of 18 , the following city lots and tracts of land as having been assessed for taxes by the Assessor and Collector of said Ward, for the year 18 , and that the taxes thereon remained due and unpaid on the day of the date of the Assessors and Collectors return, and that the respective owner or owners have no goods and chattels within this city on which the said Assessor and Collector can levy for the taxes and costs due thereon and unpaid on the following described lands and city lots, to wit:

And whereas due notice has been given of the application for judgment against said city lots or other lands, and no owner hath appeared to make defence or shew cause why judgment should not be entered against the said city lots and other lands for the taxes and costs due thereon and un-

paid for the year herein set forth. Therefore it is considered by the court that judgment be and is hereby entered against the aforesaid tract or lots of land, or city lots, or parts thereof (as the case may be) in the name of the city of Nauvoo for the sum annexed to each tract of land or city lots, being the amount of taxes and costs due severally thereon; and it is ordered by the court that the several tracts of lands, or city lots, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient of each of them, to satisfy the amount of taxes and costs annexed to them severally, be sold as the law directs.

Sec. 24. It shall be the duty of the clerk within five days after the adjournment of said court to make out under the seal of said court a copy of the Assessors and Collectors report together with the order of the court thereon, which shall constitute the process on which all lands and city lots shall be sold for taxes, and deliver the same to the city Marshal, and the Marshal thereupon shall cause the said lands to be sold on the day specified in the notice given by the Assessors and Collectors, and make return thereof to the clerk aforesaid within ten days after the day of sales.

Sec. 25. Any person or persons owning or claiming lands advertised for sale as aforesaid may pay the taxes and costs due thereon, to the assessor and collector at any time before judgment be pronounced against said lands or city lots, or to the clerk at any time before the report of the Assessor and Collector shall be delivered to the Marshal, and to the Marshal at any time before the sale of the same.

Sec. 26. The clerk of the Municipal Court shall attend all sales of lands or city lots, made by the Marshal, under the provisions of this ordinance, and shall keep a register of the sales in a book to be provided for that purpose, in which he shall enter each lot or parcel of land exposed to sale by the Marshal, copying the description of the same from the advertisement, and when a sale is made he shall enter the name of the purchaser, his place of residence, the quantity of land sold, and when any tract or parcel of land is run down, shall designate what part of said tract is sold, and the amount of the sale and give certificates of purchase to the purchaser.

Sec. 27. Sales of city lots or other lands under this ordinance shall be made between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. and continue from day to day if necessary, until all is sold and if no person offers to pay the said amount of tax and cost due thereon for the whole tract of land or city lot offered by the Marshal, the same shall be struck off to the city, and the city set down as the purchaser thereof.

Sec. 28. When a portion of any such city lot or tract of land shall be struck off on any bid, it shall be taken off from an average quality of the same, considered without the building that may be found thereon.

Sec. 29. Lands or city lots sold under the provisions of this ordinance may be redeemed at any time before the expiration of two years from the date of the sale by any person who will pay double the amount for which the same was sold, and all taxes accruing after such sale, together with six per cent interest on the amount of each subsequent year's tax.

Sec. 30. Immediately after the expiration of two years from the date of the sale of any land for taxes under the provisions of this ordinance, the Marshal shall make out a deed for each city lot or tract of land sold and remaining unredeemed and deliver the same to the purchaser upon the return of the certificate of purchase. Deeds executed by the Marshal shall be in the following form:

Know all men by these presents that whereas on the day of A. D. 18 before the Municipal court of the city of Nauvoo a judgment was obtained in said court in favor of the city of Nauvoo against the (here insert the description of the land) for the sum of dollars and cents, being the amount of taxes and costs assessed upon said tract of land (or city lot) for the year 18

And whereas on the day of

18 , I, A. B. Marshal of the city aforesaid by virtue of a precept issued out of the Municipal Court of the city aforesaid, dated the day of , and to me directed, did expose to public sale at the in the city aforesaid, in conformity with all the requisitions of the ordinances and laws in such cases made and provided, the tract of land (or city lot) above described, for the satisfaction of the judgment so rendered as aforesaid. And whereas at the time and place aforesaid, C. D. of the and State of having offered to pay the aforesaid sum of dollars and cents for which was the least quantity bid for, the said tract of land (or city lot) was stricken off to him at that price. Now therefore I, A. B. Marshal as aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of dollars and cents to me in hand paid by the said C. D. at the time of the aforesaid sale, and by virtue of the ordinance in such case made and provided, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the said C. D. his heirs and assigns the To have and to hold unto him the said C. D. his heirs and assigns for ever, subject however to all the rights of redemption provided by law. In witness whereof I, A. B. Marshal as aforesaid, by virtue of the authority aforesaid have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this day of 18 .

— Marshal.

Sec. 31. The clerk of the Municipal Court shall as city Recorder keep a correct account of all monies or treasurers receipts that shall come to his hands, so as to enable him to give a correct statement of the finances of the city at the end of each Municipal year.

Sec. 32. The following fees and compensation shall be allowed to the several offices and persons herein named for services rendered under the provisions of this ordinance, viz. To each Assessor and Collector a sum of two dollars per day for every day necessarily employed in the performance of his duty. To the city treasurer for receiving and paying out the city revenue two per cent upon all sums paid out. To the city recorder and clerk of the Municipal Court for making out transcripts from his record of lands and city lots, and lands sold for taxes, two cents per lot for each list. For assisting the Marshal in the selling lands and city lots for taxes, twenty-five cents for each certificate of purchase. And he shall also be allowed the sum of ten dollars for the strict performance of his duties as herein set forth, and making a complete exhibit of the state of the finances of the city, annually, to be paid out of the city treasury. There shall also be allowed for publishing the advertisement for the sale of lands or city lots the sum of four cents for each lot or parcel of land contained in the list of sales; and also to the Assessor and Collector the sum of two cents for each city lot or parcel of land in said list, and ten per cent for selling personal property for taxes, and the sum of twenty-five cents for advertising the same. Provided he shall not reckon the time so expended in making out said list and advertising and selling, in his settlement. And to the Marshal for selling said lands or city lots, the sum of six cents for each lot or tract sold, to be collected from the sale of said property.

Sec. 33. Any person who may accept the appointment of Assessor and Collector in any Ward in this city, and shall fail to perform the duties required of him, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for the use of the city to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the city, and shall moreover be liable for all damages sustained by the city by reason of such failure. Provided if any Assessor and Collector is unable from sickness or any other unavoidable casualty to discharge his duties, he shall forthwith tender his resignation to the city recorder, who shall fully discharge him from the penalty aforesaid, and the City Council shall fill such vacancy.

Sec. 34. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Passed October 31st 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

What has become of John C. Bennett is a question that is frequently asked us, and we have found no little difficulty in answering it. The last account that we had of him was that he was in company with a Dr. West, lecturing in Salem Mass.; that they had published that they would make certain "awful disclosures" concerning Mormonism, challenging any Mormon elder to refute their statements. Elder Snow who was laboring in that vicinity accepted the challenge, and stood ready to defend the cause of truth, and to refute their abominable slanders; but when he came forward and offered to do so to his great surprise, and to the astonishment of the public they expressed a great unwillingness to have their principles and statements investigated. The public however called loudly for a debate that they might hear both sides of the question, but they as strenuously refused; among other objections Mr. West stated that the Mormons were not men of moral character, that their adultery and licentiousness had rendered them fit subjects of contempt, and that they ought not to be listened to by any respectable congregation. The public however were not galled by these statements, and still insisted upon an investigation; while Mr. Bennett and Elder Snow were entering into preliminaries preparatory to the intended discussion, two gentlemen, who were merchants in Salem, arose, and made a statement which went to show that Mr. West's bump of amiteness was quite as prominent as that of John C. Bennett's; they stated that Mr. West had insulted their ladies in a most disgraceful, and shameful manner, and had made certain dishonorable proposals to them, and expressed their indignation at such licentious characters being suffered to lecture on such a subject as that in which they were engaged; the public indignation of course was roused at such developments made by their own citizens, so much so, that some expressed a determination to ride them honorably out of town on a rail, others were for the application of tar and feathers;—in the midst of the confusion Mr. West decamped with his compeer John C. Bennett, and left Elder Snow to investigate the subject alone, since which time they have not been heard of, at least by us. Any comment on the above is of course unnecessary, only that

"Birds of a feather

"Will flock together.

We are pleased to find that the public mind is becoming informed about those subjects; we find that the press also is beginning to alter its tone, and to judge righteously. We publish the following from the "Tennessee Telegraph."

"We have received 'THE WASP,' extra, printed at Nauvoo; Illinois, containing a defence of Gen. Joseph Smith against the charges preferred against him by Bennett. If the defence is true, (and we have no reason to doubt the statements of those who have come up to his help) the prophet has been sadly belied, and Bennett is a most infamous scoundrel—guilty of all the disgusting charges he laid at the door of the prophet. A public meeting held at Nauvoo passed a resolution which declares that Joseph Smith is a 'good, moral, virtuous and peaceable man, a firm supporter of law and justice, and that he keeps inviolate both the constitution of Illinois and the United States.'

If men in general, and editors in particular who ought to be the true chroniclers of passing events, would judge, speak and write according to testimony and evidence, the Mormons, we presume, would stand on as fair a footing as any of their neighbors, either in the western, or eastern world.

The following is from the "Western Reserve Cabinet and Family Visitor," and does honor to the editor of that paper as an intelligent republican, and that he judges of things as they are.

Sundry rumors continue to be afloat in the papers relative to the whereabouts of Joseph Smith the Mormon leader—and one paper states that he is under arrest. Notwithstanding, it seems from his paper of October 1st, which we have just received, that he is quietly living in his city of Nauvoo, peaceably and perseveringly prosecuting his plans—urging forward the building of his Temple, and publishing revelations to the Saints. If he has any vanity he must be hugely gratified at being thus made the lion of the day."

This is a matter of fact that Joseph Smith is quietly and peaceably living in Nauvoo; and thus he would continue to do, and to mind his own business, if let alone by a gang of superstitious ignoramuses who ignore all law and constitutional privileges, and the rights of man, seek to tear in pieces the fair fabric of our Union, by laying plans (to gratify their own private piques) which strike at the foundation of liberty, and lay prostrate in the dust the principles of justice, honor, and republicanism.

They have indeed made him the "lion of the day," and whilst the wisdom of the wise has been brought into requisition to devise means for his destruction, and every whiflet dog in the country has been barking at him, the old lion has lain silent, and undisturbed in his lair, smiling at the folly and imbecility of his pursuers, and no one has yet had the hardihood to "beard him in his den."

It would seem by the following extract from the "New York Herald," that John C. Bennett has turned author, and has fully developed his licentiousness.

"Dr. Cook Bennett has published in Boston his brochure containing the exposures of the Mormons, illustrated with engravings. This book may be classed under the obscene and licentious in the highest degree—neither can we believe half the filthy things it contains. It utterly disgraces its publisher.

SNOW.

On Friday the 11th, the snow fell, through the day, about six inches deep—and, though we have all the appearance of winter, still we cannot believe that the white surveyor has undertaken his winters job for certain, but will give way for, at least, a fortnight of Indian Summer yet.

The Mormons.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, Oct. 16, 1842.

Sir—

Some time since, I addressed a letter to Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, in answer to a letter of his, introducing to my kind attention a friend of his from the Holy City of Nauvoo. In this letter I expressed my regret that the quarre between him and John C. Bennett should have at all found its way to the public eye, this being the sole cause of placing him in his present awkward situation. I likewise commiserated with him in his affliction, and signed myself, at the conclusion of my letter, as his friend, which I really am, and the friend of all good Mormons, as well as other good men.—Why should I not be Joseph Smith's friend? He has done nothing to injure me, nor do I believe he has done any thing to injure ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri. The Governor, no doubt, under strong feelings, may have thought and believed that Smith, had preconcerted the plan for his assassination; but there is no legal evidence whatever of that fact. None by which an unprejudiced jury would convict any man, yet to send this man into Missouri, under the present requisition, would be an act of great injustice, as his ruin would be certain. How could any man, against whom there is a bitter religious prejudice, escape ruin, being in the circumstances of Smith? Look at the history of past ages—see the force of fanaticism and bigotry in bringing to the stake some of the best of men; and in all these cases the persecutors had their pretenses, as well as in the case of the Mormon chief. Nothing follows its victim with such deadly aim as religious zeal, and therefore nothing should be so much guarded against by the civil power.

Smith, I conceive, has just as good a right to establish a church, if he can do it, as Luther, Calvin, Wesley, Fox, or even King Henry the Eighth. All these chiefs in religion had their opponents, and their people their persecutors. Henry the Eighth was a communicated body and bones, soul and all, by his Holiness the Pope, still the church of England has lived, as well as all the other sects. Just so it will be with the Mormons. They may kill one Prophet, and confine in chains half his followers, but another will take his place, and the Mormons will still go ahead.

One of their Elders said to me, in a conversation on this subject, that they were like a mustard plant—"If you don't disturb it, the seed will fall and multiply; and if you kick it about, you only give the seed more soil, and it will multiply the more." Undertake to convince them that they are wrong, and that Smith is an impostor, and the answer is, laying the hand on the heart—"I know in my own soul that it is true, and want no better evidence. I feel happy in my faith, and why should I be disturbed?" Now I cannot see but what this is the sentiment that governs all religiously disposed persons, their object being heaven and happiness, no matter what their church or their creed. They therefore cannot be put down while the constitution of the United States offers them protection, in common with all other sects, and while they believe that their eternal salvation is at stake. From what I know of the people, I fully believe that all the really sincere Mormons would die sooner than abandon their faith and religion.

Gen. J. C. Bennett has stated that, to conquer the Mormon Legion it would require five to one against them, all things taken into consideration, and that they will die to a man sooner than give up their Prophet. Now, as the arrest of this man worth such a sacrifice of life as must necessarily follow an open war with his people? The loss of from one to three thousand lives will no doubt follow in an attempt to accomplish an object not in the end worth a button.

Persecute them, and you are sure to multiply them. This is fully proved since the Missouri persecution, as, since that affair, they have increased one hundred fold.

It is the best policy, both of Missouri and Illinois, to let them alone; for if they are drove farther west they may set up an independent government, under which they can worship the Almighty as may suit their taste. Indeed I would recommend to the Prophet to pull up stakes and take possession of the Oregon territory in his own right, and establish an independent empire. In one hundred years from this time, no nation on earth could conquer such a people. Let not the history of David be forgotten. If the Prophet Joseph would do this, millions would flock to his standard and join his cause. He could then make his own laws by the voice of revelation, and have them executed like the act of one man.

With respect to myself, I would just repeat that I am the Prophet's friend, and the friend of his people, in rely from sympathy, as my arm has ever been lifted on the side of the persecuted and oppressed. I have never in my life followed the fat ox, nor bowed for a favor on my own account to mortal man. While I despise the proud man, I am proud to the proud man and humble to the humble, and, where men were contending, have ever thrown myself on the weakest side.

By inserting this communication, it is presumed that no one will hold the Herald responsible for the sentiments it contains; yet I have no doubt that there are thousands of independent, liberal minded men in this country who think as I do.

Neither the Mormon Prophet nor his people can add anything to my fortune or reputation. I expect nothing from them—they are a poor and industrious people, and have nothing to give. I am influenced in my conduct towards them by a spirit of benevolence and mercy, and hope the Governor and State of Illinois will act in like manner. It is true I was commissioned in their legion, through the instrumentality of their enemy, General J. C. Bennett, and am timely of their own, without my agency; but I was as much their friend before as since. The Missouri persecution fixed my attention and consideration on the people.

It has been recollected too, that the Mormon Prophet and his people are the most ardent friends and promoters of literature and science. These are elementary principles in their social system, and this, certainly, is contrary to every thing like despotism.

I hope, therefore, and with great deference express that hope that Ex-Governor Boggs will withdraw his demand for the Prophet, and let these poor people rest in peace. Both he and Governor Carlin will feel much more at peace with themselves by quashing the whole proceeding.

Most respectfully, your humble servant,

JAMES ARINGTON BENNETT,
Counsel or at Law, &c.

[N. Y. Herald.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—WAR AGAINST TEXAS—HER CONQUEST ALMOST CERTAIN.

The bark *Eugenia*, Briscoe, arrived on Saturday night from Vera Cruz, having sailed from that port on the 16th ult. In this vessel have arrived, as passengers, the celebrated Col. Almote, who was in the battle of San Jacinto—and also his brother, accompanied by a suite of aids and officers. A large amount of specie belonging to Mexicans, part probably to the government, has also come, consigned to the commercial house of Hargous & Co.

By this vessel we have private intelligence, and private correspondence, from Vera Cruz and Mexico, of the highest importance to Texas, and the future destiny of that country. We have now certain and positive information, on which we can rely, that the Mexican

government, or rather Santa Anna, will soon invade Texas, if not already invaded, by a large army and navy, both by sea and land—the army to be led on by British officers—and the navy by the same. The Mexican fleet already numbers three iron steamers, two gun brigs, and three schooners. The following is a letter:

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 16, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. HERALD.

I have just received the annexed statement from one of the crew of the *Guadalupe*, the war steamer arrived from England.

I shipped on board the steam frigate *Guadalupe*, Capt. E. Charlewood, at Liverpool, at the close of June last, as I thought for China. The number of crew was, then eighty-six, including engineers, firemen, &c. The day before the steamer left Liverpool, we were all called aft, when Capt. Charlewood read a written agreement, without a stamp, and drawn up by himself. It stated that he wished our hands to go with him—that he was ignorant of the destination of the ship; and that we must ask no questions. We were to receive £3 per month as wages; warrant and petty officers rated according to rank. We sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July. Two days after, I noticed in the Liverpool Mail, of the 2nd, that the *Guadalupe* had cleared for Corunna. On the 7th, we called at Cork. Orders were sent on board for the captain to go ashore and report the ship immediately. He thereupon piled on sail and put on steam, and we soon left old Ireland in the rear. On the 15th we touched at Funchal, took in coals, and left on the 18th. Shortly after, the captain ordered the boatswain to pipe all hands to quarters. We were arranged on both sides of the deck. Captain C. then said: "Well, men it is my intention to inform you what my business is. I was ordered not to tell you before. I am bound to Vera Cruz in Mexico. That place is blockaded by a set of half bred Yankees, who call themselves Texans. I am determined to break myself through. I am well convinced that you are all a set of picked men. We have a good ship; with 263 pivots, and we shall no doubt take plenty of prizes."

Two days after we saw the Mexican colors on board, much to our surprise. From that day we were constantly drilled at the pig guns and small arms. It was laughable to see the firemen, all so very green, handling the muskets. We were piped to quarters whenever a vessel hove in sight. On the 25th of August we reached Vera Cruz. On the 29th all hands manned the yards and saluted the Governor. We were then piped to quarters, and Captain C. again spoke: "Well, men, I wish to inform you that this ship is going to exchange flags, that of Mexico will be hoisted to-morrow morning. If any of you have any thing to say, now is your time. Hereafter you must hold your tongues." Several declined serving under the Mexican flag, and wished to leave. Four were permitted to go. The others were told that they must remain as the Mexican Government were anxious for English sailors; so much so, indeed, that the wages of the warrant officers were raised. We were then informed that Captain C. would receive \$450 per month, the first lieutenant G. Wright, \$150, Doctor Clemenson 150, under purser, and clerk each \$150; and, after the capture of Texas, they are to receive three hundred dollars, to pay their passage home; and poor Jack but \$25. All those who should lose an arm, an eye, or a leg, were to receive 60%, and 30% for a finger, a toe, or for any scar. This is a list of prices adopted by Santa Anna. He lost a leg, which was probably worth no more than 60%. Hence the list. Three men refused to comply with these regulations and serve in the steamer. They were consequently thrown into prison and confined three days without any food. The British Consul refused to offer them any aid.

If these men should fall what will become of their poor wives and families?

Will they get any money? No thought of this enter the minds of the Mexicans. All they care for is the taking of Texas in six months, with a fleet of three steamers, one 18 gun brig, one 10 gun brig, and three schooners."

This expedition, it will be perceived, was organized in London, under the patronage of the Mexican merchants and bondholders in that quarter. The force already in motion will be sufficient to overwhelm Texas, and to drive every Texian out of that smiling land. The Texian navy, at the last accounts, was laid up and useless, for want of funds. The Mexican navy is in full force—with three iron steamers and plenty of men and ammunition to co-operate with their army. We expect that a decisive blow will soon be leveled at the independence of Texas. The arrival of Col. Almote, as Mexican minister in this country, is probably intended to preserve the peace of the United States of the north and Mexico. Almote is a man of superior talents, great address, perfectly acquainted with our language and institutions.

The British ascendancy in Mexico is now complete. Unless the French and American governments interfere, the existence of Texas as a nation is gone forever. Nothing can save the new republic, but such an intervention. Will it be extended to the Anglo-Saxon race in Texas? We'll see. On the whole, we begin to see some mighty results growing out of this new invasion of Texas. Will it not lead to a union between France and the United States to prevent England and Mexico from destroying an independent republic on this continent? May not the attempt to annihilate Texas lead the great maritime powers into a war on the ocean? Are we not in the beginning of a new crisis in human affairs?

The "Nauvoo Lyceum," will meet at Professor Orson Pratt's School Room at early candle light on Saturday evening next—subject for discussion, "Is there sufficient evidence in the works of nature to prove the existence of a Supreme Being." The ladies and gentlemen of Nauvoo, are respectfully requested to attend.

Never break a promise made to a child, or if you do, give your reasons, and if in fault own it, and ask pardon if necessary.

Never trifle with a child's feelings when under discipline.

Children ought not to be governed by fear of the rod, of private chastisement, or of dark rooms.

REPORT OF DEATHS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 11TH INST.

Joseph White, 24 years; black cancer. Squire Morris, 27 years; fever. Abel Lamb, Jr. 2 years; black cancer. Marthy Byington, 23 years; fever. Thomas Bromley, 6 months consumption.

Total 5.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Antony Barkman, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Antony Barkman, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 5th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 12th day of November A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN, Solicitor for petitioner.

Sundry rumors continue to be afloat in the papers relative to the whereabouts of Joseph Smith the Mormon leader—and one paper states that he is under arrest. Notwithstanding, it seems from his paper of October 1st, which we have just received, that he is quietly living in his city of Nauvoo, peacefully and perseveringly prosecuting his plans—urging forward the building of his Temple, and publishing revelations to the Saints. If he has any vanity he must be hugely gratified at being thus made the lion of the day."

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GEN. J. G. BENNETT—

SIR:—

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I have just received the annexed statement from one of the crew of the *Guadalupe*, the war steamer arrived from England.

I shipped on board the steam frigate *Guadalupe*, Capt. E. Charlewood, at Liverpool, at the close of June last, as I thought for China. The number of crew was then eighty-six, including engineers, fire men, &c. The day before the steamer left Liverpool, we were all called aft, when Capt. Charlewood read a written agreement, without a stamp, and drawn up by himself. It stated that he wished all hands to go with him—that he was ignorant of the destination of the ship; and that we must ask no questions. We were to receive £3 per month as wages; warrant and petty officers rated according to rank. We sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July. Two days after, I noticed in the Liverpool Mail, of the 2nd, that the *Guadalupe* had cleared for Corunna. On the 7th, we called at Cork. Orders were sent on board for the captain to go ashore and report the ship immediately. He thereupon piled on sail and put on steam, and we soon left old Ireland in the rear. On the 15th we touched at Funchal, took in coals, and left on the 18th. Shortly after, the captain ordered the boatswain to pipe all hands to quarters. We were arranged on both sides of the deck. Captain C. then said: "Well, men it is my intention to inform you what my business is. I was ordered not to tell you before. I am bound to Vera Cruz in Mexico. That place is blockaded by a set of half bred Yankees, who call themselves Texans. I am determined to break myself through. I am well convinced that you are all a set of picked men. We have a good ship, with 263 pivots, and we shall no doubt take plenty of prizes."

Two days after we saw the Mexican colors on board, much to our surprise. From that day we were constantly drilled at the pig guns and small arms. It was laughable to see the firemen, all so very green, handling the muskets. We were piped to quarters whenever a vessel hove in sight. On the 25th of August we reached Vera Cruz. On the 29th all hands manned the yards and saluted the Governor. We were then piped to quarters, and Captain C. again spoke: "Well, men, I wish to inform you that this ship is going to exchange flags, that of Mexico will be hoisted to-morrow morning. If any of you have any thing to say, now is your time. Hereafter you must hold your tongues." Several declined serving under the Mexican flag, and wished to leave. Four were permitted to go. The others were told that they must remain as the Mexican Government were anxious for English sailors; so much so, indeed, that the wages of the warrant officers were raised. We were then informed that Captain C. would receive \$450 per month, the first lieutenant G. Wright, \$150, Doctor Clemenson 150, under purser, and clerk each \$150; and, after the capture of Texas, they are to receive three hundred dollars, to pay their passage home; and poor Jack but \$25. All those who should lose an arm, an eye, or a leg, were to receive 60%, and 30% for a finger, a toe, or for any scar. This is a list of prices adopted by Santa Anna. He lost a leg, which was probably worth no more than 60%. Hence the list. Three men refused to comply with these regulations and serve in the steamer. They were consequently thrown into prison and confined three days without any food. The British Consul refused to offer them any aid.

If these men should fall what will become of their poor wives and families?

Will they get any money? No thought of this enter the minds of the Mexicans. All they care for is the taking of Texas in six months, with a fleet of three steamers, one 18 gun brig, one 10 gun brig, and three schooners.

This expedition, it will be perceived, was organized in London, under the patronage of the Mexican merchants and bondholders in that quarter. The force already in motion will be sufficient to overwhelm Texas, and to drive every Texian out of that smiling land. The Texian navy, at the last accounts, was laid up and useless, for want of funds. The Mexican navy is in full force—with three iron steamers and plenty of men and ammunition to co-operate with their army. We expect that a decisive blow will soon be leveled at the independence of Texas. The arrival of Col. Almonte, as Mexican minister in this country, is probably intended to preserve the peace of the United States of the north and Mexico. Almonte is a man of superior talents, great address, perfectly acquainted with our language and institutions.

The British ascendancy in Mexico is now complete. Unless the French and American governments interfere, the existence of Texas as a nation is gone forever. Nothing can save the new republic, but such an intervention. Will it be extended to the Anglo-Saxon race in Texas? We'll see. On the whole, we begin to see some mighty results growing out of this new invasion of Texas. Will it not lead to a union between France and the United States to prevent England and Mexico from destroying an independent republic on this continent? May not the attempt to annihilate Texas lead the great maritime powers into a war on the ocean? Are we not in the beginning of a new crisis in human affairs?

The "Nauvoo Lyceum," will meet at Professor Orson Pratt's School Room at early candle light on Saturday evening next—subject for discussion, "Is there sufficient evidence in the works of nature to prove the existence of a Supreme Being." The ladies and gentlemen of Nauvoo, are respectfully requested to attend.

Never break a promise made to a child, or if you do, give your reasons, and if in fault own it, and ask pardon if necessary. Never trifle with a child's feelings when under discipline.

Children ought not to be governed by fear of the rod, of private chastisement, or of dark rooms.

REPORT OF DEATHS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 11TH INST.

Joseph White, 24 years; black cancer. Squire Morris, 27 years; fever. Abel Lamb, Jr. 2 years; black cancer. Marthy Byington, 23 years; fever. Thomas Bromley, 6 months consumption.

Total 5.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Antony Barkman, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Antony Barkman, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 5th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 12th day of November A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN, Solicitor for petitioner.

NOTICE.

THE Patent Title holders of the county of Hancock, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Court House in Carthage on Saturday the 26th of November, for the purpose of organizing a county association auxiliary to, (and in pursuance of the fifth resolution adopted by the general association) styled the Patent Title Association, organized and held at Macomb on the 23rd September, 1842.

The object of the meeting is for the purpose of giving all Patent Title holders an opportunity to list their lands and become members of the Association by paying to the Society five dollars on or before the first day of December 1842, for each Patent Title he lists, to be paid in the following manner, viz: \$1 at the time of listing the land and \$1 quarterly if required by the executive committee of the general association; which monies shall go into the hands of the Executive Committee of the General association to be disbursed by them in the prosecution and defence of all and any suits brought by or commenced against any of the members of the Association.

J. W. BRATTLE,
E. F. CHITTENDON,
S. EMMONS,

Nauvoo, Nov. 3rd, 1842.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Kelly, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Kelly, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-w4

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Alanson Lyon, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Alanson Lyon, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-w4.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKINHEAD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the fifth day of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Ralph Birkenhead, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1842.

CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator.

no26-1ds.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill. will practice in the Hancock Circuit Court, and also in the Supreme Court and District Courts of this State. Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 12-3m.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PHYSICIAN IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business, to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Norman Hart, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Norman Hart, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the District Court-room, in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated October 15. A. D. 1842.

LEVI DAVIS, Solicitor for petitioner.

G. C. SAMPSON, Counselor.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 24th day of October, A. D. 1842.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator.

no28-6w.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1842.

THOMAS SUMMERS, Administrator.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Lionberger, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Lionberger, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-4w.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and Shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSEND,

A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. if.

Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29.

NEW YORK.—The introduction of the Croton water into New York has reduced the cost of insurance about 15 per cent.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple, L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. Ills.
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
L. Tulle, M. Romney,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash. These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

NOTICE.

LEFT, in my care, in the Month of April last, off the Steam Boat Asprey, one trunk, with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stouard, Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS.

Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842.

no20-1f.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many

Long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-yl.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER QTR.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
" Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
" Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus and Newton's Principles. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between B. R. Bently and James Field having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the debts of the firm will be settled by B. R. Bently and all debts due the firm received by him. Nauvoo, Oct 21st, 1842. 27 w2

HUSBAND YOUR BITS.

THE Collector, for 1842, will be along soon, and will expect prompt payment. There are some taxes for 1841 that will be presented for payment. WALTER BAGBY, Collector, S. & C. no20-1w.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price. No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20-3m.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa; also 1 horse and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, 1 good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

*AMOS TERRY.

SILAS TERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842.

no24-1f.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842.

no27-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WAG.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.

Levi Moffet, Augusta.

Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.

John E. Page, Pittsburgh.

B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.

James Curtis, Horners Town.

W. I. Appleby, Recluse Town.

Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.

Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiere.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

NOTICE.

THE Patent Title holders of the county of Hancock, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Court House in Carthage on Saturday the 26th of November, for the purpose of organizing a county association auxiliary to, (and in pursuance of the fifth resolution adopted by the general association) styled the Patent Title Association, organized and held at Macomb on the 23rd September, 1842.

The object of the meeting is for the purpose of giving all Patent Title holders an opportunity to list their lands and become members of the Association by paying to the Society five dollars on or before the first day of December 1842, for each Patent Title he lists, to be paid in the following manner, viz: \$1 at the time of listing the land and \$1 quarterly if required by the executive committee of the general association; which monies shall go into the hands of the Executive Committee of the General association to be disbursed by them in the prosecution and defence of all and any suits brought by or commenced against any of the members of the Association.

J. W. BRATTLE,
E. F. CHITTENDON,
S. EMMONS.

Nauvoo, Nov. 3rd, 1842.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of Joseph Kelly, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Kelly, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-w4

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Alanson Lyon, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Alanson Lyon, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-w4.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKINHEAD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the fifth day of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Ralph Birkenhead, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1842.

CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator. no26-tds.

W. H. RALSTON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State. Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTICE IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 21, 1842.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Norman Hart, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given that Norman Hart, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts, under the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 14th day of Nov. next, at the District Court-room, in the city of Springfield, in this District, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition: all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated October 10. A. D. 1842.

LEVI DAVIS, Solicitor for petitioner.

G. C. SAMPSON, Counselor.

Attest: James F. Owings, Clerk.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECLARED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 24th day of October, A. D. 1842.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator. no25-6w.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1842.

THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Lionberger, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Lionberger, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-w4.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and Shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND,
A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. if. Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29.

NEW YORK.—The introduction of the Croton water into New York has reduced the cost of insurance about 15 per cent.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple, L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's.
R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge,
H. Tulle, M. Romney,
H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall. Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

NOTICE.

LEFT, in my care, in the Month of April last, off the Steam-Boat Aspy, one trunk, with a label directed to Miss Elizabeth Stouard, Montrose, Iowa; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or it will be sold to pay said charges. An advertisement of said trunk is in the store of Mr. Peck, at this time.

S. H. BURTIS.

Montrose, Sept. 2, 1842.

no20-1f.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many

long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ORSON PRATT.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER Qr.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
" Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
" Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and Newton's Principia. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between B. R. Bently and James Field having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the debts of the firm will be settled by B. R. Bently and all debts due the firm received by him.

Nauvoo, Oct 21st, 1842.

27 w2

HUSBAND YOUR BITS.

THE Collector, for 1842, will be a long soon, and will expect prompt payment. There are some taxes for 1841 that will be presented for payment. **WALTER BAGBY**, Collector, S. & C. no29-1w.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price. No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20-3m.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa; also 1 house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, 1 good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.

SILAS TERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 23, 1842.

no24-1f.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842.

no27-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reelless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.

Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 31.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, December 3, 1842.

Whole Number 31

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W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State. Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

An Ordinance regulating the proceedings on Writs of Habeas Corpus.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that if any person or persons shall be or stand committed, or detained for any criminal or supposed criminal matter, it shall and may be lawful for him, her, or them to apply to the Municipal Court, when in session, or to the Clerk thereof, in vacation, for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, which application shall be in writing, and signed by the prisoner, or some person on his, her, or their behalf, setting forth the facts concerning his, her, or their imprisonment, and in whose custody he, she, or they are detained, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the warrant or warrants of commitment, or an affidavit that the said copy had been demanded of the person or persons in whose custody the prisoner or prisoners are detained, and by him or them refused or neglected to be given; the said court or clerk to whom the application shall be made, shall forthwith award the said Writ of Habeas Corpus, unless it shall appear from the petition itself, or from the documents annexed that the party can neither be discharged nor admitted to bail, nor in any other manner relieved. Which said writ shall be issued under the hand of the clerk, and the seal of the court; which seal may be a written one, until another shall be obtained, and shall be in the following words, to wit: 'Seal of the Municipal Court of the city of Nauvoo,' and said writ shall be in substance as follows, to wit: State of Illinois,)
City of Nauvoo,)

The people of the State of Illinois, to the Marshal of said city, Greeting;

Whereas application has been made before the Municipal Court of said city that the body (or bodies) of A. B. &c., is or are in the custody of C. D. &c. of &c.

These are therefore to command the said C. D. &c. of &c. to safely have the body (or bodies) of said A. B. &c., in his custody detained as it is said, together with the day and cause of his (her or their) caption and detention, by whatsoever name the said A. B. &c., may

be known or called, before the Municipal Court of said city, forthwith, to abide such order as the said court shall make in this behalf, and further, if the said C. D. &c., or other person or persons having said A. B. &c., in custody, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this writ, you, the Marshal of said city, or other person authorized to serve the same, are hereby required to arrest the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to comply as aforesaid, and bring him or them, together with the person or persons in his or their custody, forthwith, before the Municipal Court aforesaid, to be dealt with according to law; and herein fail not, and bring this writ with you.

Witness J. S. Clerk of the Municipal Court, at Nauvoo, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

J. S., Clerk.

and be directed to the city Marshal, and shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the person or persons in whose custody the prisoner or prisoners are detained, and said writ shall be made returnable forthwith and the form and substance thereof, as hereinafter, and be taken and considered as part and parcel of this ordinance; to the intent that no officer, sheriff, jailor, keeper, or other person, or persons, upon whom such writ shall be served, may pretend ignorance thereof, every such writ and copy thereof served shall be endorsed with these words, 'by the habeas corpus act; and whenever the said writ shall by any person be served upon the sheriff, jailor, keeper, or other person or persons whomsoever, holding said prisoner or prisoners or being brought to him or them, or being served upon any of his or their under officers or deputies at the jail, or place where the prisoner or prisoners are detained, he or they or some of his or their under officers or deputies shall, upon payment or tender of the charges of bringing the said prisoner or prisoners, to be ascertained by the Court awarding the said writ, and endorsed thereon, not exceeding ten cents per mile; and upon sufficient security given to pay the charges of carrying him, her, or them back, if he, she or they shall be remanded, make return of such writ, and bring, or cause to be brought, the body or bodies of the prisoner or prisoners before the Municipal Court forthwith, and certify the true cause of his, her, or their imprisonment, unless the commitment of such person or persons shall be to the county jail, in Hancock county in which case the time shall be prolonged till five days after the delivery of the writ as aforesaid, and not longer. Provided, nevertheless, that in case any person or persons may at any time hereafter be taken and lodged in the city or county jail, under any writ or process, as provided by the city charter of the city of Nauvoo, and shall require a writ of habeas corpus to issue, to bring him, her, or them before the Municipal Court of said city, said writ shall issue to bring him, her, or them before said court, and be directed to the city Marshal to be served upon the person or persons in whose custody such prisoner or prisoners may then be detained.

Sec. 2. Where any person or persons not being committed or detained for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter, shall be confined, or restrained of his, her or their liberty, under any color or pretence whatever, he she, or they may apply for a writ of habeas corpus, as aforesaid.

which application shall be in writing signed by the party, or some person on his, her, or their behalf, setting forth the facts concerning his, her, or their imprisonment, and wherein the illegality of such imprisonment consists, and in whose custody he, she, or they are detained; which application, or petition, shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party applying, or some other person on his, her, or their behalf; if the confinement or restraint is by virtue of any judicial writ or process, or order, a copy thereof shall be annexed thereto, or an affidavit made that the same had been demanded and refused: the same proceedings shall thereupon be had in all respects, as are directed in the preceding Section, and any officer, person, or persons knowing that he, or they, have an illegal writ, or not having any writ, who shall attempt through any false pretext to take or intimidate any of the inhabitants of this city, through such pretext, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, or in case of failure to pay such forfeiture, to be imprisoned not more than twelve months nor less than six months.

Sec. 3. Upon the return of the writ of habeas corpus, a day shall be set for the hearing of the cause of imprisonment or detention, not exceeding five days thereafter, unless the prisoner or prisoners shall request a longer time. The said prisoner or prisoners may deny any of the material facts set forth in the return, or may allege any fact to shew, either that the imprisonment or detention is unlawful, or that he, she, or they is or are then entitled to his, her, or their discharge, which allegations or denials shall be made on oath. The said return may be amended by leave of the court, before or after the same is filed, as also may all suggestions made against it, that thereby material facts may be ascertained. The said court shall proceed in a summary way to settle the said facts, by hearing the testimony and arguments, as well of all parties interested civilly, if any there be, as of the prisoner or prisoners, and the person or persons who holds him, her, or them in custody, and shall dispose of the prisoner or prisoners as the case may require. If it appear that the prisoner or prisoners are in custody by virtue of process from any court, legally constituted, he, she, or they can be discharged for the following causes: First, where the court has exceeded the limits of its jurisdiction, either as to the matter, place, sum, person, or persons; second, where though the original imprisonment was lawful, yet by some act, omission, or event, which has subsequently taken place, the party has become entitled to his, her, or their discharge; Third, where the process is defective in some substantial form required by law; Fourth, where the process though in proper form has been issued in a case, or under circumstances where the law does not allow process, or orders for imprisonment or arrest, to issue; Fifth, where, although in proper form, the process has been issued or executed by a person or persons, either authorized to issue or execute the same, or where the person or persons having the custody of the prisoner or prisoners under such process is not the person or persons empowered by law to detain him, her, or them; Sixth, where the process appears to have been obtained by false pretence or bribery; Seventh, where there is no general law, nor any judgment, order, or decree of a court, to authorize the process, if in

a civil suit, nor any conviction, if in a criminal proceeding. In all cases where the imprisonment is for a criminal or supposed criminal matter, if it shall appear to the said court that there is a sufficient legal cause for the commitment of the prisoner or prisoners, although such commitment may have been informally made, or without due authority, or the process may have been executed by a person or persons not duly authorized, the court shall make a new commitment, in proper form, and directed to the proper officer or officers, or admit the party to bail, if the case be bailable.

Sec. 4. When any person or persons shall be admitted to bail, on habeas corpus, he, she or they shall enter into recognizance with one or more securities in such sum as the court shall direct, having regard to the circumstances of the prisoner or prisoners, and the nature of the offence, conditioned for his, her or their appearance at the next circuit court to be holden in and for the county where the offence was committed, or where the same is to be tried: where the court shall admit to bail, or remand any prisoner or prisoners brought before the court, on any writ of habeas corpus, it shall be the duty of said court to bind all such persons as do declare any thing material to prove the offence with which the prisoner or prisoners are charged, by recognizance, to appear at the proper court having cognizance of the offence, on the first day of the next term thereof, to give evidence touching the said offence, and not to depart the said court without leave: which recognizance, so taken, together with the recognizance entered into by the prisoner or prisoners when he, she, or they are admitted to bail, shall be certified and returned to the proper court on the first day of the next succeeding term thereof.

If any such witness or witnesses shall neglect or refuse to enter into a recognizance as aforesaid, when thereunto required, it shall be lawful for the court to commit him, her, or them to jail until he, she, or they shall enter into such recognizance, or be otherwise discharged by due course of law; if the court shall neglect or refuse to bind any such witness or witnesses, prisoner or prisoners, by recognizance as aforesaid, or to return any such recognizance, when taken as aforesaid, the court shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour in office, and be proceeded against accordingly.

Sec. 5. Where any prisoner or prisoners brought up on a habeas corpus, shall be remanded to prison, it shall be the duty of the Municipal Court remanding him, her, or them, to make out and deliver to the sheriff, or other person or persons to whose custody he, she, or they shall be remanded, an order in writing, stating the cause or causes of remanding him, her, or them. If such prisoner or prisoners shall obtain a second writ of habeas corpus, it shall be the duty of such sheriff or other person or persons upon whom the same shall be served to return therewith the order aforesaid; and if it shall appear that the said prisoner or prisoners were remanded for an offence adjudged not bailable, it shall be taken and received as conclusive, and the prisoner or prisoners shall be remanded without further proceedings.

Sec. 6. It shall not be lawful for the Municipal Court on a second writ of habeas corpus obtained by such prisoner or prisoners to discharge the said prisoner or prisoners if he, she or they are proven guilty of the charges clearly and specifically charged in the warrant of commit-

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TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

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An Ordinance regulating the proceedings on Writs of Habeas Corpus.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that if any person or persons shall be or stand committed, or detained for any criminal or supposed criminal matter, it shall and may be lawful for him, her, or them to apply to the Municipal Court, when in session, or to the Clerk thereof, in vacation, for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, which application shall be in writing, and signed by the prisoner, or some person on his, her, or their behalf, setting forth the facts concerning his, her, or their imprisonment, and in whose custody he, she, or they are detained, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the warrant or warrants of commitment, or an affidavit that the said copy had been demanded of the person or persons in whose custody the prisoner or prisoners are detained, and by him or them refused or neglected to be given; the said court or clerk to whom the application shall be made, shall forthwith award the said Writ of Habeas Corpus, unless it shall appear from the petition itself, or from the documents annexed that the party can neither be discharged nor admitted to bail, nor in any other manner relieved. Which said writ shall be issued under the hand of the clerk, and the seal of the court; which seal may be a written one, until another shall be obtained, and shall be in the following words, to wit: 'Seal of the Municipal Court of the city of Nauvoo,' and said writ shall be in substance as follows, to wit: State of Illinois,)
City of Nauvoo.)

The people of the State of Illinois, to the Marshal of said city, Greeting;

Whereas application has been made before the Municipal Court of said city that the body (or bodies) of A. B. &c., is or are in the custody of C. D. &c. of &c.

These are therefore to command the said C. D. &c. of &c. to safely have the body (or bodies) of said A. B. &c., in his custody detained as it is said, together with the day and cause of his (her or their) caption and detention, by whatsoever name the said A. B. &c., may

be known or called, before the Municipal Court of said city, forthwith, to abide such order as the said court shall make in this behalf, and further, if the said C. D. &c., or other person or persons having said A. B. &c., in custody, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this writ, you, the Marshal of said city, or other person authorized to serve the same, are hereby required to arrest the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to comply as aforesaid, and bring him or them, together with the person or persons in his or their custody, forthwith, before the Municipal Court aforesaid, to be dealt with according to law; and herein fail not, and bring this writ with you.

Witness J. S. Clerk of the Municipal Court, at Nauvoo, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and J. S., Clerk.

and be directed to the city Marshal, and shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the person or persons in whose custody the prisoner or prisoners are detained, and said writ shall be made returnable forthwith and the form and substance thereof, as hereinafter, and be taken and considered as part and parcel of this ordinance; to the intent that no officer, sheriff, jailer, keeper, or other person, or persons, upon whom such writ shall be served, may pretend ignorance thereof, every such writ and copy thereof served shall be endorsed with these words, 'by the habeas corpus act; and whenever the said writ shall by any person be served upon the sheriff, jailer, keeper, or other person or persons whomsoever, holding said prisoner or prisoners or being brought to him or them, or being served upon any of his or their under officers or deputies at the jail, or place where the prisoner or prisoners are detained, he or they or some of his or their under officers or deputies shall, upon payment or tender of the charges of bringing the said prisoner or prisoners, to be ascertained by the Court awarding the said writ, and endorsed thereon, not exceeding ten cents per mile; and upon sufficient security given to pay the charges of carrying him, her, or them back, if he, she or they shall be remanded, make return of such writ, and bring, or cause to be brought, the body or bodies of the prisoner or prisoners before the Municipal Court forthwith, and certify the true cause of his, her, or their imprisonment, unless the commitment of such person or persons shall be to the county jail, in Hancock county in which case the time shall be prolonged till five days after the delivery of the writ as aforesaid, and not longer. Provided, nevertheless, that in case any person or persons may at any time hereafter be taken and lodged in the city or county jail, under any writ or process, as provided by the city charter of the city of Nauvoo, and shall require a writ of habeas corpus to issue, to bring him, her, or them before the Municipal Court of said city, said writ shall issue to bring him, her, or them before said court, and be directed to the city Marshal to be served upon the person or persons in whose custody such prisoner or prisoners may then be detained.

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a civil suit, nor any conviction, if in a criminal proceeding. In all cases where the imprisonment is for a criminal or supposed criminal matter, if it shall appear to the said court that there is a sufficient legal cause for the commitment of the prisoner or prisoners, although such commitment may have been informally made, or without due authority, or the process may have been executed by a person or persons not duly authorized, the court shall make a new commitment, in proper form, and directed to the proper officer or officers, or admit the party to bail, if the case be bailable.

Sec. 4. When any person or persons shall be admitted to bail, on habeas corpus, he, she or they shall enter into recognizance with one or more securities in such sum as the court shall direct, having regard to the circumstances of the prisoner or prisoners, and the nature of the offence, conditioned for his, her or their appearance at the next circuit court to be holden in and for the county where the offence was committed, or where the same is to be tried; where the court shall admit to bail, or remand any prisoner or prisoners brought before the court, on any writ of habeas corpus, it shall be the duty of said court to bind all such persons as do declare any thing material to prove the offence with which the prisoner or prisoners are charged, by recognizance, to appear at the proper court having cognizance of the offence, on the first day of the next term thereof, to give evidence touching the said offence, and not to depart the said court without leave; which recognizance, so taken, together with the recognizance entered into by the prisoner or prisoners when he, she, or they are admitted to bail, shall be certified and returned to the proper court on the first day of the next succeeding term thereof.

If any such witness or witnesses shall neglect or refuse to enter into a recognizance as aforesaid, when thereunto required, it shall be lawful for the court to commit him, her, or them to jail until he, she, or they shall enter into such recognizance, or be otherwise discharged by due course of law; if the court shall neglect or refuse to bind any such witness or witnesses, prisoner or prisoners, by recognizance as aforesaid, or to return any such recognizance, when taken as aforesaid, the court shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour in office, and be proceeded against accordingly.

Sec. 5. Where any prisoner or prisoners brought up on a habeas corpus, shall be remanded to prison, it shall be the duty of the Municipal Court remanding him, her, or them, to make out and deliver to the sheriff, or other person or persons to whose custody he, she, or they shall be remanded, an order in writing, stating the cause or causes of remanding him, her, or them. If such prisoner or prisoners shall obtain a second writ of habeas corpus, it shall be the duty of such sheriff or other person or persons upon whom the same shall be served to return therewith the order aforesaid; and if it shall appear that the said prisoner or prisoners were remanded for an offence adjudged not bailable, it shall be taken and received as conclusive, and the prisoner or prisoners shall be remanded without further proceedings.

Sec. 6. It shall not be lawful for the Municipal Court on a second writ of habeas corpus obtained by such prisoner or prisoners to discharge the said prisoner or prisoners if he, she or they are proven guilty of the charges clearly and specifically charged in the warrant of commit-

ment, with a criminal offence, but if the prisoner or prisoners shall be found guilty, the Municipal Court shall only admit such prisoner or prisoners to bail, where the offence is bailable by law or ordinance, or remand him, her, or them to prison where the offence is not bailable; or being bailable, if such prisoner or prisoners shall fail to give the bail required.

Sec. 7. No person or persons who have been discharged by order of the Municipal Court on a habeas corpus, shall be again imprisoned, restrained, or kept in custody for the same cause, unless he, she or they, be afterwards indicted for the same offence, or unless by the legal order or process of the Municipal Court wherein he, she or they are bound by recognisance to appear; the following shall not be deemed to be the same cause. First, if after a discharge, for defect of proof, or any material defect in the commitment in a criminal case the prisoner or prisoners should be again arrested upon sufficient proof and committed by legal process, for the same offence; Second if in a civil suit the party or parties have been discharged for any illegality in the judgment or process and are afterwards imprisoned by legal process, for the same cause of action; Third, generally whenever the discharge has been ordered on account of the nonobservance of any of the forms required by law the party or parties may be a second time imprisoned if the cause be legal and the forms required by law observed.

Sec. 8. If any person or persons shall be committed for a criminal matter in case of the absence of a witness or witnesses whose testimony may be considered to be of importance in behalf of the people, the Municipal Court may adjourn from time to time at its discretion, provided they decide upon the case within thirty days, if it shall appear by oath or affirmation that the witness or witnesses for the people of the State are absent, such witness or witnesses being mentioned by name and the court shewn wherein their testimony is material.

Sec. 9. Any person or persons being committed to the city or county jail, as provided in the charter of the city of Nauvoo, or in the custody of any officer, sheriff, jailor, keeper, or other person or persons, or his or their under officer or deputy for any criminal, or supposed criminal matter shall not be removed from said prison or custody, into any prison or custody unless it be by habeas corpus, or by an order of the Municipal Court, or in case of sudden fire infection or other necessities; if any person or persons shall after such commitment as aforesaid, make out, sign, or countersign any warrant or warrants, for such removal, then he or they shall forfeit to the prisoner or prisoners, aggrieved, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be received by the prisoner or prisoners aggrieved, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 10. If any member of the Municipal Court, or the clerk of said court shall corruptly refuse or neglect to issue writ or writs of habeas corpus when legally applied to, in a case where such writ or writs may lawfully issue, or who shall for the purpose of oppression unreasonably delay the issuing of such writ or writs, shall for every such offence forfeit to the prisoner or prisoners, party or parties aggrieved a sum not less than \$500.00 and not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for six months.

Sec. 11. If any officer, sheriff, jailor, keeper or other person or persons upon whom any such writ shall be served, shall neglect or refuse to make the returns as aforesaid, or to bring the body of the prisoner or prisoners according to the command of the said writ, within the time required by this ordinance, all and every such officer, sheriff, jailor, keeper, or other person or persons shall be guilty of a contempt of the Municipal Court who issued said writ; whereupon the said court may, and shall, issue an attachment against said officer, sheriff, jailor, keeper, or other person or persons and cause him or them to be committed to the city or county jail as are provided for by the city charter of the city of Nauvoo; there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he or they shall obey the said writ; such officer, sheriff, jailor, keeper, or

other person or persons shall also forfeit to the prisoner or prisoners, party or parties, aggrieved a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 12. Any person or persons having a prisoner or prisoners in his or their custody, or under his or their restraint, power or control, for whose relief a writ of habeas corpus is issued who with the intent to avoid the effect of such writ or writs, shall transfer such person or persons to the custody of, or place him, her or them under the control of any other person or persons, or shall conceal him, her or them, or change the place of his, her or their confinement, with intent to avoid the operation of such writ or writs, or with intent to remove him, her or them out of the State, shall forfeit for every such offence one thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned not less than one year, nor more than five years. In any prosecution for the penalty incurred under this section, it shall not be necessary to shew that the writ or writs of habeas corpus had issued at the time of the removal, transfer or concealment therein mentioned, if it be proven that the acts therein forbidden were done with the intent to avoid the operation of such writ or writs.

Sec. 13. Any sheriff, or his deputy, any jailor or coroner, having custody of any prisoner or prisoners, committed on any civil or criminal process, of any court or magistrate, who shall neglect to give such prisoner or prisoners a copy of the process, order or commitment by virtue of which he, she, or they are imprisoned, within six hours after demand made by said prisoner or prisoners, or any one on his, her, or their behalf, shall forfeit five hundred dollars.

Sec. 14. Any person who, knowing that another has been discharged by order of the Municipal Court, on a habeas corpus shall contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, arrest or detain him or her again for the same cause, which was shewn on return of such writ, shall forfeit one thousand dollars, for the first offence and two thousand dollars for every subsequent one.

Sec. 15. All the pecuniary forfeitures incurred under this ordinance shall be and inure to the use of the party for whose benefit the writ of habeas corpus was issued, and shall be sued for and recovered with costs, by the city attorney, in the name of the City, by information, and the amount when recovered, shall without any deduction, be paid to the parties entitled thereto.

Sec. 16. In any action or suit for any offence against the provisions of this ordinance, the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in ordinance, the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence.

Sec. 17. The recovery of said penalties shall be no bar to a civil suit for damages.

Sec. 18. The Municipal Court upon issuing a writ of habeas corpus, may appoint any suitable person to serve the same, other than the Marshal, and shall endorse the appointment on the back of said writ.

Sec. 19. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage, any act heretofore to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed Nov. 14th 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

DRESS OF MIND.

On Sunday morning before going to church what a dressing there is among all classes, and what a stir to appear gay and pleasing. It is quite sufficient for the great purpose of our existence, to the outside of the platter. Curls may be arranged, fine tortoise-shell combs fixed, sparkling ear-rings hung, splendid garments displayed, and yet perhaps the gay fair one's mind may be poisoned with conceit, troubled with rivalry, and kept on the torture by ignorance and vanity. Windsor soap does not wash out the stains of the heart. Cologne water cannot throw a fragrance over an impure mind, nor will all the rubies of Golconda dazzle the recording angel into forgetfulness of filling up the leaves of the book of retribution.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1842.

1842.

Lo this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions.

Ecc. 7: 29.

At the annual cattle show and agricultural fair of the 'Empire' State of N. York, the following curious piece of *Experiencia docet*, is among the various reports:—

BREEDING ANIMALS TO ORDER.

Coming down from Albany we had the pleasure of an interview with the celebrated Col. Jacques, of the Ten Hill Farm, near Boston. He was present at the fair, and was chairman of the committee on native cattle. He is said to be the best judge of animals—animals of all kinds—from the mouse up to the horse—that there is in the country. He is the breeder of the famous Cream Pot Cows, four quarts of whose milk will make a pound of butter—and which he guarantees publicly or privately to convert into butter within a minute's time—he has done it before the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. He has some curious notions, upon which some people think him rather enthusiastic, particularly in the matter of breeding animals to order. For example, he guarantees to breed 20 cows to order, either red, white, black, speckled, ring, streaked, or striped—with horns, either long or short, straight, turned up or looped—with large bags or small, and of any color—[he is now breeding a lot with yellow bags and mahogany colored teats]—with wide backs upon which you may lay a bushel of corn without its rolling off, or so narrow as not to hold a single kernel. In short, he will breed you animals to order, and is a perfect L. L. D. in the matter of crossing breeds. He breeds all his Cream Pot Cows with a deep red body, white faces, yellow nose, yellow bags and mahogany colored teats. He claims to be able to transfer the properties of any one cow, whatever they may be, to any other cow—and in the matter of color, to shade animals to fancy. He goes strong for native breeds of cows; and many people think he will eventually ruin the foreign bloods, as the Durham's, the Hereford's, the Devonshires, &c. &c.

'Breeding cattle to order!' Well, old Jacob used to breed them to his own order, or notion, but has made no account of coloring the *bags and teats*:—such novel invention belongs to the land of 'modern hutmegs' and steady habits.—The real cream of the 19th century.

From a long, curious, laughable, and somewhat *porcus homo* report of the committee on swine, we extract the closing paragraph, as a fair sample of the growth of civilization, refinement and breeding of the fundamental yankees. Read it.

'Pigs are happy people. We may talk disparagingly about living like a pig. To live like a pig is to live like a gentleman. Although it is not permitted by the order of nature that a pig should laugh, or even smile, he enjoys the next best blessing of humanity, the disposition to grow fat. How easily he goes through the world! He has no fancy stocks to buy—no bank notes to pay—no indignation meetings to attend—no log cabin assemblies to hold. He has no occasion to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act, or to have his estate confiscated to defray the expenses of the settlement. Free from all the troubles that disturb the busy world, he is as unconcerned among the changes of earthly affairs, as was the citizen who was waked in the earliest light of morning, by being told day was breaking. 'Well,' said he, as he turned again to his repose, 'let Day break, he owes me nothing.'

When we look at the comparative condition of the human race and of the swinish multitude, we may come to the conclusion that if a man will not be a man he had better be a pig.

For the Committee.

WM. LINCOLN, Chairman.

Now, let it be understood, that we care little about the volatile, light and sportive method, of treating subjects of grave, beneficial and (properly appreciated) nation

al importance. We give the extracts to show the minds of the great men of the nation:—and truly the words of Solomon, are applicable: vanity of vanities, all is vanity, says the preacher. Not only agriculture, but national policy, men in high places, and even our holy religion, are lampooned, satired, and ridiculed as the combustible dandy, or night-glowing amazon, by that portion of community, which ought, by all means, to stand as light houses to the harbors of safety, sense, and sobriety:—Watchmen upon the walls of liberty, with 'Self love to urge and reason to restrain.'

For The Wasp.

Nauvoo, Dec. 3, 1842.

Ma. Editor.—

On a perusal of the 'History of the Saints,' a book of 324 pages, by Dr. J. C. Bennett, to my astonishment, I find he has published two letters, purporting to be written from this place, over my signature, implicating Joseph Smith, and leaving the impression that a regular correspondence is, or was, kept up between Dr. Bennett and myself. I desire, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your valuable paper, to disabuse the public mind upon this subject, as doubtless,—from what I can learn, and the conviction the appearance of these letters would naturally create—it is pregnant with the belief that such a correspondence actually existed. I have not written but one letter to Dr. J. C. Bennett, since his departure from Nauvoo, and that was strictly of a business character, treating upon none of the exciting topics couched in the communications which appear in his book, over my signature. This letter was sent, unsealed, by Mr. Hamilton, of Carthage, where said Bennett resided at the time. I have received three different letters from him (all by the same mail) in which he desired me to write; but not having any business with him and being desirous not to interfere in the difficulties between himself and President Smith, I refused to comply with his request, and would now have intruded upon your patience were it not for the appearance of these letters. Suffice it to say, I disclaim the authorship of them, and if J. C. Bennett has received any such letters over my signature, they are BASE FORGERIES, and I hope the world will regard them as such.

The careful and critical reader will discover, from the following extract of a letter from Bennett to me, that what I have stated above, relative to my not holding a correspondence with him, is verily true.

'Boston, Sept. 12, 1842.

Col. C. L. Higbee;

Dear Friend:—

My book will follow this letter in a few days. It contains two very fine letters from you to me, two from Frank, and five from Geo. Robinson. They are all in good composition, and will place you on high grounds. You are spoken of in the work in very high terms.

Yours Respectfully and CONFIDENTIALLY,
JOHN C. BENNETT.

'It contains two very fine letters from you to me.' This, together with, 'They are all in good composition, and will place you on high grounds,' would be superfluous information if they had really been written by me. I certainly should have been as well acquainted with them, and the style of their diction, as he, if I had, in truth, been their legitimate author.

My object in this publication is not to vindicate or anathematise either party,—free from the shackles of party litigation I desire peacefully to pursue the duties of my daily avocation; while—thankful for the boon—I hope long to remain a citizen of our flourishing city.

Yours Respectfully,

C. L. HIGBEE.

BACKBITERS AND SLANDERERS.—Slander is petty murder; and that man who wantonly assails the good name of his neighbor, lacks only the opportunity, not the disposition to steal his heart's warrior blood. How revolting is it, that a living man, soon to die, and stand before Christ's judgment seat, should with mock solemnity whisper in another's ear, tales con-

ment, with a criminal offence, but if the prisoner or prisoners shall be found guilty, the Municipal Court shall only admit such prisoner or prisoners to bail, where the offence is bailable by law or ordinance, or remand him, her or them to prison where the offence is not bailable; or being bailable, if such prisoner or prisoners shall fail to give the bail required.

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BACKBITERS AND SLANDERERS.—Slander is petty murder; and that man who wantonly assails the good name of his neighbor, lacks only the opportunity, not the disposition to steal his heart's warm blood. How revolting is it, that a living man, soon to die, and stand before Christ's judgment seat, should with mock solemnity whisper in another's ear, tales con-

cerning a third person, which he knows or has even reason to suspect to be false? Wretched mortal! If Satan's image is especially to be found on earth where should we find it but in such a one? The rattle-snake were as trusty a bosom friend as he!

He dares not put his hand in his neighbors pocket, because the bolts, and bars, and chains of a prison would reward his presumption; but he secretly sets in motion a report, which, like the rolling ball of snow, small at first gathers weight and velocity in its progress, until it is sufficient to overwhelm the guiltless sufferer upon whom it is directed.

Innocence is no protection—virtue is no safe-guard. The injured man, unconscious of the gathering shades which threaten to bedim the brightness of his heart's best jewel, meets a friend with lightsome spirit; but ah! the wonted friendly pressure replies not to tell him there is something wrong—the spirits needs no audible words—she has a keenness of apprehension which is not always dependent on sounds and phrases; and silent language is hers. Distress and anxiety come upon him, but his endeavors to discover wherein he has offended are so many convincing proofs of his guilt. "And is it true?" one of his acquaintances inquires of another who is equally a stranger to the truth of the report. "They say so," is the reply; and thus their belief in its veracity is mutually strengthened; and they separate to scatter with new zeal the seeds of defamation.

Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—It is believed this work will be accomplished. Mr. Stephens who has said so much about "Central America," speaks of this great work as follows.

"But if the peace of Europe be not disturbed I am persuaded to believe that the time is not far distant when the attention of the whole civilized and merchantile world will be directed toward it, and steamboats will give the first impulse.—In less than a year English mail-boats will be steaming to Cuba, Jamaica, and the principal ports of Spanish America, touching once a month Juan and Panama. To men of leisure and fortune, jaded with rambling over the ruins of the Old World, a new country will be opened. After a journey on the Nile, a day in Petrea, and a bath in the Euphrates, English and American travellers will be lured by mosquitoes on the lake of Nicaragua, and drink Champagne and Burton Ale on the desolate shores of San Juan on the Pacific. * * * * *

A great city will grow up in the heart of the country, with streams issuing from it, fertilizing as they roll into the interior; her magnificent mountains and valleys, now weeping in desolation and waste, will smile and be glad. The commerce of the world will be changed; the barren region of Terra del Fuego be forgotten; Patagonia become a land of fable; and Cape Horn live only in the recollection of sailors and insurers.—Steamboats will go smoking along the rich coasts of Chili, Peru, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, California, our own Oregon Territory, and the Russian Possessions on the borders of Behling's straits. New markets will be opened for products of agriculture and manufacturers, and the intercourse and communion of numerous bodies of the human race will assimilate and improve the character of nations. The whole world is interested in this work.

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stood upon Governor's Island, from which wires extended to the powder beneath the vessel, a distance of half a mile. The signal concerted was the firing of three guns, one after the other, from the North Carolina; the two first as alarm guns, and the last as a signal.—The third gun was no sooner fired, than instantaneously almost, the electricity was communicated through the wires to the sub marine magazine, which exploded, throwing up the vessel in fragments, seen with difficulty here and there amid an immense mass of water and smoke.—The water was thrown in a column to the height of nearly 100 feet. When the agitation subsided, nothing was seen of the vessel, save in the form of pieces of boards, heavy masses of timber, and a portion of hull.

The result of the trial was highly satisfactory, and a loud shout from the multitude on shore testified their approbation. There is no doubt that this apparatus can be used with effect upon a hostile vessel blockading a harbor. The force of the explosion was prodigious—as was shown by the sudden raising of such a mass of water to such a height, and by the total dispersion of the timbers of the vessel. As a winding up to the whole, numerous boats with buoys, who seemed to be of opinion that all theory should be made subservient to practice, were engaged in securing loose timbers and towing them off, with a view to make a practice use of them.—[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

A case of George Lattmore, a mulatto, confined in jail at Boston as a fugitive from the justice of Virginia, has excited some interest. And writ of Habeas Corpus was served upon the jailor, who refused to deliver him up. An order, however, was passed by the Supreme Court that Lattmore should forthwith be brought before them, which was done, and the argument on the Habeas Corpus proceeded with.

In answer to the writ, a charge of robbery, and a claim upon him as a fugitive slave, were put in. This, however, it was argued by the prisoner's counsel, was not satisfactorily established—and he contended farther, that the Police Court had no jurisdiction in the case of a fugitive from justice, and therefore he ought to be released. A constitutional question was also raised.

After the consultation in the library, it was unanimously decided by the Court to restore Lattmore to the custody of the Constables Stratton, to be reconveyed to jail.

As the officers were taking him back, an unsuccessful attempt at rescue was made. The prisoner was brought up before the Police Court on Friday, and the case postponed until Monday—bail for \$200 being demanded for his appearance. He will still, however, be kept in prison, until the decision of the claim of his master for him as a fugitive slave is made by the U. S. Circuit Court, to which it is now referred.—[N. Y. American.

Singular Disturbance of a School.—In the town of St. Antoine, department of Doubs, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of July 27th, three bulls had been fighting in their pasture. One of them finding himself growing tired took to flight, and being pursued by the other two, took refuge in the village school room, at a time when the scholars were all assembled there. Mr. Lapine, the teacher, made vain efforts to drive him out; the bull pushed by his two conquerors, and knocked down the master, who thrown from the otherside of the table. A most horrible scene then commenced, the furious animals continued the contest with each other in the room where there were forty pupils, upset and broke benches and tables, and even the master's desk. The boys finally succeeded in getting into the garden, but were much trampled upon by the animals. We "guess" that hereafter these scholars will recollect the difference between "B and bull's foot!"

Report of deaths, for the week ending Friday, Nov. 18th 1842.

Lydia S. Stout, aged 10 months; black canker.

Christiana Bullock, 6 years; bloody flux.

George Hirst, 2 years; ague and fever.

Alonzo M. Duell, 2 years; dropsey in the head.

Wm. Slater, 5 years; whooping cough.

Bradley Wilson, 72 years; numbness.

Michael Dunn, 45 years; bilious fever.

Total 7.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 25TH ULT.

Fredrick Mowry 40 years; dropsy.

Almy Thompson 6 months; consumption.

Joseph Brown 8 years; ague and fever.

Nicholas Welch 47 years; ague and fever.

Alpheus Harmon 44 years; froze to death.

Asa Harmon 23 years; do do

Total 6.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 2ND INST.

Elizabeth Hill 3 years 11 months; whoopingcough.

Ann Price 64 years; ague and fever.

James Dodge 5 months; whoopingcough.

Mary Newbery 50 years; canker.

Mirona S. North 2 years 6 months; consumption.

Total 5.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multiform diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. *Vis medicatrix nature.*

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay.

Nov. 30. 1842. no31-6w.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS.

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

Trade, of every description, will be received in payment; money not refused. Dec. 3, 1842. no31-6w.

BRADFORD & BROWN,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

Paydreas St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal advances made on Goods consigned for sale or to be reshipped to Eastern Ports or West Indies.

Forwarding done promptly and without Storing when possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans.

Geo. Starkey,

Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

Rowan & Brown,

C. D. BRADFORD. no31 J. L. BROWN.

READY MADE COFFINS.

OF all sizes, kept constantly on hand, on Water Street near the Nauvoo Hotel; by the subscriber.

WM. D. HUNTINGTON,

City Sexton.

N. B. Also coffins made to order.

District court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt, to appear before the District Court of the United States, on the 1st day of February 1842, at the town of Kaskaskia in this District of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Elisha Tucker should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.

Dated at Springfield this 4th day of October, A. D. 1842. no31-2w.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street.—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-ff.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at, J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland-Street. 31-ff.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Lionberger, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Lionberger, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 14th day of November next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 28th day of October A. D. 1842.

CALVIN A. WARREN,

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Alanson Lyon, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

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Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 29-w4.

Never trifle with a child or speak beseechingly to it, when it is doing an improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do so.

Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see that the child does the thing commanded—allowing no evasion, nor modification, unless the child ask for it, and it is expressly granted.

cerning a third person, which he knows or has even reason to suspect to be false? Wretched mortal! If Satan's image is especially to be found on earth where should we find it but in such a one? The rattle-snake were as trusty a bosom friend as he!

He dares not put his hand in his neighbor's pocket, because the bolts, and bars, and chains of a prison would reward his presumption; but he secretly sets in motion a report, which, like the rolling ball of snow, small at first gathers weight and velocity in its progress, until it is sufficient to overwhelm the guiltless sufferer upon whom it is directed.

Innocence is no protection—virtue is no safe-guard. The injured man, unconscious of the gathering shades, which threaten to bedim the brightness of his heart's best jewel, meets a friend with lightsome spirit; but all the wonted friendly pressure replies not to tell him there is something wrong—the spirits needs no audible words—she has a keenness of apprehension which is not always dependent on sounds and phrases; and silent language is hers. Distress and anxiety come upon him, but his endeavors to discover wherein he has offended are so many convincing proofs of his guilt. "And is it true?" one of his acquaintances inquires of another who is equally a stranger to the truth of the report. "They say so," is the reply; and thus their belief in its veracity is mutually strengthened; and they separate to scatter with new zeal the seeds of defamation.

Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—It is believed this work will be accomplished. Mr. Stephens who has said so much about "Central America," speaks of this great work as follows.

"But if the peace of Europe be not disturbed I am persuaded to believe that the time is not far distant when the attention of the whole civilized and merchantile world will be directed toward it, and steamboats will give the first impulse.—In less than a year English mail-boats will be steaming to Cuba, Jamaica, and the principal ports of Spanish America, touching once a month Juan and Panama. To men of leisure and fortune, jaded with rambling over the ruins of the Old World, a new country will be opened. After a journey on the Nile, a day in Petrea, and a bath in the Euphrates, English and American travellers will be bitten by mosquitoes on the lake of Nicaragua, and drink Champagne and Burton Ale on the desolate shores of San Juan on the Pacific. * * * * *

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Wm. Slater, 5 years; whooping cough.

Bradley Wilson, 72 years; numbness.

Michael Dunn, 45 years; bilious fever.

Total 7.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 25TH ULT.

Fredrick Mowry 40 years; dropsy.

Almy Thorpson 6 months; consumption.

Joseph Brown 8 years; ague and fever.

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Asa Harmon 23 years; do do

Total 6.

WM. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 2ND INST.

Elizabeth Hill 3 years 11 months; whoopingcough.

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James Dodge 5 months; whoopingcough.

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Mirona S. North 2 years 6 months; consumption.

Total 5.

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N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay.

Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS.

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

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C. D. BRADFORD. no31 J. L. BROWN.

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OF all sizes, kept constantly on hand, on Water Street near the Nauvoo Hotel; by the subscriber.

WM. D. HUNTINGTON,

City Sexton.

N. B. Also coffins made to order.

District court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt, to appear before the District Court of the United States, on the 1st day of February 1842, at the town of Kaskaskia in this District of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Elisha Tucker should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.

Dated at Springfield this 4th day of October, A. D. 1842. no31-2w.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street.—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-4f.

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CALVIN A. WARREN,

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Alanson Lyon, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

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Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see that the child does the thing commanded—allowing no evasion, nor modification, unless the child ask for it, and it is expressly granted.

KNOWLEDGE.

The following is from Bentley's Miscellany for September.

Anecdotal reminiscence of an English missionary named Clarke, who went out to convert the natives of India to Christianity, but failing in his efforts returned in despair to Calcutta. We give the rest of the anecdote in the writer's own words:

One day our missionary learned, to his great joy, that a Brahmin of the very first rank had arrived in the metropolis. Determined to bring matters to an issue, Clarke wrote to him, and begged him to meet him on a certain day, when he undertook to convince him, (the Hindoo priest) of the errors of his faith. To this the Brahmin consented, and at the time appointed the heathen and the christian champion met to discuss, in the presence of several witnesses, the merits of their respective creeds. As is usual in polemical discussions, the controversy was opened by several inconsequential queries and answers. For half an hour neither party had put forth a startling proposition; the wily Indian taken care to confine himself to the defensive. Tired at length by this scene, Clarke suddenly and abruptly asked him:

"Are you forbidden to eat anything in which animal life exists?" "I am."

"Have you ever broken through this law?" "Never."

"May you not unconsciously have been led into this crime?" "Impossible."

"Will you swear to it?" "Most solemnly I do."

"Do you ever eat pomegranates?" "Daily."

"Bring me some of that fruit, then," rejoined Clarke, turning to a servant. His order was complied with; the pomegranates were brought.

"Choose one," The Brahmin did so. "Cut it in two." With this direction he complied. "Place it here," and Clarke assisted him to put it beneath a microscope. "Now look at it."

The Brahmin did so, but no sooner did he apply his eye, than he started back with affright. The fruit was perfectly alive with animalculae. The puzzled Hindoo drew out the pomegranate (which perhaps, my readers are not aware, is more closely filled with insects than any other fruit,) looked at it, examined it, replaced it, and again beheld the myriads of living creatures with which it was rife. He felt it with his hand to convince himself that there was no trick in the affair. Then suddenly drawing himself up, he slowly uttered, "Bussuch hi,"—[Enough—it is true.]

"You acknowledge, then, that you have sinned unconsciously. That every thing being filled with animalculae, invisible to the naked eye, you can neither eat nor drink without committing a crime."

The abashed Hindoo bowed. "Shall I show you how full of similar insects every drop of water is?" "No! I have seen enough."

"Do you desire further proof?" "I have a favor to ask."

"What is it? If I can I will grant it."

"Give me your microscope. I cannot buy it; give it to me."

Clarke paused for a moment, for he had that morning paid ten guineas for it; and, being a poor man, he could ill afford to part with it. But as the Indian was urgent, almost to entreaty, he at length consented, [especially as he thought the other would afford him in return some curiosity of equal value] and presented it to him.

The Brahmin took it, gave one look of triumph round the hall, and suddenly raising his arm, dashed it into a thousand atoms on the marble floor.

"What do you mean by this?" exclaimed Clarke, in undisguised astonishment.

"It means, Sir Christian, replied the Hindoo in a cold grave tone, it means that I was a happy, a good, proud man. By means of yonder instrument you have robbed me of all future happiness. You have condemned me to descend to my grave wretched and miserable."

With these words the unfortunate Brahmin quitted the hall, and soon after retired up the country.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The invasion of Texas seems to have commenced in earnest. The Huntsville Herald has received the New Orleans Picayune of the 15th, which says that Gen. Burleson, with 1100 Texian troops, had pursued the Mexicans under Wall from San Antonio. The enemy were fortifying themselves at the river Medina; Burleson but waited for reinforcements to attack them there.

Captain Caldwell, of the Santa Fe expedition had a brush with Wall and his troops within twenty miles of San Antonio, east of the river Sewilla. The Mexicans surrounded Caldwell and his party, which numbered about 100. The brave fellows knew too much about Mexican treachery to surrender to them. They fought their way through them. They killed 100 Mexicans, and wounded a 100 more, and lost not a man themselves.

A company of 50 men from Lagrange, in attempting to reinforce Caldwell, were cut off by the Mexicans, 40 of them killed, 7 taken prisoners, and 3 escaped.

It was currently reported that Austin had been burned by the Mexicans, though it is very doubtful if such be the fact.

We are pained to learn that the noble hearted young Van Ness, who had suffered all the punishments and privations of a Mexican captivity, was made prisoner by the Mexicans at San Antonio, where he had been adjusting the affairs of a deceased brother, and was, with another man, taken out by General Wall, and shot down.

Is there not retributive justice for such acts of unmitigated cruelty.

Judicious mothers will always keep in mind that they are the first book read, and the last one laid aside in every child's library. Every look, word, tone and gesture—may even dress, makes an impression.

Remember that children are men in miniature, and though they are childish, and should be allowed to act as children, still all our dealings with them should be manly though not morose.

Be always kind and cheerful in their presence, playful, but never light, communicative, but never extravagant in statements, nor vulgar in language or gesture.

A man with money knows not the want of friends.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple, L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. Hs., R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge, L. Tullie, M. Romney, H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting beads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKINHEAD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Ralph Birkenhead, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1842.

CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator. no26-10s.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and Shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND, A. WASHBURN.

Three, or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. W. Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 21th day of October, A. D. 1842.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator. no28-6w.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many children have been cured of long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insult and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER QR.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
" Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
" Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation, 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus and Newton's Principia. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th, day of October, 1842.

THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price. No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20-3m.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 3 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa; also 1 house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, 1 good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.

SILAS TERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-1c.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842. no27-1c.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salisbury, Plymouth
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chaffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pagr, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam. s. Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reclless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

KNOWLEDGE.

The following is from Bentley's Miscellany for September.

Anecdotal reminiscence of an English missionary named Clarke, who went out to convert the natives of India to Christianity, but failing in his efforts returned in despair to Calcutta. We give the rest of the anecdote in the writer's own words:

One day our missionary learned, to his great joy, that a Brahmin of the very first rank had arrived in the metropolis. Determined to bring matters to an issue, Clarke wrote to him, and begged him to meet him on a certain day, when he undertook to convince him, (the Hindoo priest) of the errors of his faith. To this the Brahmin consented, and at the time appointed the heathen and the christian champion met to discuss, in the presence of several witnesses, the merits of their respective creeds. As is usual in polemical discussions, the controversy was opened by several inconsequential queries and answers. For half an hour neither party had put forth a startling proposition; the wily Indian taken care to confine himself to the defensive. Tired at length by this scene, Clarke suddenly and abruptly asked him:

"Are you forbidden to eat anything in which animal life exists?" "I am."

"Have you ever broken through this law?" "Never."

"May you not unconsciously have been led into this crime?" "Impossible."

"Will you swear to it?" "Most solemnly I do."

"Do you ever eat pomegranates?" "Daily."

"Bring me some of that fruit, then," rejoined Clarke, turning to a servant. His order was complied with; the pomegranates were brought.

"Choose one," The Brahmin did so. "Cut it in two." With this direction he complied. "Place it here," and Clarke assisted him to put it beneath a microscope. "Now look at it."

The Brahmin did so, but no sooner did he apply his eye, than he started back with affright. The fruit was perfectly alive with animalculae. The puzzled Hindoo drew out the pomegranate (which perhaps, my readers are not aware, is more closely filled with insects than any other fruit,) looked at it, examined it, replaced it, and again beheld the myriads of living creatures with which it was rife. He felt it with his hand to convince himself that there was no trick in the affair. Then suddenly drawing himself up, he slowly uttered, "Bussuck hi,"—[Enough—it is true].

"You acknowledge, then, that you have sinned unconsciously. That every thing being filled with animalculae, invisible to the naked eye, you can neither eat nor drink without committing a crime."

The abashed Hindoo bowed.

"Shall I show you how full of similar insects every drop of water is?" "No! I have seen enough."

"Do you desire further proof?" I have a favor to ask."

"What is it? If I can I will grant it."

"Give me your microscope. I cannot buy it: give it to me."

Clarke paused for a moment, for he had that morning paid ten guineas for it; and, being a poor man, he could ill afford to part with it. But as the Indian was urgent, almost to entreaty, he at length consented, [especially as he thought the other would afford him in return some curiosity of equal value] and presented it to him.

The Brahmin took it, gave one look of triumph round the hall, and suddenly raising his arm, dashed it into a thousand atoms on the marble floor.

"What do you mean by this?" exclaimed Clarke, in undisguised astonishment.

"It means, Sir Christian, replied the Hindoo in a cold grave tone, it means that I was a happy, a good, proud man. By means of yonder instrument you have robbed me of all future happiness. You have condemned me to descend to my grave wretched and miserable."

With these words the unfortunate Brahmin quitted the hall, and soon after retired up the country.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The invasion of Texas seems to have commenced in earnest. The Huntsville Herald has received the New Orleans Picayune of the 15th, which says that Gen. Burleson, with 1100 Texian troops, had pursued the Mexicans under Wall from San Antonio. The enemy were fortifying themselves at the river Medina; Burleson but waited for reinforcements to attack them there.

Captain Caldwell, of the Santa Fe expedition had a brush with Wall and his troops within twenty miles of San Antonio, east of the river Sewilla. The Mexicans surrounded Caldwell and his party, which numbered about 100. The brave fellows knew too much about Mexican treachery to surrender to them. They fought their way through them. They killed 100 Mexicans, and wounded a 100 more, and lost not a man themselves.

A company of 50 men from Lagrange, in attempting to reinforce Caldwell, were cut off by the Mexicans, 40 of them killed, 7 taken prisoners, and 3 escaped.

It was currently reported that Austin had been burned by the Mexicans, though it is very doubtful if such be the fact.

We are pained to learn that the noble hearted young Van Ness, who had suffered all the punishments and tortures of a Mexican captivity, was taken prisoner by the Mexicans at San Antonio, where he had been adjusting the affairs of a deceased brother, and was, with another man, taken out by General Wall, and shot down.

Is there not retributive justice for such acts of unmitigated cruelty.

Judicious mothers will always keep in mind that they are the first book read, and the last one laid aside in every child's library. Every look, word, tone and gesture—may even dress, makes an impression.

Remember that children are men in miniature, and though they are childish, and should be allowed to act as children, still all our dealings with them should be manly though not morose.

Be always kind and cheerful in their presence, playful, but never light, communicative, but never extravagant in statements, nor vulgar in language or gesture.

A man with money knows not the want of friends.

WINDOW SASH.

WE, carpenters, builders, &c., of the city of Nauvoo, recommend H. Hammond's patent upper and improved lower window sash springs, as a very superior article:

W. Weeks, principal carpenter of Temple, L. Woodworth, do do Nauv. H's, R. Hadlock, J. W. Coolidge, A. Talle, M. Romney, H. Riding.

All windows should be made narrow, high and with parting leads.

For the proper ventilation of a room, it is absolutely necessary to lower the upper sash.

These springs are warranted not to loose their elasticity or break, have points for preserving the notches in the sash, directions for selecting the appropriate sizes and properly putting them into windows.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at several of the hardware stores in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. See a window with these springs in operation at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Aug. 13, 1842. 17-ly.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKINHEAD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the fifth day of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Ralph Birkenhead, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1842.

CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and Shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND, A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. W. Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business, to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 24th day of October, A. D. 1842.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

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Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

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For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

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(22-y1.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

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PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

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For Reading and Writing \$2,50
" Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3,00
" Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation, 5,00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7,50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus and Newton's Principia. 10,00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-5v.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOID DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloid late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1842.

THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.

No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842.

no20-3m.

TAVERN STAND.

FOR sale, in Appanooce, Hancock county, Ill., 3 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa; also 1 house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses; 1 good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanooce, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.

SILAS TERRY.

Appanooce, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-1f.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842. no27-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salisbury, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Curtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. L. Appleby, Reelless Town.

Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiar.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 32.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, December 10, 1842.

Whole Number 32

THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,At the corner of Water and Esplanade Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House.

no29-tf.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842.

no31-tf.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.

Carthage, Aug. 13, 1842. 13-3m-

MEXICAN POLITY.

Our readers may form some idea of the character of the Mexican government, by the incidental remarks on the subject in the subjoined extract from the Mobile Herald, the editor of which paper was one of the prisoners taken by the Mexicans in the Santa Fe expedition.

This is called the "age of improvement," by hundreds who scarcely give the term a thought, which to compare the relative standard of improvement as it is at present, compared with that of former periods of time. It is a common phrase, and its truthfulness is not to be questioned in these enlightened days—at least in a country where newspapers are allowed to circulate without any other restraint than of public opinion—well-directed public opinion we mean. We have been forcibly impressed with the correctness of the saying, by such observations as could be made during a march of at least twenty-five hundred miles, from one extremity of the "Republic" of Mexico to the other. We quote the word "Republic," because it is a misnomer, not only in the maps and histories of the day, but in the actual spirit of the government under which its various States and Departments are swayed. It is as complete a military despotism as exists anywhere upon the face of the earth, and republicanism nowhere finds an abiding place, from one limit of the country to the other. There is no public press—every newspaper being either under subornment to the ruling potentate, or under the supervision of his agents, and oftentimes the minions and vassals of his supremacy. There is not, as far as we could ever discover, the apology for the name of a republic, in any department of the government—least of all in the judicial proceedings of the country. Trial by jury is unknown to the courts, and we have known persons who have been immured in their prisons for years, and years, on charges for different offences, without being able to obtain even

the benefit of the decision of a trial by the judiciary of the country. Compare these facts with the condition of our own happy government, and that of England, and who will not say we live in an age of improvement? Added to this, the fact that no man in Mexico can hold legal titles to property, cannot receive the rites and solemnization of marriage, unless he is duly initiated into all the vows and forms of the Catholic or Romish religion—a different species of Catholicism from that we see in this country or Ireland. But we can produce another circumstance; one that will be understood by all, and while it goes to prove that Mexico is at least a half-century behind the progression of the times, shows conclusively that we live in an age of improvement—it is a fact, that in all our journey from Santa Fe to Vera Cruz, we never saw a plough that was not entirely constructed of wood, or a spade or shovel that was not made of the same material, with the exception of a few instances of a thin strip of iron on the extreme edge of the instrument; and never an axe that did not more resemble an Indian tomahawk than the neat and well turned instrument we are accustomed to see in this country and in England. These are facts that can be well authenticated by every traveller in that country, and giving them all a basis at least for the trite and common saying that "we live in an age of improvement."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
WESTERN INTERESTS.

The intelligent editor of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette, in referring to our remarks on this subject has the following:

"Another matter of importance to Pittsburgh, is the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The former, the Ohio, as the great highway between the east and the west, in view of all its interests, the most important river in the nation. The immense and rich country on its banks and tributary streams is now looking for a market up stream in place of down, seeking the eastern market by way of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals, and shortly we expect to have to add, by the Baltimore Rail Road. The improvement of the Ohio alone is of sufficient national importance to attract the attention of Congress; but by connecting it with the improvement of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the lakes, the whole mighty West can be brought to thunder at the doors of the capital for her portion of the favors of government."

No place in the west will be more benefited by these improvements than Pittsburgh. Situated at the head of the Ohio river, she will always be the head of navigation for boats or rail road cars, in every direction, radiating from her as a centre. All feeling, then, for improving her, tend to her benefit, and should call forth corresponding activity on the part of her citizens. We have daily referred to this subject at present, for the purpose of introducing the following remarks from the Cincinnati Gazette:

To further this great object, the editor recommends the call of a public meeting, in order that the voice of Pittsburgh may be heard. "Would it not be well for our citizens to meet together, and appoint a committee to collect facts, and prepare a memorial to Congress on this subject. It appears to us our interests require that this step should be taken."

Another measure we would mention. Between the first and tenth of November, the opening of the Baltimore Rail Road to Cumberland will be celebrated. The cities of Wheeling and Pittsburgh are to be represented, and we understand a convention will be held for the purpose of taking some steps with regard to the improvement of the Ohio. Ought we not to be represented also? It would afford a fine opportunity to consult with our friends at the east, and to devise some concerted plan of action with regard to our common interests.

Our readers will pardon us for referring to this matter so frequently; but it is so important to Cincinnati, and the whole west, that we have not been able to refrain from urging its consideration upon them.

AN ALABAMA COURT SCENE.

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THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I—No. 32

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, December 10, 1842.

Whole Number 32

THE WASP.

IS EDITED BY

J. W. WALKER.

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TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,

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One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock Co., Ill., at the Court House.

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MEXICAN POLITICS.

Our readers may form some idea of the character of the Mexican government, by the incidental remarks on the subject in the subjoined extract from the Mobile Herald, the editor of which paper was one of the prisoners taken by the Mexicans in the recent expedition.

This is called the "age of improvement," by hundreds who scarcely give the term a thought, which to compare the relative standard of improvement as it is at present, compared with that of former periods of time. It is a common phrase, and its truthfulness is not to be questioned in these enlightened days—at least in a country where newspapers are allowed to circulate without any other restraint than of public opinion—well-directed public opinion we mean. We have been forcibly impressed with the correctness of the saying, by such observations as could be made during a march of at least twenty-five hundred miles, from one extremity of the "Republic" of Mexico to the other. We quote the word "Republic," because it is a misnomer, not only in the maps and histories of the day, but in the actual spirit of the government under which its various States and Departments are swayed. It is as complete a military despotism as exists anywhere upon the face of the globe, and republicanism no where finds an abiding place, from one limit of the country to the other. There is no participation—every newspaper being under subordination to the ruling power, or under the supervision of its agents, and officiating the demands and wishes of his supremacy. There is not, as far as we could ever discover, the shadow of the name of a monarch in any department of the government—least of all in the judicial proceedings of the country. Trial by jury is unknown to the courts, and we have known persons who have been immured in their prisons for years, and years, on charges and different offences, without being able to obtain even

the benefit of the decision of a trial by the judiciary of the country. Compare these facts with the condition of our own happy government, and that of England, and who will say we live in an age of improvement? Added to this, the fact that no one in Mexico can hold legal titles to property, cannot receive the rites and solemnization of marriage, unless he is duly initiated into all the vows and forms of the Catholic or Romish religion—a different species of Catholicism from that we see in this country or Ireland. But we can produce another circumstance; one that will be understood by all, and while it goes to prove that Mexico is at least a half century behind the progression of the times, shows conclusively that we live in an age of improvement—it is a fact, that in all our journey from Santa Fe to Vera Cruz, we never saw a plough that was not entirely constructed of wood, or a spade or shovel that was not made of the same material, with the exception of a few instances of a thin strip of iron on the extreme edge of the instrument; and never saw one that did not more resemble an Indian tomahawk than the neat and well turned instrument we are accustomed to see in this country and in England. These are facts that can be well authenticated by every traveller in that country, and giving them all a basis at least for the true and common-saying that "we live in an age of improvement."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
WESTERN INTERESTS.

The intelligent editor of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette, in referring to our remarks on this subject has the following:

"Another matter of importance to Pittsburgh, is the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Ohio, as the national highway between the east and the west, in view of all its interests, the most important river in the nation. The immense and rich country on its banks and tributary streams is now looking for a market up stream in place of down, seeking the eastern market by way of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals, and shortly we expect to have to add, by the Baltimore Rail Road. The improvement of the Ohio alone is of sufficient national importance to attract the attention of Congress; but by connecting it with the improvement of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the lakes, the whole mighty West can be brought to the door at the doors of the capital for her portion of the favors of government."

No place in the west will be more benefited by these improvements than Pittsburgh. Situated at the head of the Ohio river, she will always be the head of navigation for boats or rail road cars, or any other mode of transportation. As a center, for the trade of the west, and as a point of departure for the trade of the east, she will be a great benefit to the country. To further the great object of improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, we have only to look to the fact, that the improvement of the Ohio alone is of sufficient national importance to attract the attention of Congress; but by connecting it with the improvement of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the lakes, the whole mighty West can be brought to the door at the doors of the capital for her portion of the favors of government."

Another measure we would mention. Between the first and tenth of November, the opening of the Baltimore Rail Road to Cumberland will be celebrated. The cities of Wheeling and Pittsburgh are to be represented, and we understand a convention will be held for the purpose of taking some steps with regard to the improvement of the Ohio. Ought we not to be represented also? It would afford a fine opportunity to consult with our friends at the east, and to devise some concerted plan of action with regard to our common interests.

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We boast not of superior intelligence; nor do we make any pretensions of a literary nature; the winds have not yet wafted our celebrity upon their genial breezes, to all nations; nor has the Goddess of Fame spread her mantle over us; we possess not the philosopher's stone, and consequently have no peculiar claims upon the public; but having taken our seat in the chair editorial, we shall use our humble endeavors to make the paper useful and interesting. JOHN TAYLOR.

N. B. All letters must be addressed to John Taylor, *post paid*, to receive attention.

A change of hands, and a disappointment in obtaining some materials for our establishment, made the delay of our paper unavoidable for two or three of the last weeks; but, as 'Richard is now himself again,' we hope to furnish our subscribers, regularly every Saturday evening, with our little, but, we hope, somewhat interesting sheet.

BOOKS.

'And further, by these, my son, be admonished of making many books, there is no end.'—*Bible*.

It is impossible to give an outline of the books that have graced or disgraced the world, since the beginning. In the days of the Judges in Israel, there was a populous place, called the City of Books; and in this printing age, and land of light, it cannot be supposed less than truth, to say that the new world is deluged with papers, pamphlets, tracts and books, good and bad, wise and foolish, and earthly and catchpenny. In fact New England has blackened paper enough to have covered the United States—in the way of book making;—and all for a little money. Mormonism has been an exhaustless fountain to intoxicate leaky brains: Book has followed book, giving a full and complete history of the Latter-Day Saints;—and yet every few months quickens and brings forth a new book, full of alarming disclosures, or curious matter, about startling enough to make—*vox faucibus hæsit*. A book a year, at first, was not a very heavy tax upon the purses of the purchasers of second handed stories; but as the Mormons increased, the books increased, and this year has come near its dozen, from the Missouri monster—down to the striped pig of Boston Massachusetts by J. C. Bennett. Well, all we shall say, is, that the world is determined to write us into note, and whether it be done by lies, or truth, or persecution or patronage, is all the same, so that the will of God be done.

A peck of trouble.—The St. Louis Gazette, in noticing the intended change of the Wasp to 'The Dove of the West,' measures out a peck of 'small potatoes,' and says 'the Editor should seek among the creeping things of the earth for a name for his Journal,' rather than among the fowls of the air.

Although the Gazette may creep unto Bloody Island, crawl round a negro burnt alive, and hop over Boggs's extermination of the Mormons, still his advice as to the name of our intended paper, is but a *Peck of dirt*, in this boasted land of liberty.—The richest diamonds are found in Toads' heads.

Esq. at the end of a man's name, now a days, has about the same signification of the *quirl* in a pig tail: it means good keeping, not good breeding.

Rev. before a man's name, is somewhat like a *bell* upon one of the cattle,—to find them by its sound, not for merit to the wearer.

Dr. is another appellation that entices more pennies, than it cures pains.

A little sin.—It is said that some people in New England, have become so *pi-ous* on the basis of Millerism, that they have to commit a little sin for fear of being translated before their time comes.

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The company chartered by the government of New Grenada to construct a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans have completed their surveys, made a road over the Isthmus, and are proceeding to make the canal. An authentic account in the Cincinnati Chronicle says:

The company having completed a provisional or temporary road from the bay of Chagres on the Pacific to the town of Chagres on the Atlantic ocean, is not only freed from the necessity of requiring additional time, but the republic of New Grenada could not refuse it without violating its engagements, since the company have completed its contract before even the expiration of the time limited for the construction of any communication whatever. Besides this, it has caused the whole country through which the project canal is to pass, as well as all the rivers and water courses which must contribute to it, to be thoroughly explored.

These explorations, conducted with great talent by the engineer, Morel, have demonstrated that the Isthmus of Panama, instead of being a ridge of rocks, as many geographers have described it, is, on the contrary, a valley from four to thirteen miles in width, and scattered over with conical heights of from 20 to 60 feet elevation, which, on the east and west, rest upon low chains varying from 110 to 415 feet in height. Among these small conical heights, wind in all directions various streams and rivers, which descend from the termination of the Andes and unite in two principal channels. The one, which is the river Chagres, throws itself into the Caribbean Sea; the other, called the Rio Grande, flows towards the Pacific ocean. The dividing country between these rivers has an elevation of only 22 feet above the highest known level of the sea, or of 64 feet above low tides, the flood-tides sometimes attaining a height of 27 feet.

The excavation or cutting necessary to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of the river Vinto, Bernardino, and Pazfan, is only twelve miles and a half; the fall will be regulated by four double locks of 188 feet in length. The whole of the projected canal will be 49 miles in length, 136 feet in breadth at the surface of the water, and 55 feet at the bottom, 20 feet in depth, and will be navigable for vessels of from 1,000 to 1,400 tons. All the rivers which are to serve as parts in the canal have, at the lowest water, a depth varying from 8 to 15 feet; they will be swept and excavated to a depth of 20 feet, and kept at that depth by means of two guard-locks. The country through which the canal will pass presents a clayish and coaly soil, with no rock except at the mouth of the Chagres, where the formation is so slaty that it will present no obstacle.

Although the construction of the canal of the Panama will require no purchases of land and no outlay for stone, lime, or cement, all which materials are to be found on the spot, still the company has not hesitated to estimate its cost at the highest rates of constructing such works, as those, for example of the Caledonian canal of Scotland, and the Louisville canal,—the rate of 352,900 francs, or about \$66,157 per mile; so that the 42 miles of canal, properly so called, will cost 11,821,800 francs, or about \$2,778,615. In these estimates are included the cost of four steam tow-boats, two folding bridges of cast iron, 140 feet in length, and several smaller ones.

This junction of the two oceans, by bringing the islands of the Pacific, China, Japan, Australia, Borneo, Sumatra, &c. some 4,000 leagues nearer to us, by rendering the navigation of the ocean less dangerous, less expensive, and more expeditious, will effect a great revolution in the commerce of the whole world, a revolution of which America will experience the benefit before all other nations.

OLD LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

The following are extracted from an old collection of the laws of Virginia. They appear to have been in force as late as the year 1733, in which year the 'Collection' was published at Williamsburg. The first act in the book provides for the erection of a church or chapel of ease in every parish.

'Chapter XCI. *Divulgers of false news*. (Passed 1661, 1662.)

'1. Whereas, many idle and busy-headed people do forge and divulge false rumors and reports to the great disturbance of the peace of his Majesty's liege people of this colony.

'2. *Be it enacted*, That what person or persons soever shall forego or divulge any such false reports tending to the trouble of the country he shall be by the next justice of the peace, sent for and bound over to the next county court, where, if he produce not his author, he shall be fined two thousand pounds of tobacco; (or less, if the court think fit to lessen it;) and besides, give bonds for his behaviour, if it appear to the court that he did maliciously publish or invent it.'

The following are from the acts passed in 1668:

'Chapter III. *An act against persons that refuse to have their children baptized*.

Whereas, many schismatical persons, either out of averseness to the Orthodox established Religion, or out of the new fangled conceits of their own heretical invention, refuse to have their children baptized.

'Be it therefore enacted by this present General Assembly and the authority thereof, That all and every person or persons, that, in contempt of the Divine Sacrament of Baptism, shall refuse, when he or they may carry his or their child, or children to a lawful minister in that county where he or they dwell, to have them baptised, shall be amerced two thousand pounds of tobacco; half to the parish—half to the informer.

'Chapter V.—*An act for the punishment of scandalous persons*.

'1. Whereas, many babbling women slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious suits and cast in great damages:

'2. *Be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That in actions of slander, occasioned by the wife, after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at greater damages than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco adjudged against the husband, if he refuse to pay the tobacco.'

As an act was passed in 1705 for 'the building and maintaining of prisons, pillories, whipping posts, stocks and ducking stools in every county,' we may infer that this last quoted act was not suffered to remain a dead letter, and that occasionally the husbands of these 'babbling women,' were ungallant enough to 'refuse to pay the tobacco.'—[Southern Literary Messenger.

BEAD MANUFACTORY.—We went to see the manufactory of Beads, which Venice has been famed for 400 years! We saw sheaves of glass waving like corn, in the laps of women, who assorted the vitreous harvest according to its size. In another stage, a number of women with shears were clipping the long threads into very small bits, the elements of the beads. In the next room lay fragments of 300 colors, and patterns innumerable, filling forty or fifty baskets. A very distressing part of the operation was to be seen below, where, on approaching a long shed, open on one side of the air, and glowing with thirty fires in all its length, stood a number of poor wretches, whose

daily and hourly employment it was to receive the bits of sifted glass, cut as we had seen above, and melt them into beads, by means of charcoal and sand, in the midst of these dreadful fire blasts, which they were constantly feeding, and within three feet of where they then stood, streaming at every pore, stooping to draw out the candron and pour its contents upon a tray, which they then, in this state of their own bodies, drag forth into the air. A new copper of cold materials already awaits them, which must be thrust forthwith into the furnace, and a cool superintendent is there to see that there is no remission! The turning, the feedings, the renewed sweat, cease not till night comes to put a pause to miseries which are to last for life! The workmen all die young. We never thought of beads as such an expensive luxury before. A six penny necklace may cost the life of an artisan!—[Blackwood for June.

THE NAMELESS TOMB.

There are some words written or only uttered under touching circumstances, that go direct to the heart and vibrate upon its tenderest emotions. Over and over again have we read, with the deepest interest, the following passage from the address of Robert Emmett to his Judge: 'I am going to my cold and silent grave; my lamp of life is nearly extinguished; my race is nearly run; the grave opens to receive me, and I sink into its bosom. I have put one request to ask at my departure from this world—it is the charity of its silence. Let no man write my epitaph: for as no man who knows my motives now dares vindicate them let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let them and me repose in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain unenscribed, until other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written. I have done.—N. O. Pic.

PERSONALITIES.—The usage of the conductors of the English press is never to refer to one another by name. It would be well if this practice were adopted in this country. So far as the public is concerned, the designation of such and such a paper is sufficiently defined. Instead of this, however, many editors speak of one another as Mr. A. or Mr. B. or Mr. C. Then come disputes, and the disputes from political become personal. Then we have accounts of the debts and credits, the wives and children &c. of the contending parties, with many other matters which cannot be, or ought not to be, of interest to any but the parties concerned. The gross and disgusting personalities in which our papers abound, would be much diminished in number if it were made a general rule not to refer to an editor by name, and to regard only his public career as of importance enough to merit a moment's attention from the public.—N. Y. Morning Post.

IDLE DAUGHTERS.—It is, says Mrs. Ellis, almost a painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their reading; beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities or their duty. These individuals will often tell you, with an air of affected compassion—for who can believe it real?—that 'poor dear mamma is working herself to death.' Yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do!

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Three Rivers, Sorel and adjacent parts, on Monday morning the 7th inst. about nine o'clock. They were preceded by a noise like that of an explosion, and the shocks were sufficiently strong to excite some apprehensions. Something of the kind is said to have been perceived in the neighborhood of Quebec about the same time.—[Quebec Gazette, Nov. 9th.

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We boast not of superior intelligence; nor do we make any pretensions of a literary nature; the winds have not yet wafted our celebrity upon their genial breezes, to all nations; nor has the Goddess of Fame spread her mantle over us; we possess not the philosopher's stone, and consequently have no peculiar claims upon the public;—but having taken our seat in the chair editorial, we shall use our humble endeavors to make the paper useful and interesting. JOHN TAYLOR.

N. B. All letters must be addressed to John Taylor, post paid, to receive attention.

A change of hands, and a disappointment in obtaining some materials for our establishment, made the delay of our paper unavoidable for two or three of the last weeks; but, as 'Richard is now himself again,' we hope to furnish our subscribers, regularly every Saturday evening, with our little, but, we hope, somewhat interesting sheet.

BOOKS.

'And further, by these, my son, be admonished of making many books, there is no end.'—Bible.

It is impossible to give an outline of the books that have graced or disgraced the world, since the beginning. In the days of the Judges in Israel, there was a populous place, called the City of Books; and in this printing age, and land of light, it cannot be supposed less than truth, to say that the new world is deluged with pa-

per and bad, wise and wicked, sentimental and foolish, and earthly and catchpenny. In fact New England has blackened paper enough to have covered the United States—in the way of book making;—and all for a little money. Mormonism has been an exhaustless fountain to intoxicate leaky brains: Book has followed book, giving a full and complete history of the Latter-Day Saints, and yet every few months quickens and brings forth a new book, full of alarming disclosures, or curious matter about startling enough to make—*vox faucibus hæsit*. A book a year, at first, was not a very heavy tax upon the purses of the purchasers of second handed stories; but as the Mormons increased, the books increased, and this year has come near its dozen, from the Missouri monster—down to the striped pig of Boston Massachusetts by J. C. Bennett. Well, all we shall say, is, that the world is determined to write us into note, and whether it be done by lies, or truth, or persecution or patronage, is all the same, so that the will of God be done.

A peck of trouble.—The St. Louis Gazette, in noticing the intended change of the Wasp to 'The Dove of the West,' measures out a Peck of 'small potatoes,' and says 'the Editor should seek among the creeping things of the earth for a name for his Journal,' rather than among the fowls of the air.'

Although the Gazette may creep unto Bloody Island, crawl round a negro burnt alive, and hop over Boggs's extermination of the Mormons, still his advice as to the name of our intended paper, is but a Peck of dirt, in this boasted land of liberty.—The richest diamonds are found in Toads' heads.

Esq. at the end of a man's name, now a days, has about the same signification of the quirk in a pig tail: it means good keeping, not good breeding.

Rev. before a man's name, is somewhat like a bell upon one of the cattle,—to find them by its sound, not for merit to the wearer.

Dr. is another appellation that catches more pennies, than it cures pains.

A little sin.—It is said that some people in New England, have become so pious on the basis of Millerism, that they have to commit a little sin for fear of being translated before their time comes.

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The company chartered by the government of New Grenada to construct a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans have completed their surveys, made a road over the Isthmus, and are proceeding to make the canal. An authentic account in the Cincinnati Chronicle says:

The company having completed a provisional or temporary road from the bay of Charera on the Pacific to the town of Chagres on the Atlantic ocean, is not only freed from the necessity of requiring additional time, but the republic of New Grenada could not refuse it without violating its engagements, since the company have completed its contract before even the expiration of the time limited for the construction of any communication whatever. Besides this, it has caused the whole country through which the project canal is to pass, as well as all the rivers and water courses which must contribute to it, to be thoroughly explored.

These explorations, conducted with great talent by the engineer, Morel, have demonstrated that the Isthmus of Panama, instead of being a ridge of rocks, as many geographers have described it, is, on the contrary, a valley from four to thirteen miles in width, and scattered over with conical heights of from 20 to 60 feet elevation, which, on the east and west, rest upon low chains varying from 110 to 415 feet in height. Among these small conical heights, wind in all directions various streams and rivers, which descend from the termination of the Andes and unite in two principal channels. The one, which is the river Chagres, throws itself into the Caribbean Sea; the other, called the Rio Grande, flows towards the Pacific ocean. The dividing country between these rivers has an elevation of only 37 feet above the highest known level of the sea, or of 64 feet above low tides, the flood-tides sometimes attaining a height of 27 feet.

The excavation or cutting necessary to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of the river Vinto, Bernardino, and Fafan, is only twelve miles and a half; the fall will be regulated by four double locks of 188 feet in length. The whole of the projected canal will be 49 miles in length, 136 feet in breadth at the surface of the water, and 55 feet at the bottom, 20 feet in depth, and will be navigable for vessels of from 1,000 to 1,400 tons. All the rivers which are to serve as parts in the canal have, at the lowest water, a depth varying from 8 to 15 feet; they will be swept and excavated to a depth of 20 feet, and kept at that depth by means of two guard locks. The country through which the canal will pass presents a clayish and coaly soil, with no rock except at the mouth of the Chagres, where the formation is so slaty that it will present no obstacle.

Although the construction of the canal of the Panama will require no purchases of land and no outlay for stone, lime, or cement, all which materials are to be found on the spot, still the company has not hesitated to estimate its cost at the highest rates of constructing such works, as those, for example, of the Caledonian canal of Scotland, and the Louisville canal,—the rate of \$52,900 francs, or about \$66,157 per mile; so that the 42 miles of canal, properly so called, will cost 11,821,800 francs, or about \$2,778,615. In these estimates are included the cost of four steam tow-boats, two folding bridges of cast iron, 140 feet in length, and several smaller ones.

This junction of the two oceans, by bringing the islands of the Pacific, China, Japan, Australia, Borneo, Sumatra, &c. some 4,000 leagues nearer to us, by rendering the navigation of the ocean less dangerous, less expensive, and more expeditious, will effect a great revolution in the commerce of the whole world, a revolution of which America will experience the benefits before all other nations.

OLD LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

The following are extracted from an old collection of the laws of Virginia. They appear to have been in force as late as the year 1733, in which year the 'Collection' was published at Williamsburg. The first act in the book provides for the erection of a church or chapel of ease in every parish.

Chapter XCI. Divulgers of false news. (Passed 1661, 1662.)

1. Whereas, many idle and busy-headed people do forge and divulge false rumors and reports to the great disturbance of the peace of his Majesty's liege people of this colony.

2. Be it enacted, That what person or persons soever shall forego or divulge any such false reports tending to the trouble of the country he shall be by the next justice of the peace, sent for and bound over to the next county court, where, if he produce not his author, he shall be fined two thousand pounds of tobacco; (or less, if the court think fit to lessen it;) and besides, give bonds for his behaviour, if it appear to the court that he did maliciously publish or invent it.

The following are from the acts passed in 1668:

Chapter III. An act against persons that refuse to have their children baptized.

Whereas, many schismatical persons, either out of averseness to the Orthodox established Religion, or out of the new fangled conceits of their own heretical invention, refuse to have their children baptized.

Be it therefore enacted by this present General Assembly and the authority thereof, That all and every person or persons, that, in contempt of the Divine Sacrament of Baptism, shall refuse, when he or they may carry his or their child, or children to a lawful minister in that county where he or they dwell, to have them baptised, shall be amerced two thousand pounds of tobacco; half to the parish—half to the informer.

Chapter V.—An act for the punishment of scandalous persons.

1. Whereas, many babbling women slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious suits and cast in great damages:

2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in actions of slander, occasioned by the wife, after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at greater damages than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco adjudged against the husband, if he refuse to pay the tobacco.

As an act was passed in 1705 'for the building and maintaining of prisons, pillories, whipping posts, stocks and ducking stools in every county,' we may infer that this last quoted act was not suffered to remain a dead letter, and that occasionally the husbands of these 'babbling women,' were ungallant enough to 'refuse to pay the tobacco.'—[Southern Literary Messenger.

BEAD MANUFACTORY.—We went to see the manufactory of Beads, which Venice has been famed for 400 years. We saw sheaves of glass waiting like corn, in the laps of women, who assorted the vitreous harvest according to its size. In another stage, a number of women with shears were clipping the long threads into very small bits, the elements of the beads. In the next room lay fragments of 300 colors, and patterns innumerable, filling forty or fifty baskets. A very distressing part of the operation was to be seen below, where, on approaching a long shed, open on one side of the air, and glowing with thirty fires in all its length, stood a number of poor wretches, whose

daily and hourly employment it was to receive the bits of sifted glass, cut as we had seen above, and melt them into beads, by means of charcoal and sand, in the midst of these dreadful fire blasts, when they were constantly feeding, and within three feet of where they then stood, streaming at every pore, stooping to draw out the cauldron and pour its contents upon a tray, which they then, in the shade of their own bodies, drag forth into the air. A new copper of cold materials already awaits them, which must be thrust forthwith into the furnace, and a cool superintendent is there to see that there is no remission! The turning, the feeding, the renewed sweat, cease not till night comes to put a pause to miseries which are to last for life! The workmen all die young. We never thought of beads as such an expensive luxury before. A six penny necklace may cost the life of an artisan!—[Blackwood for June.

THE NAMELESS TOMB.

There are some words written or only uttered under touching circumstances, that go direct to the heart and vibrate upon its tenderest emotions. Over and over again have we read, with the deepest interest, the following passage from the address of Robert Emmett to his Judge: 'I am going to my cold and silent grave; my lamp of life is nearly extinguished; my race is nearly run; the grave opens to receive me, and I sink into its bosom. I have but one request to ask at my departure from this world—it is the clemency of its silence. Let no man write my epitaph: for as no man who knows my motives now dares vindicate them let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let them and me repose in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain unmarked, until other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written. I have done.—N. O. Pic.

PERSONALITIES.—The usage of the conductors of the English press is never to refer to one another by name. It would be well if this practice were adopted in this country. So far as the public is concerned, the designation of such and such a paper is sufficiently definite. Instead of this, however, many editors speak of one another as Mr. A. or Mr. B. or Mr. C. Then come disputes, and the disputes from political become personal. Then we have accounts of the jeus and creus, the wives and children &c. of the contending parties, with many other matters which cannot be, or ought not to be, of interest to any but the parties concerned. The gross and disgusting personalities in which our papers abound, would be much diminished in number if it were made a general rule not to refer to an editor by name, and to regard only his public career as of importance enough to merit a moment's attention from the public.—N. Y. Morning Post.

THE DAUGHTERS.—It is, says Mrs. Ellis, almost a painful spectacle to families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their reading, beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities or their duty. These individuals will often tell you, with an air of affected compassion—for who can believe it real?—that 'poor dear mamma is working herself to death.' Yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do!

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Three Rivers, Sorel and adjacent parts, on Monday morning the 7th inst. about nine o'clock. They were preceded by a noise like that of an explosion, and the shocks were sufficiently strong to excite some apprehensions. Something of the kind is said to have been perceived in the neighborhood of Quebec about the same time.—[Quebec Gazette, Nov. 9th.

EFFECTS OF EXPANSION.

A cannon ball, when heated, cannot be made to enter an opening through which, when cold, it passes rapidly. A glass stopper sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, may be released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of warm water, or by immersing the bottle in the water up to the neck. The binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so, becomes slack or loose upon it. Pipes for conveying hot water, steam, hot air, &c., if of considerable length, must have jointings that allow a degree of shortening and lengthening, otherwise a change of temperature may destroy them. An incompetent person undertook to warm a large manufactory by steam, from one boiler. He laid a rigid main pipe along a passage, and opened lateral branches through holes into the several apartments, but, on his first admitting the steam, the expansion of the main pipe tore it away from all its branches. In an iron railing, a gate which during a cold day, may be loose, and easily shut or opened, in a warm day may stick, owing to their being greater expansion of it and of the neighboring railing, than of the earth on which they are placed. Thus, also, the centre of the arch of an iron bridge is higher in warm than in cold weather; while, on the contrary, in a suspension or chain bridge, the centre is lowered. The iron pillars now so much used to support the front walls of houses, of which the ground stories serve as shops with spacious windows, in warm weather really lift up the wall which rests upon them; and in cold weather allow it again to sink or subside in a degree considerably greater than if the wall were brick from top to bottom. The pitch of a piano forte is lowered in a warm dry, or in a warm room, owing to the expansion of the strings being greater than the wooden framework; and in cold the reverse will happen. A harp or piano, which is well tuned in a morning drawing room, cannot be perfectly in tune when the crowded evening party has heated the room. Bellwires, too slack in summer may not be of the proper length in the winter. There exists a most extraordinary exception, already mentioned, to the law of expansion by heat and contraction by cold, producing unspeakable benefits in nature—namely, in the case of water. Water contracts, according to the law, only down to the temperature of forty degrees; while, from that to thirty-two degrees, which is its freezing point, it again dilates. A very curious consequence of this peculiarity is exhibited in the wells of the glaciers of Switzerland and elsewhere, that when once a pool shallow well on the ice commences, it goes on quickly deepening itself, until it penetrates to the earth beneath. Supposing the surface of the water originally to have nearly the temperature of the melting ice, or thirty-two degrees, but to be afterwards heated by the air and sun, instead of the water being thereby dilated, or specifically higher and detained at the surface, it becomes heavier the more nearly it is heated to forty degrees, and therefore sinks down to the bottom of the pit, or well; but there, by dissolving some of the ice, and being consequently cooled, it is again rendered lighter, and rises, to be heated as before again to descend; and circulation and digging cannot cease until the water has bored its way quite through.—*Arnott.*

VENTILATION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—A correspondent complains bitterly of the want of ventilation in our churches and lecture rooms. He finds the air close and unhealthy—causing a feeling of dullness, stupidity and sleepiness in the congregation.

We fear that there is but too much justice in his remarks, and are quite willing to endorse the sentiments contained in the following article from the Philadelphia Gazette:

"The want of ventilation in our public buildings and private dwellings in this country, is, no doubt, a faithful source of the many diseases of the lungs which prevail among us. In Europe, no archi-

tect is considered good, who has not paid great attention to this part of his art. We often, for the sake of economizing space or materials, or sometimes in order to make a better appearance, neglect this essential in the construction of buildings. A dislike to fresh air is in some sort characteristic of Americans. Perhaps this is one cause of their lean and fallow aspect. In steam-boats, coaches or rail-road cars, the traveller who has some respect for the kind of air he inhales, finds much difficulty in inducing his neighbors, if the weather be at all cold, to allow him to lower a window. The fear of catching cold overcomes all other considerations. We are disposed to think that this ever present fear, of taking colds, predisposes to them, else those people whose whole thoughts are directed to precautionary measures against them, who swathe themselves in flannels and overcoats, and tremble at a blast of air as they would at a demon, would not be so continually subject."

COLT.—On the 16th inst., two days before he was to be hanged, hundreds flocked to the New York City prison to see the miserable man, but no one was admitted but his friends or those admitted by them. He was said to be under deep concern of mind relative to a future state and the awful judgment of the world, in which the dark deeds of the heart the inmost and most hidden ones will be brought plainly to view. The late efforts to save him inspired a faint hope in his bosom which would bring severer pangs when he saw his doom approaching. At last accounts a temporary reprieve of the Governor was asked by highly respectable citizens of New York.—[Cincinnati Times.]

"My dear husband," said an amiable and witty wife to her truant lord, the morning after returning home at a late hour, somewhat the worse for an evening's dissipation. "Do you think, really, that man and wife are both one, as is sometimes said? Certainly, my dear, how shall it be otherwise?" But why ask that question? "Because," she replied, "if that be the fact, I am bound to express my regret and ask your forgiveness for being imprudent last night. Pardon me this offence, and I promise you I never will get drunk again." The rebuke was effectual.

Be Happy.—"And Hope, enchanted, smiled and waved her golden hair."

Many persons of a melancholy temperament, are prone to indulge very sombre reflections on human life. The whole expanse of nature yields no vision to their languid imagination, but that of misery. The appearances of comfort they denominate a dream; those of misfortune the reality. Our very existence is pronounced a curse our exit is a blessing. But hold! gentle reader. Grant not thy implicit assent to the correctness of thoughts like these. Give them, first some examination; then, if thou seest not their impropriety, let thy soul embrace them, and make thyself unhappy.

An Ordinance regulating the erection and removal of Slaughter Houses within the City of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that any establishment, house, or houses now erected, or which may hereafter be erected within the limits of the corporation of said city, for the purpose of slaughtering cattle, sheep, hogs, or other animals, said establishment, house, or houses being situated within one half mile of any dwelling house within said city, shall be considered public nuisance or nuisances, and shall be removed according to the ordinances in such case made and provided, said nuisances to be removed at the expense of the owner.

Sec. 2. If the owner of any such establishment, house, or houses, shall, on being duly warned by the Mayor or an officer appointed by him, refuse to remove such nuisance or nuisances, he shall be fined, in the sum of one hundred dollars for each house, or establishment, for every week that he continues to use such

establishment, house, or houses, for the purpose of slaughter.

Sec. 3. If such nuisance is not removed within one month of the time that the person or persons received warning thereof, the Mayor shall have power to remove such nuisance at the expense of the offending party, in addition to the above named fines, and the Mayor shall draw from the city Treasury all necessary expenses incurred by such removal, which said fines and expenses shall be collected before an Alderman, or the Mayor, as in other cases of debt.

Sec. 4. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

Passed Nov. 26, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

For the Wasp.

MARRIED.—In this city on Thursday evening Dec. 1st by President Joseph Smith, Elder Jonathan H. Holmes, to Miss Elvira A. Cowles.

The following lines were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, on the day after the nuptials,

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Like two streams, whose onward courses
Mingling in one current blend—
Like two waves, whose gentle forces
To the ocean's bosom tend.

Like two rays that kiss each other
In the presence of the sun—
Like two drops that run together,
And forever are but one.

Now your mutual vows are plighted,
May your hearts no longer twain—
May your spirits be united
In an everlasting chain.

City of Nauvoo, Dec. 2, 1842.

Report of deaths for the week ending Friday the 9th inst.

David U. North, aged 1 year; whooping cough.

John Moon, aged 70 years; fever.

Ann Henderson, aged 8 years; canker.

Total 3.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

BRADFORD PROWSE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

J. H. Mathews, Warsaw.

Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Benjamin Whitaker, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Benjamin Whitaker, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 7th day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,
Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 32-w2.



Of all sizes, kept constantly on hand, and made to order, on Water Street, near the Nauvoo Hotel, by the subscriber, W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton, Dec. 10, 1842. no31-6m.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of George D. Grant, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that George D. Grant, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 22nd day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 31-w2.

District court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt, to appear before the District Court of the United States, on the 1st day of February 1842, at the town of Kaskaskia in this District of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Elisha Tucker should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.

Dated at Springfield this 4th day of October, A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 32-2w.

J. Q. ADAMS AND TEMPERANCE.

The following passage occurs in a recent address of the venerable Ex-president on the subject of temperance.

"In the ardor of your zeal for moral reform, forget not the rights of personal freedom. All excess is of the nature of intemperance. Self-government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions, and it is by self-government alone that the laws of temperance can be enforced. In the effort to recover your brother from leading the primrose path of dalliance with the Circean cup, allure him by kindness, rather than repel him by reproach. Teach him still more by example than by precept. Seek not to force upon him by Legislative enactment, that virtue which he can possess by the dictates of his own conscience, and the energy of his own will. Let no tincture of party politics be mingled with the pure fountain of temperance. May the watch word of moral reform be the inscription upon your banners, and may the standard of your spiritual and anti-spiritual warfare, in concert with their congenial armies, be borne along in triumph, till the cause of temperance shall spread 'conquering and to conquer, from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth.'"

It is said that the oil dealers of Cincinnati have changed their symbol. Instead of a whale bone for a sign, they now swing out a pig's tail.

The value of the English pound sterling has been fixed by Congress at \$4.84.

The cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad make the trip between Baltimore and Cumberland, a distance of one hundred and seventy eight miles, in about 10 hours.

EFFECTS OF EXPANSION.

A cannon ball, when heated, cannot be made to enter an opening through which, when cold, it passes rapidly. A glass stopper sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, may be released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of warm water, or by immersing the bottle in the water up to the neck. The binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack or loose upon it. Pipes for conveying hot water, steam, hot air, &c., if of considerable length, must have jointings that allow a degree of shortening and lengthening, otherwise a change of temperature may destroy them. An incompetent person undertook to warm a large manufactory by steam, from one boiler. He laid a rigid main pipe along a passage, and opened lateral branches through holes into the several apartments, but, on his first admitting the steam, the expansion of the main pipe tore it away from all its branches. In an iron railing, a gate which during a cold day, may be loose, and easily shut or opened, in a warm day may stick, owing to their being greater expansion of it and of the neighboring railing, than of the earth on which they are placed.—Thus, also, the centre of the arch of an iron bridge is higher in warm than in cold weather; while, on the contrary, in a suspension or chain bridge, the centre is lowered. The iron pillars now so much used to support the front walls of houses, of which the ground stories serve as shops with spacious windows, in warm weather really lift up the wall which rests upon them; and in cold weather allow it again to sink or subside in a degree considerably greater than if the wall were brick from top to bottom. The pitch of a piano forte is lowered in a warm dry, or in a warm room, owing to the expansion of the strings being greater than the wooden framework; and in cold the reverse will happen. A harp or piano, which is well turned in a morning in a warm room, cannot be perfectly in tune when the crowded evening party has heated the room. Bellwires, too slack in summer may not be of the proper length in the winter. There exists a most extraordinary exception, already mentioned, to the law of expansion by heat and contraction by cold, producing unspeakable benefits in nature—namely, in the case of water. Water contracts, according to the law, only down to the temperature of forty degrees; while, from that to thirty-two degrees, which is its freezing point, it again dilates. A very curious consequence of this peculiarity is exhibited in the wells of the glaciers of Switzerland and elsewhere, that when once a pool shallow well on the ice commences, it goes on quickly deepening itself, until it penetrates to the earth beneath. Supposing the surface of the water originally to have nearly the temperature of the melting ice, or thirty-two degrees, but to be afterwards heated by the air and sun, instead of the water being thereby dilated, or specifically higher and detained at the surface, it becomes heavier the more nearly it is heated to forty degrees, and therefore sinks down to the bottom of the pit, or well; but there, by dissolving some of the ice, and being consequently cooled, it is again rendered lighter, and rises, to be heated as before again to descend; and circulation and digging cannot cease until the water has bored its way quite through.—*Arnott.*

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tect is considered good, who has not paid great attention to this part of his art. We often, for the sake of economizing space or materials, or sometimes in order to make a better appearance, neglect this essential in the construction of buildings. A dislike to fresh air is in some sort characteristic of Americans. Perhaps this is one cause of their lean and sallow aspect. In steam-boats, coaches or railroad cars, the traveller who has some respect for the kind of air he inhales, finds much difficulty in inducing his neighbors, if the weather be at all cold, to allow him to lower a window. The fear of catching cold overcomes all other considerations. We are disposed to think that this ever present fear of taking cold, predisposes to them, else those people whose whole thoughts are directed to precautionary measures against them, who swathe themselves in flannels and overcoats, and tremble at a blast of air as they would at a demon, would not be so continually subject."

COLT.—On the 16th inst., two days before he was to be hanged, hundreds flocked to the New York City prison to see the miserable man, but no one was admitted but his friends or those admitted by them. He was said to be under deep concern of mind relative to a future state and the awful judgment of the world, in which the dark deeds of the heart the inmost and most hidden ones will be brought plainly to view. The late efforts to save him inspired a faint hope in his bosom which would bring searer pangs when he saw his doom approaching. At last accounts a temporary reprieve of the Governor was asked by highly respectable citizens of New York. — [Cincinnati Times.]

"My dear husband," said an amiable and witty wife to her truant lord, the morning after returning home at a late hour, somewhat the worse for an evening's dissipation. "Do you think, really, that man and wife are both one, as is sometimes said?—Certainly, my dear, how shall it be otherwise? But why ask that question?" "Because," she replied, "if that be the fact, I am bound to express my regret and ask your forgiveness for being imprudent last night. Pardon me this offence, and I promise you I never will get drunk again." The rebuke was effectual.

Do Henry and Mrs. H. are enchanted.

smiled and waved her golden hair." Many persons of a melancholy temperament are prone to indulge very sombre reflections on human life. The whole expanse of nature yields no vision to their languid imagination, but that of misery. The appearances of comfort they denominate a dream; those of misfortune the reality. Our very existence is pronounced a curse our exit is a blessing. But hold! gentle reader. Grant not thy implicit assent to the correctness of thoughts like these. Give them, first some examination; then, if thou seest not their impropriety, let thy soul embrace them, and make thyself unhappy.

An Ordinance regulating the erection and removal of Slaughter Houses within the City of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that any establishment, house, or houses now erected, or which may hereafter be erected within the limits of the corporation of said city, for the purpose of slaughtering cattle, sheep, hogs, or other animals, said establishment, house, or houses being situated within one half mile of any dwelling house within said city, shall be considered public nuisance or nuisances, and shall be removed according to the ordinances in such case made and provided, said nuisances to be removed at the expense of the owner.

Sec. 2. If the owner of any such establishment, house, or houses, shall, on being duly warned by the Mayor or an officer appointed by him, refuse to remove such nuisance or nuisances, he shall be fined in the sum of one hundred dollars for each house, or establishment, for every week that he continues to use such

establishment, house, or houses, for the purpose of slaughter.

Sec. 3. If such nuisance is not removed within one month of the time that the person or persons received warning thereof, the Mayor shall have power to remove such nuisance at the expense of the offending party, in addition to the above named fines, and the Mayor shall draw from the city Treasury all necessary expenses incurred by such removal, which said fines and expenses shall be collected before an Alderman, or the Mayor, as in other cases of debt.

Sec. 4. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

Passed Nov. 26, 1842.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

For the Wasp.

MARRIED.—In this city on Thursday evening Dec. 1st by President Joseph Smith, Elder Jonathan H. Holmes, to Miss Elvira A. Cowles.

The following lines were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, on the day after the nuptials,

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Like two streams, whose onward courses
Mingling in one current blend—
Like two waves, whose gentle forces
To the ocean's bosom tend.

Like two rays that kiss each other
In the presence of the sun—
Like two drops that run together,
And forever are but one.

Now your mutual vows are plighted,
May your hearts no longer twain—
May your spirits be united
In an everlasting chain.

City of Nauvoo, Dec. 2, 1842.

Report of deaths for the week ending Friday the 9th inst.

David U. North, aged 1 year; hooping cough.

John Moon, aged 70 years; fever.

Ann Henderson, aged 8 years; canker.

Total 3.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without delay when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,

Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,

Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 10, 1842. no32—

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Benjamin Whitaker, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Benjamin Whitaker, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 7th day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 32-w2.

READY MADE COFFINS

Of all sizes, kept constantly on hand, and made to order, on Water Street, near the Nauvoo Hotel, by the subscriber, W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton, Dec. 10, 1842. no31-6m.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of George D. Grant, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that George D. Grant, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 22nd day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 31-w2.

District court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt, to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt, to appear before the District Court of the United States, on the 1st day of February 1842, at the town of Kaskaskia in this District of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Elisha Tucker should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.

Dated at Springfield this 4th day of October, A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 32-2w.

J. Q. ADAMS AND TEMPERANCE.

The following passage occurs in a recent address of the venerable president on the subject of temperance.

"In the ardor of your zeal for moral reform, forget not the rights of personal freedom. All excess is of the nature of intemperance. Self-government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions, and it is by self-government alone that the laws of temperance can be enforced. In the effort to recover your brother from leading the primrose path of dalliance with the Circean cup, allure him by kindness, rather than repel him by reproach. Teach him still more by example than by precept. Seek not to force upon him by Legislative enactment, that virtue which he can possess by the dictates of his own conscience, and the energy of his own will. Let no tincture of party politics be mingled with the pure fountain of temperance. May the watch word of moral reform be the inscription upon your banners, and may the standard of your spiritual and anti-spiritual warfare, in concert with their congenial armies, be borne along in triumph, till the cause of temperance shall spread 'conquering and to conquer, from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth.'"

It is said that the oil dealers of Cincinnati have changed their symbol. Instead of a whale bone for a sign, they now swing out a pig's tail.

The value of the English pound sterling has been fixed by Congress at \$4.81.

The cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad make the trip between Baltimore and Cumberland, a distance of one hundred and seventy eight miles, in about 10 hours.

NEWS FROM CANADA.—The news from Kingston is that his Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor General, has been visited with a severe and dangerous illness. The nature of the disease is not certainly known, and serious apprehensions are entertained of his life.

Edward Gibbon Wakefield has been returned to represent the "Helots" of Beauharnois in the Provincial Assembly.

The Canada papers are filled with very interesting details of the recent earthquake at Montreal, Three rivers, the St. Maurice Forges, and other places. There was a sudden sound, a rumbling noise, an explosion like a twenty-four pounder, a violent trembling of the earth, the rocking of houses, the cracking of walls, the cries of women and children, the terror of the men, the falling of chimneys, and various other remarkable and terrific phenomena. But little damage, however, was done.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On the 7th instant, when the stage of the Wheeling line stopped at the office in Bedford, Pa. it was discovered that a mare which had been tied to one of the stage horses, had one of her forelegs broken, and it was found necessary to kill her. On a subsequent examination it was ascertained that the entire foot of the other fore leg was wholly off, having separated where it united with the pastern joint. A search being made, the hoof was found at the distance of three-quarters of a mile from where the stage stopped, and that the animal had come that distance in the painful situation she was when her life was taken. The accident is supposed to have occurred at a bridge about two miles west of Bedford, but that the hoof was not thrown off until the animal came to the place where it was found.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Traitor's Reward.—The following version of a well known fact is related in the Journal and Letters of the late Samuel Conover, himself a Tory and a refugee from America:

"In the House of Commons, March 20, 1782, Lord Surrey happening to espy Arnold, the American seceding General, in the House, sent him a message to depart, threatening in case of refusal, to move for breaking up the gallery; to which the General answered that he was introduced by a member; to which Lord Surrey replied he might stay, if he would. which General Arnold complied. This is the second instance of public disrespect he has met with; the King having been forced to engage his royal word not to employ or pension him: a just reward for treachery, which is ever odious.

FROM YUCATAN.—The latest intelligence from Campeachy, via New Orleans is to the 21st of October. The Mexican advance guard, under Gen. Morales, was still at Champton, (six leagues from Campeachy,) waiting reinforcements, somewhat distressed for want of supplies and the prevalence of sickness. Bodies of troops were marching from the various parts of Yucatan to attack the Mexicans, and it was thought that the latter would be driven off unless speedily reinforced.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Napoleon's younger brother, (Jerome, King of Westphalia,) is chairman of an Agricultural Society in Maryland.

District court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt, to appear before the District Court of the United States, on the 1st day of February 1842, at the town of Kaskaskia in this District of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Elisha Tucker should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.

Dated at Springfield this 4th day of October, A. D. 1842. no31-2w.

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine: each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multifarious diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill, as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. *Vis medicatrix naturae.*

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay. Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS,

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

Trade, of every description, will be received in payment; money not refused. Dec. 3, 1842. no31-6w.

BRIDFORD & BROWN,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal advances made on Goods consigned for sale or to be reshipped to Eastern Ports or West Indies.

Forwarding done promptly and without storing when possible.

Agents to

H. E. Moffat, New Orleans.
Geo. Starkey,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
Rowan & Brown,
C. D. BRADFORD. no31 J. L. BROWN.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-11.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street. Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of

Medicines, Paints and Oils,
Pure, Wines,
Glass, Putty,
School, Books,
Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN,
Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-11.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKINHEAD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the fifteenth day of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Ralph Birkinhead, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay. Dated this 12th day of October, 1842.

CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator. no31-11s.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKIN Wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

E. W. TOWNSEND,
A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. if. Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1842. no29.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business, to give complete satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 24th day of October, A. D. 1842. DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator. no28-6w.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 100,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ORSON PRATT,
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND
ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAU-
VOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TERMINATION PER QU.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy,
Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane
Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying,
and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical
Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential
and Integral Calculus and Newton's Prin-
ciple. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no22-3w.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1842. THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price. No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20-3m.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill. 3 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa: a so I house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses. I good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, but or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.
SILAS TERRY.
Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-1f.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a good log house and barn and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.
Oct. 15, 1842. no27-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chittin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. L. Appleby, Reckless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erasmus Snow, Sacon.
Freeman Nicholson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.
John Johnson, Kirland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

NEWS FROM CANADA.—The news from Kingston is that his Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor General, has been visited with a severe and dangerous illness. The nature of the disease is not certainly known, and serious apprehensions are entertained of his life.

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Forwarding done promptly and without storing when possible.

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Geo. Starkey,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
Rowan & Brown,

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-11.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street.—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-11.

ESTATE OF RALPH BIRKINHEAD DECEASED.

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CHRISTOPHER DIXON, Administrator. no26-11s.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND,
A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. 11f. Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1842. no20.

DR. J. F. WELD,

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returning his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business, to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 21th day of October, A. D. 1842. DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator. no26-6w.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city, in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children can take them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many

long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often addicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ORSON PRATT,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

MOST respectfully announces to the gentlemen and ladies of this city and vicinity, that he will commence his regular course of instruction in the various branches of education, pertaining to the Department over which he has the supervision, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1842, at a building situated a few rods north of the Temple.

TUITION PER QR.

For Reading and Writing \$2.50
Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic 3.00
Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation. 5.00
For Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry 7.50
And for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculus and Newton's Principia. 10.00
City of Nauvoo, Sept. 12, 1842. no23-3w.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1842. THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price. No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20-3m.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill. 1 1/2 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa: a so l house and lot and blacksmith shop; which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses. I good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS TERRY.
SILAS TERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-11f.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, Ill. 1 1/2 miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842. no27-11f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Har ow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam's Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Rockless Town.
Israel Ivins, Mous River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Fregman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirt and.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 33.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, December 17, 1842.

Whole Number 33

THE WASP.

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.
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(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practice law in the State and
Federal Courts. All business in
the line of his profession, entrusted to his
care, will be punctually attended to. Of-
fice in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the
Court House. no29 tf.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL Practice law in the several
Courts of this State, will attend to all
business entrusted to his care. In the line
of his profession, promptly, and with the
strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be
consulted at his office, situated on the
corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a
few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842.
no31-tf.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage,
Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the
Hancock Circuit Court, and also in the Supreme
Circuit and District Courts of this State.
Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

GOV. FORD'S INAUGURAL AD- DRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,

and House of Representatives:

Being about to take upon myself the
high trust, confided to me by the people,
I feel it my duty to express to you, this first opportunity af-
forded me, my most grateful acknowl-
edgements for their partiality; and to
assure you that whatever of zeal and
humble ability I may possess, shall be
faithfully and honestly devoted to their
service, as the only means in my power,
of requiting in some degree the great
honor of the public favor.

Indeed, so profound is my gratitude
for the suffrages of my fellow-citizens,
that I regret only my limited means and
poor capacity to serve them as well and
as much as I could wish. The situation
of the State presents a field of labor,
where every thing is required to be done,
and but little to do with. Our young
State, once standing so proudly amongst
her sisters of the Union; growing, popu-
lating and flourishing beyond all former
precedent, has, by ill advised legislation,
and by a worse execution of laws, bad in
themselves, been reduced in a short space
of time to a condition mortifying to our
love of country. It is not my design to
cast censure upon the former govern-
ment of the State. For perhaps, if we
had been the public servants, during that
time of disastrous legislation, we might
have been possessed by the same phren-
zy which precipitated our predecessors,
and in fact nearly the whole people of
this, and many other States of the Union,
upon that course of policy which now
appears to us so extravagant.

It may, nevertheless, be useful to in-
quire somewhat into the causes, which
have contributed to produce our present
embarrassments, not with the view to
censure any one, but as a guide to future
legislation. Undoubtedly our present
great indebtedness is mainly attributable to
the general desire of sudden and unwar-

rantable gain. We have not been satis-
fied with the slow, but sure profits of
industry and lawful commerce. Specu-
lation in every branch of business was
the order of the day, and every possible
means was hastily and greedily adopted
to give an artificial value to property.—
In accomplishing this object, as to the
manner and means, we surrendered our
judgments to the dictates of a wild imagina-
tion. No scheme was so extravagant as
not to appear plausible to some. The
most wild calculations were made of the
advantages of a system of internal im-
provement, of the resources of the State
to meet all expenditures; and of our fi-
nal ability to pay all indebtedness with-
out taxation.

Mere possibilities appeared to be high-
ly probable; and probabilities wore the
livery of certainty itself.

These few leading causes of our pre-
sent difficulties, are presented for atten-
tive and sober consideration; so that on
applying the remedy we may avoid all
former delusion. Indeed, we must be
thoroughly assured, that if we are to
render any efficient service to our com-
mon constituents, we must take the course
directly opposite, in many particulars,
to that which has been hitherto pursued.
We must get back to the dictates of com-
mon sense and sober judgement. The
days of phrenzied and ingenious schem-
ing are numbered, and our future meas-
ures, whatever they may be, must be
characterised by simplicity and by com-
mon sense, otherwise no manner of suc-
cess can be expected.

The manner in which the accounts of
the State have been kept, with reference
to the internal improvement system, ren-
ders it extremely difficult to ascertain
our true situation. The law heretofore
has not required an account of the whole
indebtedness to be kept in any public of-
fice at the seat of Government. A part
of the information necessary to a knowl-
edge of our true condition, is to be ob-
tained only at the canal office at Lock-
port, to which it has not been convenient
for me to have access, another portion is
attainable only from the various public
agents engaged in negotiating loans. I
have, therefore, but little confidence, that
the statement which I make will be en-
tirely correct, though perhaps enough so
for present practical purposes.

The whole amount of the State debt,
excluding interest now due, may be put
down at the sum of fifteen millions one
hundred and eighty-seven thousand three
hundred and forty-eight dollars and sev-
enty one cents; which sum, from the
best information which I can obtain, ap-
pears to be composed of the following
items:

Bonds negotiated on account of the Canal,	\$3,747,000 00
Scrip and certificates of indebted- ness issued to contractors by the Canal Board,	689,408 00
Bonds negotiated on account of the system of internal improvements,	5,085,444 00
Scrip issued to contractors on ac- count of internal improvement,	929,305, 53
Bonds issued to and purchased by the State Bank on account of State stock,	1,765,000 00
Bonds issued to and purchased by the Bank of Illinois on account of State stock,	900,000 00
Bonds issued on account of the State House at Springfield,	121,000 00
Due the Government of the United States, when called for, on ac-	

count of surplus revenue deposit-
ed in the State Treasury, 477,919 00

A portion of this sum, by act of the
General Assembly, was added to
the school fund and consequently,
by our present law, we are indebt-
ed to the school fund on that ac-
count in the sum of 335,592 00

Due the school, college and semina-
ry funds for moneys borrowed by
act of the General Assembly to
assist, in paying the current ex-
penses of the State, 472,492 18

Due the State Bank of Illinois for
paying Auditor's warrants and in-
terest on the same, 294,190 00

To the Bank of Illinois at Shawnee-
town on settlement, 369,998 00

Upon the whole of this sum, except so
much as is due to the school, college and
seminary funds, and so much as is due
to the United States on account of sur-
plus revenue deposited, interest is now
due from the first day of July, 1841. It
has hitherto been supposed, that the prof-
its of the State stock in the two Banks
would be amply sufficient to pay interest,
not only on the sum paid in bonds, a-
mounting to two millions six hundred
and sixty-five thousand dollars, but also
on the further sum of three hundred and
thirty-five thousand five hundred and
ninety-two dollars, part of the surplus
revenue, first added to the school fund
and then converted into Bank stock.—
But the failure of those Banks, and their
present precarious situation, renders it
almost certain, that if we continue our
connection with them the amount of
bonds paid in will be nearly a total loss,
and consequently that sum will form one
of the demands upon which interest will
have to be provided in future. Those
Banks have not for a long time past, so
far as I am informed, declared or paid

any dividends in favor of the State: con-
sequently, the interest provided by law to
be paid to the several counties on the
sum of \$335,592, part of the surplus
revenue added to the school fund, has
formed a demand on the State Treasury
and has been paid out of the ordinary
revenues derived from taxes. I cannot
believe that it was the intention of former
legislatures to make this a permanent de-
mand upon the treasury to be raised by
taxation. It must undoubtedly have been
supposed by our predecessors that the
profits of banking would be fully suffi-
cient to meet the appropriation. I there-
fore submit to the General Assembly
whether the State is any longer bound to
pay interest on that sum, unless it can be
derived from the profits of the invest-
ment.

Many persons suppose, and I think
with great probability, that an arrange-
ment can be made with the two banks,
by which the State can get back the two
millions, six hundred and sixty-five thou-
sand dollars in bonds, which have been
issued to them.

As the banks have not furnished the
proper departments with the information
from time to time, required by law, nor
published any account of the State of
their business, it is at present impossi-
ble to judge whether the assets of those
institutions will upon a final settlement,
be more or less than the market value of
our bonds. If these assets should amount
to more than the market value of the
bonds, so as to make it probable, that
our bank stock would sell for more than
our bonds, I would recommend a sale of
the stock and with the avails purchase
bonds to a greater amount. But I ap-
prehend that our stock in those institu-

tions could not be readily and advantage-
ously sold. The State owns a majority
of stock in both of the banks, and by law
is entitled to only a minority of the direc-
tors. The minority in interest controls
the majority. This being the case, it
does not appear to me probable that this
stock would be desirable to individual
owners. In fact, by the fundamental
error committed by our predecessors, in
giving a majority of the directors to the
private stockholders, the State stock has
been rendered of little or no value to the
State. I would accordingly recommend,
if we can by any just arrangements with
the Banks, get back our funds invested,
without loss, that such an arrangement
should be made. I feel further warrant-
ed in making this recommendation, by
former experience of the disastrous at-
tempts at State speculation, in which we
always have been and always will be the
losers. States and nations cannot pos-
sess the facilities and shrewdness in bar-
gaining, which characterize the business
of sagacious individuals in their own af-
fairs, and can never attempt it without
being circumvented in a thousand ways,
unforeseen and unprovided for by the Le-
gislation.

If this arrangement can be made, the
remaining indebtedness will amount to
\$12,186,756 71, from which, if we ex-
clude the sum of \$477,919 being the
surplus revenue deposited in the Treasu-
ry, and for which we are not as yet ac-
countable, and probably never will be,
we find the sum of \$11,608,837 71 of
principal, upon which interest ought to
be paid, amounting annually to the sum
of \$696,530.

I am happy to have it in my power, to
announce to the Legislature, and through
them to the world, that there is no dispo-
sition, so far as I know, in any depart-

ment of the Government, to withhold from
people of this State, to avoid the payment
of this debt. Although the elections in
August last, were conducted with much
warmth on the part of the candidates and
people, not more than one or two individ-
uals were found willing to offer their ser-
vices upon the principles of repudiation;
and those individuals were unsuccessful
in their elections. Thus demonstrating
beyond the possibility of a doubt that
neither public nor individual honor and
honesty are extinct, but that as strong
an attachment to the principles of justice,
and as sound a state of moral feeling ex-
ists here as is to be found elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the magnitude of the
debt and the failure on the part of the
State to pay interest, have been attended
by the most injurious consequences. Our
people have been rendered unhappy, and
look with alarm at the prospect before
them. Many of them if possible would
dispose of their property at a considerable
sacrifice, with a view to emigration; an-
other considerable portion at the north,
for this reason have desired to have their
district of country annexed to Wisconsin
Territory. Emigration to the State has
almost ceased; our fellow citizens of oth-
er States, for want of proper information,
have considered us as little better than a
band of outlaws; individual and State
credit have been destroyed, and our citi-
zens when abroad, are made, by con-
stant reproaches and insults, to feel the
degradation of our condition.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

The Astor House, N. Y., took fire on
the 23rd ult., a portion of which was
burnt. It was, however, soon extinguish-
ed, without much loss.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 33.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, December 17, 1842.

Whole Number 33

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W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State. Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

GOV. FORD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

Being about to take upon myself the high trust, confided to me by the people, duty and inclination alike prompt, I express to you, this first opportunity afforded me, my most grateful acknowledgements for their partiality; and to assure you that whatever of zeal and humble ability I may possess, shall be faithfully and honestly devoted to their service, as the only means in my power, of requiting in some degree the great honor of the public favor.

Indeed, so profound is my gratitude for the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, that I regret only my limited means and poor capacity to serve them as well and as much as I could wish. The situation of the State presents a field of labor, where every thing is required to be done, and but little to do with. Our young State, once standing so proudly amongst her sisters of the Union; growing, populating and flourishing beyond all former precedent, has, by ill advised legislation, and by a worse execution of laws, bad in themselves, been reduced in a short space of time to a condition mortifying to our love of country. It is not my design to cast censure upon the former government of the State. For perhaps, if we had been the public servants, during that time of disastrous legislation, we might have been possessed by the same phrenzy which precipitated our predecessors, and in fact nearly the whole people of this, and many other States of the Union, upon that course of policy which now appears to us so extravagant.

It may, nevertheless, be useful to inquire somewhat into the causes, which have contributed to produce our present embarrassments—not with the view to censure any one, but as a guide to future legislation. Undoubtedly our present great indebtedness is mainly attributable to the general desire of sudden and unwar-

rantable gain. We have not been satisfied with the slow, but sure profits of industry and lawful commerce. Speculation in every branch of business was the order of the day, and every possible means was hastily and greedily adopted to give an artificial value to property. In accomplishing this object, as to the manner and means, we surrendered our judgments to the dictates of a wild imagination. No scheme was so extravagant as not to appear plausible to some. The most wild calculations were made of the advantages of a system of internal improvement, of the resources of the State to meet all expenditures; and of our final ability to pay all indebtedness without taxation.

Mere possibilities appeared to be highly probable; and probabilities wore the livery of certainty itself.

These few leading causes of our present difficulties, are presented for attentive and sober consideration; so that on applying the remedy we may avoid all former delusion. Indeed, we must be thoroughly assured, that if we are to render any efficient service to our common constituents, we must take the course directly opposite, in many particulars, to that which has been hitherto pursued. We must get back to the dictates of common sense and sober judgement. The days of phrenzy and ingenious scheming are numbered, and our future measures, whatever they may be, must be characterized by simplicity and by common sense, otherwise no manner of success can be expected.

The manner in which the accounts of the State have been kept, with reference to the internal improvement system, renders it extremely difficult to ascertain our true situation. The law heretofore has not required an account of the whole indebtedness to be kept in any public office at the seat of Government. A part of the information necessary to a knowledge of our true condition, is to be obtained only at the canal office at Lockport, to which it has not been convenient for me to have access, another portion is attainable only from the various public agents engaged in negotiating loans. I have, therefore, but little confidence, that the statement which I make will be entirely correct, though perhaps enough so for present practical purposes.

The whole amount of the State debt, excluding interest now due, may be put down at the sum of fifteen millions one hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy one cents; which sum, from the best information which I can obtain, appears to be composed of the following items:

Bonds negotiated on account of the Canal,	\$3,747,000 00
Scrip and certificates of indebtedness issued to contractors by the Canal Board,	689,408 00
Bonds negotiated on account of the system of internal improvements,	5,085,444 00
Scrip issued to contractors on account of internal improvement,	929,305, 53
Bonds issued to and purchased by the State Bank on account of State stock,	1,765,000 00
Bonds issued to and purchased by the Bank of Illinois on account of State stock,	900,000 00
Bonds issued on account of the State House at Springfield,	121,000 00
Due the Government of the United States, when called for on ac-	

count of surplus revenue deposited in the State Treasury, 477,919 00
A portion of this sum, by act of the General Assembly, was added to the school fund and consequently, by our present law, we are indebted to the school fund on that account in the sum of 335,592 00

Due the school, college and seminary funds for moneys borrowed by act of the General Assembly to assist, in paying the current expenses of the State, 472,492 18

Due the State Bank of Illinois for paying Auditor's warrants and interest on the same, 294,190 00

To the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown on settlement, 369,098 00

Upon the whole of this sum, except so much as is due to the school, college and seminary funds, and so much as is due to the United States on account of surplus revenue deposited, interest is now due from the first day of July, 1841. It has hitherto been supposed, that the profits of the State stock in the two Banks would be amply sufficient to pay interest, not only on the sum paid in bonds, amounting to two millions six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, but also on the further sum of three hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars, part of the surplus revenue, first added to the school fund and then converted into Bank stock. But the failure of those Banks, and their present precarious situation, renders it almost certain, that if we continue our connection with them the amount of bonds paid in will be nearly a total loss, and consequently that sum will form one of the demands upon which interest will have to be provided in future. Those Banks have not for a long time past, so far as I am informed, declared or paid any dividends in favor of the State; consequently, the interest provided by law to be paid to the several counties on the sum of \$335,592, part of the surplus revenue added to the school fund, has formed a demand on the State Treasury and has been paid out of the ordinary revenues derived from taxes. I cannot believe that it was the intention of former legislatures to make this a permanent demand upon the treasury to be raised by taxation. It must undoubtedly have been supposed by our predecessors that the profits of banking would be fully sufficient to meet the appropriation. I therefore submit to the General Assembly whether the State is any longer bound to pay interest on that sum, unless it can be derived from the profits of the investment.

Many persons suppose, and I think with great probability, that an arrangement can be made with the two banks, by which the State can get back the two millions, six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars in bonds, which have been issued to them.

As the banks have not furnished the proper departments with the information from time to time, required by law, nor published any account of the State of their business, it is at present impossible to judge whether the assets of those institutions will upon a final settlement, be more or less than the market value of our bonds. If these assets should amount to more than the market value of the bonds, so as to make it probable, that our bank stock would sell for more than our bonds, I would recommend a sale of the stock and with the avails purchase bonds to a greater amount. But I apprehend that our stock in those institu-

tions could not be readily and advantageously sold. The State owns a majority of stock in both of the banks, and by law is entitled to only a minority of the directors. The minority in interest controls the majority. This being the case, it does not appear to me probable that this stock would be desirable to individual owners. In fact, by the fundamental error committed by our predecessors, in giving a majority of the directors to the private stockholders, the State stock has been rendered of little or no value to the State. I would accordingly recommend, if we can by any just arrangements with the Banks, get back our funds invested, without loss, that such an arrangement should be made. I feel further warranted in making this recommendation, by former experience of the disastrous attempts at State speculation, in which we always have been and always will be the losers. States and nations cannot possess the facilities and shrewdness in bargaining, which characterize the business of sagacious individuals in their own affairs, and can never attempt it without being circumvented in a thousand ways, unforeseen and unprovided for by the Legislature.

If this arrangement can be made, the remaining indebtedness will amount to \$12,186,756 71, from which, if we exclude the sum of \$477,919 being the surplus revenue deposited in the Treasury, and for which we are not as yet accountable, and probably never will be, we find the sum of \$11,608,837 71 of principal, upon which interest ought to be paid, amounting annually to the sum of \$696,530.

I am happy to have it in my power, to announce to the Legislature, and through them to the world, that there is no disposition, so far as I know, in any department of the Government, or with the people of this State, to avoid the payment of this debt. Although the elections in August last, were conducted with much warmth on the part of the candidates and people, not more than one or two individuals were found willing to offer their services upon the principles of repudiation; and those individuals were unsuccessful in their elections. Thus demonstrating beyond the possibility of a doubt, that neither public nor individual honor and honesty are extinct, but that as strong an attachment to the principles of justice, and as sound a state of moral feeling exists here as is to be found elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the magnitude of the debt and the failure on the part of the State to pay interest, have been attended by the most injurious consequences. Our people have been rendered unhappy, and look with alarm at the prospect before them. Many of them if possible would dispose of their property at a considerable sacrifice, with a view to emigration; another considerable portion at the north, for this reason have desired to have their district of country annexed to Wisconsin Territory. Emigration to the State has almost ceased; our fellow citizens of other States, for want of proper information, have considered us as little better than a band of outlaws; individual and State credit have been destroyed, and our citizens when abroad, are made, by constant reproaches and insults, to feel the degradation of our condition.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

The Astor House, N. Y., took fire on the 23rd ult., a portion of which was burnt. It was, however, soon extinguished, without much loss.

Remarks on Inflammation, next week.

We have not room to insert the whole of the Governor's Inaugural Address this week; the remainder may be looked for in our next.

Elder Orson Hyde, has just returned from his mission to Jerusalem; he has performed this most arduous undertaking with great credit to himself, as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ; he has, during his travels, published a very interesting book, on the organization, faith, principles, and doctrines of the Latter Day Saints. He has become proficient in the German tongue, and has translated and published his book in that language. He sailed from Liverpool (England) in company with a number of saints destined to this place, who, however, were detained in St. Louis in consequence of the river's being frozen up.

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Our correspondent says, 'In the last vessel which left the river yesterday, are Elder P. P. Pratt and family.'

The passengers that came with one of those vessels are stuck fast about forty miles below St. Louis, or were when the following communication was penned. We hope they are now liberated.

More River Distress.—The following communication was handed to us yesterday. We readily give it a place, but we confess our inability to devise a remedy for the distress. It strikes us that the most speedy and proper course of remedy would be for the owners of the Alex. Scott to despatch a light draught boat down to bring up the passengers. We do not pretend to know what may be the contract subsisting between the passengers and the Scott, but be it what it may, humanity, if not the interest of the owners, requires that this course should be taken. We have seen several of the passengers on the Scott, who have come up by land;—it is true they speak in severe terms of their treatment, but then they probably took only to their own side of the case. We know the officers, and believe they are incapable of a wilful wrong. On the other hand, it should be remembered that these persons on the Scott contracted to be delivered in St. Louis. They are strangers in the land, and many of them have not the means nor the physical ability to reach St. Louis by land;—this is especially the case of men with families and children, and to leave their families would be useless, if not worse. The Scott has been reported as unable to get up several days ago, and we have been somewhat surprised that no effort has as yet been made to get up her passengers. We believe that since she was reported, a boat has been sent to the relief of another, and returned. We agree with the writer of the following, that something should be done for the relief of those on board; and if a boat is not sent to their relief, the citizens should take it into hands.

To the Editor of the Republican:

'Sir—I consider it my duty to acquaint the inhabitants of St. Louis, through the medium of your valuable Journal, with the state of the passengers on board the Alexander Scott, as I embarked with them from New Orleans, and after laying aground, in all, six days, and being obliged to spend one night in the woods, I left them, on Friday last, without any hopes of deliverance till the water may rise. There were on board upwards of two hundred souls, principally women and children, mainly from England and Scotland, and, at the time I left, between forty and fifty destitute of food and means, and many more will soon be in the same circumstances, and about five miles from

any place where they can obtain provisions (Chester.) I mention this matter in hopes that some means may suggest themselves to you, for relieving the wants of our suffering fellow creatures.'

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN GREENHOW.
December 1, 1842.

The very able and learned article on 'Habeas Corpus,' written by Justin Butterfield, United States Attorney, for the District of Illinois, is worthy of attention. He shows, in a very learned manner, what our right and privileges are, pertaining to that subject, and fully sustains the proceedings and views of the City Council, and the Municipal Court; it is sustained by the usages of all enlightened Courts, and accords with the opinion of every intelligent man,—the opinions of Ex-Governor Boggs, Gov. Reynolds, of Mo., and Gov. Carlin, to the contrary notwithstanding.

LETTER TO SIDNEY RIGDON, ESQ.

Chicago, Oct. 20th 1842.

SIDNEY RIGDON, Esq.:—
Dear Sir: In answer to your favours of the 17th inst. Mr. Warren was correct in the information he gave you of my opinion of the illegality of the requisition made by the Governor of Missouri, upon the Governor of this State, for the surrender of Joseph Smith, and that the Governor of this State should cause him to be arrested, for the purpose of being surrendered; I had no doubt, but the Supreme Court of this State would discharge him upon Habeas Corpus,—subsequent examination has confirmed me in that opinion. I understand from your letter, and from the statement of facts made to me by Mr. Warren, that the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, is accompanied by an affidavit of Ex-Governor Boggs, stating in substance, that on the 6th day of May last he was shot while sitting in his house, with intent to kill, and as he verily believes, the act was committed by O. P. Rockwell, and that Joseph Smith was accessory to the crime before its commission, and that he has fled from justice; that it can be proved that Joseph Smith was not in the State of Missouri at the time the crime was committed; but was in this State; that it is untrue that he was in the State of Missouri at the time of the commission of the said crime, or has been there at any time since; he could not, therefore, have fled from that State since the commission of the said crime.

The right on the part of the Governor of Missouri to demand Smith, and the duty on the part of the Governor of this State to deliver him up, if they exist, are given and imposed by that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that a person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other crime who shall flee from justice and be found in another State; shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

It is unnecessary to refer to the act of Congress in relation to the delivery up of fugitives from justice, as Congress has just so much power and no more than is expressly given by the said clause in the Constitution—the Constitution is the best exponent of itself,—what persons then can be surrendered up by the Governor of one State to the Governor of another? First, He must be a person charged with Treason, Felony, or other crime; it is sufficient if he be charged with the commission of crime, either by indictment found or by affidavit. Second, 'He must be a person who shall flee from justice and be found in another State.' It is not sufficient to satisfy this branch of the Constitution, that he should be 'charged' with having fled from justice, unless he has actually fled from the State where the offence was committed to another State, the Governor of this State has no jurisdiction over his person and cannot deliver him up. When Mr. Smith is brought up on a Habeas Corpus, he will have a right, under the 3rd Sec. of our Habeas Corpus Act, to introduce testimony and shew that the 'process upon which he is arrested was obtained by false pretence,' that it is untrue, that he fled from the State of Missouri, to evade being brought to justice there, for the crime of which he is charged, he will have the right to place himself upon the position of the Constitution of the United States, and say I am a citizen of the State of Illinois; I have not fled from the State of Missouri or from the 'justice' of that State, on account of the commission of the crime with which I am charged. I am ready to prove that the charge of having fled from that State is false, and I am not, therefore, subject under the Constitution of the United States to be delivered up to that State for trial.

You say in your letter to me that you doubt whether on a Habeas Corpus the Court would have a right to try the question whether Smith was in Missouri at the time of the commission of the crime of which he is charged. To this I answer, that upon a Habeas Corpus the Court would be bound to try the question whether Smith fled from justice from Missouri to this State; the affidavit of Mr. Boggs is not conclusive on this point—it may be rebutted—unless Smith is a person who has fled from justice he is not subject to be delivered up,—under the express provisions of our own Habeas Corpus Act, he has a right to shew that the affidavit is false and that the order for his arrest was obtained by false pretences. Again, the affidavit on its face was not sufficient to authorise the arrest of Smith, it is evasive and deceptive—it does not shew that he fled from the State of Missouri to evade justice for the commission of the crime of which he is charged by Gov. Boggs.

Robert G. Williams, in the year 1835, was indicted in the State of Alabama for attempting to incite rebellion and insurrection in that State; he was demanded by the Gov. of that State, of the Gov. of New York, and the requisition stated that he had fled from justice—the Governor of the State of New York (Marcy) took notice that the said Williams was a citizen of the State of New York, and had not fled from justice from Alabama, and on that ground alone refused to surrender him up. This was a stronger case than that of Smith's, as an indictment HAD BEEN FOUND. Gov. Marcy puts his refusal upon the express ground that by the Constitution of the United States the Governor of one State had no right to demand, nor the Governor of another State a right to surrender up one of his citizens unless he had fled from justice; and it was the right and the duty of the Governor upon whom the demand was made to inquire into the fact whether he had fled from justice before he made the surrender. I have the book containing all the proceedings in this case of Williams: there are several other cases equally in point, and they all proceed upon the ground that the Governor of a State has no jurisdiction over the body of a citizen to arrest and surrender him up to a foreign State unless he is a fugitive from that State, unless he has fled from that State to evade justice, or in other words to evade being tried for the offence with which he is charged. In a despotic form of Government the sovereign power is the will of the Monarch who can act in every instance, as may suit his pleasure; but can the Governor of one of our States, of his own mere will, without any authority from the Constitution or the Legislative power of the State, arrest and deliver up to a foreign Government any person whatever? If he can do this, then is the liberty of the citizen wholly at his disposal.

The writ of Habeas Corpus is a suit which every person imprisoned or unlawfully detained has a right to prosecute for the recovery of his liberty, and if he is in custody by process from a competent power he is entitled to his discharge when the jurisdiction has been exceeded.

The Governor of this State has no power or jurisdiction over the person of a citizen of this State to arrest and cause him to be delivered up and transported to another State, except the power expressly given to him by the Constitution of the United States, and what is that power? It only authorises the Governor of one State to surrender up a fugitive from justice to return him back to the State from whence he has fled. First, The person to be surrendered up must be a fugitive from the State to which it is attempted to surrender him. Second, He must be a fugitive from justice; in other words he must have been in the State when and where the crime was committed and have fled from that State to evade being apprehended and tried for that crime. Third, Unless he is in fact such a fugitive from justice, the Governor has no power, by the laws or Constitution, to deliver him up. Fourth, If he is charged with being a fugitive from justice and the Governor cause him to be apprehended on that charge; he has a right to sue out a Habeas Corpus and when brought up on that writ he has the undoubted right of showing that the Governor has no Constitutional power to deliver him up to another State; that he has not 'fled from justice into this State,' and is not such a person as the Constitution authorises the Governor to deliver up, and that it would be an excess of jurisdiction on the part of the Governor to deliver him up. The question to be examined into upon the return of the Habeas Corpus would be a mere question of locality, the question would be, was Smith in this State or not at the time the crime was committed in Missouri? If he was in this State at that time, then he could not be a fugitive from justice, from Missouri, in the sense of the Constitution, and the Governor would have no power to deliver him up.

The argument that because Gov. Boggs has made affidavit that Smith has fled from justice, his affidavit is to be taken as conclusive on that point, and that upon the return of a Habeas Corpus, Smith would be precluded from controverting or showing the falsity of that affidavit, is too absurd to require a serious answer.

The liberties of the citizens of this State are not held on quite so feeble a tenure, nor does the Constitution authorise the Governor to transport the citizens of this State upon a mere 'charge' made by a citizen of another State; such is not the reading of the Constitution; that 'instrument only authorises the delivery up of such persons 'who shall flee,' upon the demand of the Executive authority of the State from which they 'fled'—there must have been a 'flight' in fact and indeed from

the State where the offence was committed or the Governor has no jurisdiction to 'deliver up.' If the charge of having 'fled' is made, and the Governor acting in *pais* is attempting to deliver up upon that charge, the person attempted to be made the victim has a clear undoubted constitutional right, by means of a writ of Habeas Corpus, to test its truth before a judicial tribunal of the country, and if the charge is proven to be false, the Governor is ousted of his jurisdiction over the person of the prisoner, and he is restored to his liberty before he has undergone the penalty of the transportation to a foreign country, upon the mere charge of an interested or partial witness.

The power of the Executive of a State to surrender up a citizen to be transported to a foreign State for trial, is a most tremendous power which might be greatly abused, were it not limited by Constitutional checks, and the citizen secured against its despotic exercise by the writ of Habeas Corpus. In the case of Williams, the Governor of New York, in his reply to the Governor of Alabama, says, 'What occurs daily in the ordinary course of criminal proceedings, may take place in regard to persons transported to a distant jurisdiction for trial. It may happen that an innocent man will be accused, and, if demanded, he must be delivered up, should your exposition of the Constitution be sanctioned. Under these circumstances his condition would be perilous indeed; drugged from his home, far removed from friends; borne down by the weight of imputed guilt, and unable, probably to obtain the evidence by which he might vindicate his innocence; if appearances were against him he could scarcely hope to escape unmerited condemnation.'

The American Colonists regarded the exercise of this power, as an act of revolting tyranny, and assigned it in the declaration of Independence, as one of the prominent causes that impelled them to a separation from the British Empire. A power which may be thus oppressively used should be resorted to with the greatest caution. When its exercise is invoked it is not sufficient that the case may apparently come within the letter of the Constitution; it is the duty of the Executive, before yielding a blind obedience to the letter of the law, to see that the case comes within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution. It may be pleasing as well as instructive to look into the proceedings of the Executive of our sister State, and witness, that by faithfully administering the law in relation to the delivery up of fugitives from justice, according to its spirit and meaning they have saved at least two of the citizens of Illinois from becoming victims to its abuse. In the year 1839 the Governor of the State of New York was presented with the copy of an indictment by a grand jury in the city of New York against John & Nathan Aldrich, for fraud in obtaining goods by false pretences, and was requested to make a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois, to surrender them up as fugitives from justice. Now here was a case which came exactly within the letter of the Law of Congress, in relation to fugitives from justice. An indictment had been found charging them with having committed a crime. But did the Governor of New York make the 'requisition?' No; he referred the application to the Hon. John C. Spencer, now Secretary of War, and one of the most enlightened lawyers of the age.

The following is an extract of Mr. Spencer's opinion upon the case:

'The Constitutional provision under which requisitions may be made by the Governor of one State upon the Governor of another, was a substitute for the principal recognised by the law of Nations, by which one sovereign is bound to deliver to another, fugitives who have committed certain offences. These offences are of the deepest grade of criminality, and robbers, murderers, and incendiaries, are those enumerated, as proper to be surrendered. Following the analogy thus suggested, the provision in our Constitution, it would seem, should be construed to embrace similar cases only, except, perhaps, those offences which arise from an abuse of the same Consti-

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The liberties of the citizens of this State are not held on quite so feeble a tenure, nor does the Constitution authorise the Governor to transport the citizens of this State upon a mere 'charge' made by a citizen of another State; such is not the reading of the Constitution; that instrument only authorises the delivery up of such persons 'who shall flee,' upon the demand of the Executive authority of the State from which they 'fled'—there must have been a 'flight in fact and indeed from

the State where the offence was committed or the Governor has no jurisdiction to 'deliver up.' If the charge of having 'fled' is made, and the Governor acting in pais is attempting to deliver up upon that charge, the person attempted to be made the victim has a clear undoubted constitutional right, by means of a writ of Habeas Corpus, to test its truth before a judicial tribunal of the country, and if the charge is proven to be false, the Governor is ousted of his jurisdiction over the person of the prisoner, and he is restored to his liberty before he has undergone the penalty of the transportation to a foreign country, upon the mere charge of an interested or partial witness.

The power of the Executive of a State to surrender up a citizen to be transported to a foreign State for trial; is a most tremendous power which might be greatly abused, were it not limited by Constitutional checks, and the citizen secured against its despotic exercise by the writ of Habeas Corpus. In the case of Williams, the Governor of New York, in his reply to the Governor of Alabama, says, 'What occurs daily in the ordinary course of criminal proceedings, may take place in regard to persons transported to a distant jurisdiction for trial. It may happen that an innocent man will be accused, and, if demanded, he must be delivered up, should your exposition of the Constitution be sanctioned. Under these circumstances his condition would be perilous indeed; dragged from his home, far removed from friends; borne down by the weight of imputed guilt, and unable, probably to obtain the evidence by which he might vindicate his innocence; if appearances were against him he could scarcely hope to escape unmerited condemnation.'

The American Colonists regarded the exercise of this power, as an act of revolting tyranny, and assigned it in the declaration of Independence, as one of the prominent causes that impelled them to a separation from the British Empire. A power which may be thus oppressively used should be resorted to with the greatest caution. When its exercise is invoked it is not sufficient that the case may apparently come within the letter of the Constitution; it is the duty of the Executive, before yielding a blind obedience to the letter of the law, to see that the case comes within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution. It may be pleasing as well as instructive to look into the proceedings of the Executive of our sister State, and witness, that by faithfully administering the law in relation to the delivery up of fugitives from justice, according to its spirit and meaning they have saved at least two of the citizens of Illinois from becoming victims to its abuse. In the year 1839 the Governor of the State of New York was presented with the copy of an indictment by a grand jury in the city of New York against John & Nathan Aldrich, for fraud in obtaining goods by false pretences, and was requested to make a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois, to surrender them up as fugitives from justice. Now here was a case which came exactly within the letter of the Law of Congress, in relation to fugitives from justice. An indictment had been found charging them with having committed a crime. But did the Governor of New York make the 'requisition?' No; he referred the application to the Hon. John C. Spencer, now Secretary of War, and one of the most enlightened lawyers of the age.

The following is an extract of Mr. Spencer's opinion upon the case:

'The Constitutional provision under which requisitions may be made by the Governor of one State upon the Governor of another, was a substitute for the principal recognised by the law of Nations, by which one sovereign is bound to deliver to another, fugitives who have committed certain offences. These offences are of the deepest grade of criminality, and robbers, murderers, and incendiaries, are those enumerated, as proper to be surrendered. Following the analogy thus suggested, the provision in our Constitution, it would seem, should be construed to embrace similar cases only, except, perhaps, those offences which arise from an abuse of the same Consti-

tutional provision—that provision must be guarded with the utmost care or it will become intolerable.

"I do not think the circumstances of the case before me are of such grave import, or the offence itself of such high grade as to justify the requisition desired. The power given by the Constitution ought not to be cheapened, nor applied to trifling offences, nor indeed to any that was not originally contemplated."

For the reasons stated in Mr. Spencer's opinion the Governor of New York refused to make the requisition upon the Governor of Illinois. The case certainly came within the letter of the law; but not within its spirit and meaning,—so with the affidavit of Gov. Boggs, when he swears that Smith had fled from justice, it may come within the letter of the Constitution; but does it come within its spirit and meaning? does it show that Smith was in Missouri at the time of the commission of the crime and that he fled from that State to evade being brought to justice for that crime? or does it refer to the flight of Smith and the Mormons from Missouri some years since?

I will refer to one more case of a similar nature. Lord Campbell, formerly Attorney General of England, in a recent debate in Parliament upon the subject of the Creole, made the following remarks, "To show how cautious States should be in making such concessions one to the other reciprocally, he would mention a case, that occurred when he was Attorney General. A treaty had been agreed upon between the State of New York and the province of Canada, by which the Government of each agreed reciprocally to deliver up the citizens or subjects of the other against whom Grand Juries had found a bill, and who had sought refuge within the territories of the other. It happened that a slave had escaped from his master, at New York, and had got to Canada. To facilitate his escape, he rode a horse of his master's for a part of the way; but turned him back on reaching the frontier. The authorities of New York well knew that England would not give up a runaway slave, and that as they could not claim him under the treaty; they therefore had a bill of indictment against him before a New York Grand Jury for stealing the horse, though it was clear the *animus furandi* was wanting. The Grand Jury, however, found a true bill against him for the felony, and he was claimed under the treaty. The Governor, under such circumstances, refused to give him up until he had consulted the Government in England. He (Lord Campbell) was consulted and gave it as his opinion that the man ought not to be given up, as the true bill where no felony had been committed, did not bring the case within the treaty. The man was not given up, and there the matter rested. This, he repeated, showed the necessity of the greatest caution where reciprocal rights of surrender were granted between States."

It is not to be presumed that the Executive of this State would, knowingly, lend his aid in dragging one of our citizens, who is not a fugitive from justice, into a foreign State, for trial. The Governor has, undoubtedly, been misled by the evasive affidavit which accompanied the requisition. I would advise that Mr. Smith procure respectable and sufficient affidavits to prove, beyond all question that he was in this State, and not in Missouri, at the time the crime, with which he is charged, was committed, and, upon these affidavits, apply to the Governor to countermand the warrant he has issued for his arrest. If he should refuse so to do, I am clearly of the opinion that upon the above state of facts, the Supreme Court will discharge him upon Habeas Corpus.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
JUSTIN BUTTERFIELD.

COMMERCE.

The following observations are taken from an address delivered by the late Dr. Channing, of Boston, before the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, in May 1841.

Commerce is a noble calling. It mediates between distant nations, and makes men's wants, not as formerly, stimulants

to war, but bonds of peace. The universal intellectual activity of which I have spoken, is due, in no small degree, to commerce, which spreads the thoughts, inventions, and writings of great men over the earth, and gathers scientific and literary men every where into an intellectual republic. So it carries abroad the missionary, the Bible, the Cross, and is giving universality to true religion. Gentlemen, allow me to express an earnest desire and hope, that the merchants of this country will carry on their calling with these generous views. Let them not pursue it for themselves alone. Let them rejoice to spread improvements far and wide, and to unite men to more friendly ties. Let them adopt maxims of trade, which will establish general confidence. Especially in their intercourse with less cultivated tribes, let them feel themselves bound to be harbingers of civilization. Let their voyages be missions of humanity, useful arts, science, and religion. It is a painful thought, that commerce instead of enlightening and purifying less privileged communities, has too often made the name of Christian hateful to them; has carried to the savage not our useful arts and mild faith, but weapons of war and the intoxicating draught. I call not on God to smite with his lightnings, to overwhelm with his storms the accursed ship, which goes to the ignorant, rude native, freighted with poison and death; which goes to add new ferocity to savage life, new licentiousness to savage sensuality. I have learned not to call down fire from heaven. But, in the name of humanity, of religion, of God, I implore the merchants of this country, not to use the light of a higher civilization to corrupt, to destroy our uncivilized brethren.—Brethren they are in those rude huts, in that wild attire. Establish with them an intercourse of usefulness, justice, and charity. Before they can understand the name of Christ, let them see his spirit in those by whom it is borne. It has been said, that the commerce of our country, is not only corrupting uncivilized countries; but that it wears a deeper, more damning stain; that, in spite of the laws of the land and the protest of nations, it sometimes lends itself to the slave trade; that by its capital, and accommodations, and swift sailers, and false papers, and prostituted flag, it takes part in tearing the African from his home and native shore, and in dooming him, first to the horrors of the middle passage, and then to the hopelessness of perpetual bondage. Even on men so fallen I call down no curse. May they find forgiveness from God through the pains of sincere repentance; but continuing what they are can I help shrinking from them as among the most infamous of their race?

Allow me to say a word to the merchants of our country on another subject. The time is come, when they are particularly called to take yet more generous views of their vocation, and to commerce add universality as yet unknown. I refer to the juster principles which are gaining ground on the subject of free trade, and to the growing disposition of nations to promote it. Free trade!—this is the plain duty and plain interest of the human race. To level all barriers to free exchange; to cut up the system of restriction, root and branch; to open every port on earth to every product; this is the office of enlightened humanity. To this a free nation should especially pledge itself. Freedom of the seas; freedom of harbours; an intercourse of nations, free as the winds, this is not a dream of philanthropists. We are tending towards it, and let us hasten it. Under a more Christian civilization, we shall look back on our present restrictions, as we do on the swaddling bands by which, in darker times, the human body was compressed. The growing freedom of trade is another and glorious illustration of the tendency of our age to universality.

THE BATTLE OF THE COWPENS.

It may with truth be said, that in no battle of the American Revolution was the contest more unequal, or the victory more signal and complete, than that of the Cowpens. The British army was superior in numbers, in discipline, in

arms, and in every thing that can constitute an army, save the soul and spirit of the soldier, and the noble daring of the officer. In Infantry they were as five to four, and in Cavalry as three to one!—The American army under Gen. Morgan, was a retreating detachment, without artillery, without proper arms, and without baggage or provisions. In the language of a distinguished historian of that period—the earth was their bed, the heavens their covering, and the rivulets which they crossed, their only drink.

The battle-ground of the Cowpens is in Spartanburg District, about seventeen miles north of the Court House, and four or five miles from the North Carolina line. The surrounding country is a beautiful and almost perfect plain, with a fine growth of tall pines, oak and chestnut. On the memorable 17th of January, 1781, the entire country for miles around the battle-ground, was one vast untouched forest. The inhabitants of the lower part of the District, had been in the habit of driving their cattle into this part of the country for the purpose of grazing, and had erected pens in the neighborhood for the purpose of salting and marking them. Hence the origin of the name of the battle-ground. The field of battle, however, is about two miles distant from the Cowpens, but inasmuch as there was no other or nearer known place in the neighborhood, it was called "The Battle of the Cowpens." The night previous to the battle, the American army had encamped on the ground. The position was a favorable one, and lay immediately between the head waters of "Suck Creek," a branch of "Buck Creek," which are not more than two or three hundred yards apart. The forces under General Morgan were drawn up, about day light, on the ridge extending from one of these spring branches to the other. These branches, at this time, were well lined with cane and small reeds, which made it exceedingly difficult to cross over them. General Morgan was retreating into North Carolina, and had determined to give battle on the other side of the Broad River, but General Pickens informed him that if they crossed the river the militia could not be kept together. A large portion of them had joined the army the day previous, and under no regular discipline. This determined the Commanding General to wait for Tarleton, whose forces had been marching all night to overtake the American Army, before they could get over Broad River. The North and South Carolina Militia, under the command of General Pickens, were posted one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards in advance of the continental troops, under Colonel Howard. Colonel Brondon's Regiment was placed on the left of the road leading from Union District into North Carolina; and the Regiments of Colonels Thomas and Roebuck on the right. They were ordered to stand the fire of the enemy as long as possible, and then retreat and form again on the right and left of the continental troops.

About sunrise the British army appeared in sight, and marched within one or two hundred yards of the American lines, and then displayed to the right and left with a corps of cavalry on each wing. General Pickens ordered the militia not to fire until the enemy came within thirty paces of them. They were also permitted to shelter themselves behind trees, which was at least a prudent, if not a very scientific mode of fighting. At the celebration of the anniversary of this battle, in 1835, the writer of these sketches was shown, by several of the soldiers, the identical trees from behind which they fired during the engagement. The British, when formed, rushed forward with a shout and huzza, as if an anticipation of an easy victory. The horse of Colonel Brondon was shot under him, and his regiment immediately fired on the enemy, in violation of their orders to wait, until he had approached within thirty paces. The regiments of Colonels Thomas and Roebuck soon commenced also a brisk and destructive fire. The enemy now made a charge with fixed bayonets, and the militia gave way. The brunt of the battle was now borne

by the regular troops, whilst the militia formed in rear and renewed the engagement. Three hundred of the British were killed and wounded, and five hundred of them taken prisoners. The remnant of Tarleton's cavalry was pursued by Colonel Washington on fifteen or twenty miles, to Goudelock's, where he was informed the British were out of his reach. This, however, was a false statement made by Mrs. Goudelock in order to save the life of her husband, whom Col. Tarleton had just pressed into his service, to pilot him across the Pacolet. This good lady supposed that if Col. Washington overtook the British an engagement would necessarily ensue, and her husband might be killed in the action. She therefore suffered the feelings of a wife to prevail over those of patriotism and morality. For the fact was, that Tarleton had just got out of sight as Washington rode up. Had the American cavalry continued their pursuit fifteen minutes longer, the remnant of the British troops would have been either captured or killed.

The next day after the battle, a portion of the militia was despatched to bury the dead. Three places of burying are now to be distinctly seen. The largest is near the chimney of a cabin some hundred yards above the battle ground. The second is fifty or hundred yards distant, and the third on the spot where the battle took place. One of the soldiers who assisted in the burying, observed, at the celebration before alluded to, that the dead were found in straight lines across the battle ground, and that it gave them a most singular appearance when seen at a distance. The only vestiges of the battle, now to be seen, are the trees which have been cut for bullets. Some of these chops are twenty or thirty feet high—an evidence of bad shooting by one or the other of the parties. A great many of the bullets are yet to be found in the trees. The writer saw several which were pewter, and had no doubt been moulded from a spoon or plate.—Lead being scarce, some good whig had made the best substitute in his power, at the expenses of his table, and the convenience of his family. At the time the battle was fought, there was no undergrowth on the ground, and objects might be seen at a great distance through the woods; but since that time bushes and saplings have sprung up and destroyed, in a great measure, the beauty of the forest.

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District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Simeon Cooley, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Simeon Cooley, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 29th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this district as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 29th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON,

Solicitor for petitioner.

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District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Simeon Cooley, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Simeon Cooley, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 29th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this district as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 29th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 32-w2.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Paydree St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce, and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

A. H. Mathews, Warsaw.

Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 10, 1842. no32-

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Benjamin Whitaker, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Benjamin Whitaker, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 7th day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 32-w2.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Isaac C. Howd, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Isaac C. Howd, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 29th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-2w.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Stanton, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Stanton, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 20th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-w2

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine: each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multiform diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure; and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. *Vis medicatrix naturae.*

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay.
Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.



OF all sizes, kept constantly on hand, and made to order, on Water Street near the Nauvoo Hotel, by the subscriber, **W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.**
Dec. 10, 1842. no31-6w.

GRANT & WATT,
TAILORS.

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

Trade, of every description, will be received in payment; money not refused.
Dec. 3, 1842. no31-6w.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal advances made on Goods consigned for sale or to be reshipped to Eastern Ports or West Indies.

Forwarding done promptly and without Storing when possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans.

Geo. Starkey,

Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

Rowan & Brown,

C. D. BRADFORD. no31 J. L. BROWN.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at, J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-11.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of

Medicines. Paints and Oils,
Pure, Wines,
Glass, Putty,
School, Books,
Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 29, 1842. 31-11.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND,
A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. 11.
Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at this office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 24th day of October, A. D. 1842.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator.
no28-6w.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

District court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois

In the matter of the petition of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt, to appear before the District Court of the United States, on the 1st day of February 1842, at the town of Kaskaskia in this District of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Elisha Tucker should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.

Dated at Springfield this 4th day of October, A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 32-2w.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th, day of October, 1842.
THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.

No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842.
no20 3m.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill. 3 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa: a so l house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash or part in good horses. I good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY.

SILAS PERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-11.

FARM FOR SALE

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation, and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842. no27-11.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Labarp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Mecomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Curtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Rectess Town.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiro.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Benjamin Whitaker, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Benjamin Whitaker, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 7th day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 32-w2.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Isaac C. Howd, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Isaac C. Howd, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 29th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-2w.

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Stanton, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Stanton, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 20th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-w2

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multiform diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. *Vis medicatrix naturae.*

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay.
Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.



OF all sizes, kept constantly on hand, and made to order, on Water Street near the Nauvoo Hotel, by the subscriber, W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.
Dec. 10, 1842. no31-6m.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS.

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

Trade, of every description, will be received in payment; money not refused.
Dec. 3, 1842. no31-6w.

BRADFORD & BROWN,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

Poydras St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal advances made on Goods consigned for sale or to be reshipped to Eastern Ports or West Indies.

Forwarding done promptly and without storing when possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans.
Geo. Starkey,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
Rowan & Brown,
C. D. BRADFORD. no31 J. L. BROWN

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at, J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-1f.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street. Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-1f.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSEND,

A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. 1f.
Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no20.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

ESTATE OF JAMES DOYLE DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of December next I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Doyle, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are notified and requested to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 24th day of October, A. D. 1842.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Administrator.
no28-6w.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being removed.

persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, over prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

District court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested of Elisha Tucker, a bankrupt, to appear before the District Court of the United States, on the 1st day of February 1842, at the town of Kaskaskia in this District of Illinois, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid Elisha Tucker should not receive a final discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof be granted to him.

Dated at Springfield this 4th day of October, A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 32-2w.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. BLOYD DECEASED.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of December next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Hancock county, at his office in Carthage, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Charles B. Bloyd late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1842.

THOMAS SUMMERS Administrator.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.
No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842.
no20 3m.

TAVERN STAND

FOR sale, in Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa: a so l house and lot and blacksmith shop, which I will sell low for cash. Part in good horses, 1 good two horse waggon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appanoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY.

SILAS PERRY.

Appanoose, Sept. 28, 1842. no24-1f.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842. no27-1f.

AGENTS. THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Cluffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Magomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. J. Appleby, Redress Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Hiram Kimball.



TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 34.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, December 24, 1842.

Whole Number 34

THE WASP.

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,

At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

GOV. FORD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:
(CONCLUDED.)

And yet we have never repudiated. The last Legislature adopted measures, which they in good faith thought amply sufficient to meet all liabilities until the present time. They set apart a fund to pay the interest bonds, and authorized the sale of those bonds at any price, for the purpose of raising money to pay accruing interest.

The measure was not a wise one, but it was adopted in good faith; and would probably have succeeded if the unforeseen scarcity and derangement in money matters, and the failure of the banks, upon which we partly relied, had not prevented it.

An enquiry of great interest to the people here presents itself to be made; which is, how is the money to be raised in future to pay interest? Can it be raised otherwise than by taxation? And if not, would justice and sound policy and the ability of the people, justify immediate payment.

Two full years' interest will be due on the whole amount of debt, before the property belonging to the State can be sold or taxes collected, amounting to the sum of \$1,393,060. The exigencies of the State will require the further sum of \$135,968, to be raised from the taxes, to pay the current expenses of the Government, making in the whole the sum of \$1,528,828, for the first year, and the sum of \$832,498, annually thereafter.

The means of payment without taxation, consist in about four hundred and seventy thousand, four hundred and sixty seven acres of land, in various parts of the State; about two thousand one hundred and ninety one town lots, on the line of the canal; the canal itself; the contemplated water power belonging to the canal two mill seats on the Little Wabash river; fifty-five miles of finished railroad; various commencements of other railroads; railroad iron, and the State stock in the banks, if no arrangement can be made to recover the bonds held by them.

It is believed, that the State stock and the unfinished railroads, would be nearly if not quite unsaleable. The water power on the canal, would be of no value before the work is completed; the town lots also mainly depend upon the completion of the canal, for a marketable quality as well as value; the railroad iron is unsuitable for any other purpose, and therefore of little value in market; and the remaining property of the State, though valuable, could not be sold for cash, for a year or two to come, without incurring ruinous losses. Any sale of the canal or canal lands, or lots, before the completion of the work, would be impossible, for any just equivalent. The forced sale of all this property at this time, or for some time to come, would scarcely yield a sum sufficient to pay

more than one or two years' interest; leaving the principle debt and future interest, a continuing demand upon the people.

The following considerations have operated forcibly on my mind, in bringing me reluctantly to the conclusion that payment in money at present, raised by taxation, is impossible.

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2d. This tax would be in addition to the county taxes, amounting generally to the half of one per cent.

3d. The late census exhibits the fact, that there were in the State in 1841, 123,500 male inhabitants over the age of fifteen and under the age of fifty years. We know that our population has increased but little since that time; from which it is safe to infer, that there are not more than eighty-five thousand, able-bodied men, efficiently engaged in the production of the material which is to maintain themselves and the residue of the population, and the surplus of which is to furnish the means from which the revenue is to be raised.

4th. The amount of good money in the State, would scarcely exceed, and probably not equal double the amount to be raised by taxation for a single year, and at least one half of this is confined in the banks, so as to be of no manner of use in our business.

5th. Our people are almost generally engaged in agriculture, and whilst so employed, can never expect so great a proportion of money, in circulation as is possessed by commercial and manufacturing districts. The cost in money of agricultural pursuits is less, and less, is paid out in carrying them on, which accounts for the greater ability of commercial and manufacturing countries to raise money by taxation.

Thus we arrive at a conclusion of painful interest, that the State is not in a condition to fulfill its solemn engagements; and however mortifying it is to our pride, there is still one consolation, which is, that it has been produced by a want of ability, and not by a want of inclination. The main thing with which the world can justly reproach us is, that we were visionary and reckless; that without sober deliberation, we jumped headlong into ambitious schemes of public aggrandizement which were not justifiable by our resources. Nor are our original creditors free from reproach, on the same account.

They as men of intelligence, sufficient for the proper management of large capital, ought as well as ourselves, to have foreseen our future want of ability, and the consequent catastrophe which our common error has produced.

It is barely possible, that a most rigorous system of oppressive taxation would yield a sum sufficient to pay interest for a single year. But such a tax could not be repeated.

The apprehension of it would spread consternation and alarm throughout the breadth of the land. Our citizens would sell their property at any sacrifice and leave us for some happier home. The whole world would avoid our shores, as they would avoid certain destruction.—We would depopulate the State of its present inhabitants, and prevent any fu-

ture accession by alarming strangers abroad.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me, to be neither to the interest of the people, nor solidly advantageous to our efforts, that we should make a violent and spasmodic exertion to raise money by taxation. If our creditors are ever to be paid, it will not be by the mere territory composing the State, nor by the abstract thing called the State sovereignty, but by the people, who may be here, the inhabitants of the land; and how are they to be paid, if we depopulate our country?

Two causes have operated to prevent an increase of population for a year or two past; one is the prevalent fear of exorbitant taxes; the other the reproach to which we are exposed abroad. The remedy for the first is obvious. Let it be known in the first place that no oppressive and exterminating taxation is to be resorted to, in the second we must convince our creditors and the world, that the disgrace of repudiation is not countenanced amongst us. That we are honest, and mean to pay, as soon as we are able. I would therefore recommend to the General Assembly to speak on this subject in the most decisive manner, so as to give every assurance, that in due time, we will tax ourselves, according to our ability, to pay our debts. The consequence will be, that our creditors, who are persons of power and influence, instead of reproaching us and getting up a moral crusade against us, as against a confederated band of unprincipled swindlers, with the view to coerce us to our duty, will be directly interested in doing us all the good in their power. They no doubt will exert themselves to send us substantial inhabitants; and will point out our fertile soil, to all who may wish a new home in the West.

If this policy shall be adopted, it is believed that we may expect a vast and speedy increase of our numbers and wealth. The large extent of our territory, the variety of climate and production, and the unrivalled fertility of our soil, must with the current of emigration again directed towards us, infallibly and speedily raise us from our present condition. In the mean time we are imperatively required to make every exertion and sacrifice consistent with self preservation, to keep the faith of the State. Let us offer to our creditors all that we have, at fair and reasonable prices, at least the forty-two thousand acres of land entered under the internal improvement system, together with two hundred and ten thousand acres donated to the State by the General Government, the railroads finished and unfinished, and all the property of the State, pertaining to the railroad system.

It is believed that many of our creditors would receive this property at reasonable prices, and if so, a large amount of our debt would be immediately extinguished; if not, the lands will be continually increasing in value, and becoming more and more available as a resource in future.

The canal lands and lots and other property belonging to it, stand upon a different footing. This property was first given to the State, in trust to make the canal. It was afterwards appropriated by the General Assembly to that specific object, and solemnly pledged to creditors for the payment of money heretofore borrowed, and which money has been used in the construction of the canal, so far as it has proceeded. Those credit-

ors therefore have such a separate and exclusive right to its avails, as would not without their consent, justify throwing it into an aggregate fund for a general payment of debt. If they should require it, we would be bound in duty and honor to surrender it to them. It is however believed that no such requisition will be made. They understand their true interest too well; they know as well as ourselves, the importance and profitable character of this great work, and would prefer looking to its probable completion rather than an immediate sacrifice of the means of carrying it on for ultimate payment. They must, and do understand, that if this property should be sacrificed, the State will have no means of payment, for a long time to come; whereas if the canal progresses to completion, the lands and lots and water power will be quadrupled in value, and the tolls alone would in a short time pay interest on all the debt contracted for its construction.

In this view of the subject, it is manifestly for the interest of the people, as well as our creditors that the work should progress to completion, if possible before any of the canal lands or other property shall be sold, and it is equally the interest of all, that the work should not be abandoned, but prosecuted with all the energy and reasonable means in our power, as one of the surest and speediest measures tending to the extinguishment of our debt.

The sum of four millions eight hundred thousand dollars, or thereabouts, has already been expended on this work, in its construction, and in the payment of interest; seven hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and forty-two cents of which has been raised by a sale of lands, lots, timber and stone.—10,580 acres of land were sold in 1830 for \$14,204 87; also at the same time 126 lots in Chicago and 9 lots in Ottawa, were sold for \$4,594. Since 1830, 295 acres have been sold for \$302,248 40; and about 119 lots in La Salle, Ottawa and Lockport, for \$77,793; stone and timber to the amount \$9,659. And sales were made in Ottawa and Chicago in 1836 for which cash has been received to the amount of \$544,074 97; and there is now due the canal fund on account of sales, the sum of \$207,682 53.

In addition to this balance, the property belonging to the canal fund is as follows:—230,467 acres of land, 370 lots in Chicago, 676 in La Salle, 1528 in La Salle, other town property to be laid out at Juliet, Dupage and other places; and the water power on the entire line of the canal; the whole valued, by the acting canal commissioner, from whom these statistics were derived, at the sum of \$5,050,000. It is however due to the subject to state, that this valuation is predicated upon the hypothesis that the canal is to be completed, or in sure prospect thereof.

This work has progressed nearly five-eighths towards completion, even according to the plan hitherto pursued of an enlarged canal, the deep cut through the summit level, mostly rock, and using the lake as a feeder. One of my predecessors in his message of December, 1834, recommended that a commencement should be made of a steamboat canal, and to use the waters of the lake as a feeder, thereby to improve the navigation of the Illinois river, and by increasing its current, probably render its shores more healthy. The example of New York was relied on, to show that we like her,



THE WASP.

IS EDITED BY
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GOV. FORD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:
(CONCLUDED.)

And yet we have never repudiated. The last Legislature adopted measures, which they in good faith thought amply sufficient to meet all liabilities until the present time. They set apart a fund to pay the interest bonds, and authorized the sale of those bonds at any price, for the purpose of raising money to pay accruing interest.

The measure was not a wise one, but it was adopted in good faith; and would probably have succeeded if the unforeseen scarcity and derangement in money matters, and the failure of the banks, upon which we partly relied, had not prevented it.

An enquiry of great interest to the people here presents itself to be made; which is, how is the money to be raised in future to pay interest? Can it be raised otherwise than by taxation? And if not, would justice and sound policy and the ability of the people, justify immediate payment.

Two full years' interest will be due on the whole amount of debt, before the property belonging to the State can be sold or taxes collected, amounting to the sum of \$1,393,000. The State will require the further sum of \$135,968, to be raised from the taxes, to pay the current expenses of the Government, making in the whole the sum of \$1,528,828, for the first year, and the sum of \$832,493, annually thereafter.

The means of payment without taxation, consist in about four hundred and seventy thousand, four hundred and sixty seven acres of land, in various parts of the State; about two thousand one hundred and nine town lots, on the line of the canal; the canal itself; the contemplated water power belonging to the canal two mill seats on the Little Wabash river; fifty-five miles of finished railroad; various commencements of other railroads; railroad iron, and the State stock in the banks, if no arrangement can be made to recover the bonds held by them.

It is believed that the State stock and the unfinished railroads, would be nearly if not quite unsaleable. The water power on the canal, would be of no value before the work is completed; the town lots also mainly depend upon the completion of the canal, for a marketable quality as well as value; the railroad iron is unsuitable for any other purpose, and therefore of little value in market; and the remaining property of the State, though valuable, could not be sold for cash, for a year or two to come, without incurring ruinous losses. Any sale of the canal or canal lands, or lots, before the completion of the work, would be impossible, for any just equivalent. The forced sale of all this property at this time, or for some time to come, would scarcely yield a sum sufficient to pay

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if we commenced and finished a canal of a smaller size, in the first instance, would soon be compelled to enlarge it; it does not however, appear to have occurred to the statesman of that day, that the smaller canal was most suitable to our resources, and that if New York had proceeded to make her enlarged work in the first instance, in the infancy of her means very probably her effort would have been as abortive, as many persons fear, ours has been. One thing, is pretty certain, which is, that enough has already been expended to have finished a canal of moderate size, and sufficient for all the wants of the people for many years to come. But such magnificent ideas had seized upon our imaginations, that moderation in any thing was out of the question. The project of a steamboat canal, of improving the navigation of the Illinois river, and rendering its shores more healthy, is alluded to only for the purpose of showing the inflated and bombastic notions prevailing at the time, which by bewildering and depraving the public intellect, finally led to the extravagances subsequently committed, in the way of railroads and other internal improvements. Of all the internal improvements authorized by former legislation, the canal was perhaps the only one which ought at the time, to have been undertaken. The Congress of the United States had made a most munificent grant of lands, which we held in trust for this express purpose. Therefore in prosecuting this enterprise we had means independent of taxes; so that our predecessors could not have been charged with extravagance of design, if their efforts had been confined to this one work.

It is confidently believed, that the residue of the work, on this great enterprise can be completed, on a plan of a small high level canal, amply sufficient for the purposes of trade for years to come, and at a cost of one half less than the estimates for the plan heretofore pursued.

The cost of completing it, according to the original plan, is estimated at about \$3,000,000; whereas if one of a more moderate size upon the high level plan, using the Desplaines and Calumet rivers as feeders, should be adopted, the highest estimate would not exceed \$1,500,000.

It is freely conceded that the more magnificent plan hitherto pursued, is entirely the most captivating, and would be altogether preferred, if our resources were adequate thereto. But it is the present, or early use of the canal, which is most desired by the people. Providence bountifully crowns their labor with the greatest abundance; but the greater portion of them are restricted to a single and inadequate market. This communication would open another, and a better market for three-fourths of the people of this State, and a large portion of those of Missouri and Iowa; and by withdrawing them from the southern mart, the residue of the produce, which is obliged to go there, would put a formidable rival out of its way. This is a consideration which ought to weigh heavily with that portion of the State which, from geographical position, seems least interested in the work. The early completion of the canal is also greatly to be desired, as the only present means of paying interest on the debt already incurred.

As it has already been stated, the School Fund amounts to \$808,104 39, of this, \$335,592 21 is derived from the surplus revenue; \$415,575 52 from the three per cent school fund, and \$56,917 66, from sale of seminary lands. It appears also, that there is now due to the State on account of the three per cent fund, the further sum of \$37,206 39; and \$41,909 35 appears to be coming to the State as our distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. This latter sum, if received, the General Assembly can rightfully appropriate as the wants of the State may require, but the former is sacred to the purpose of education. It has been our former practice, on account of a deficiency of revenue and too much fear of levying adequate taxes, to borrow this fund as it occurred, to pay the current expenses of government, and promise an interest of six per cent to be distributed amongst the several counties. Good faith,

imposed on the United States from which it is derived, and to the rising generation, created the most sacred obligation that this interest should have been punctually paid in good money. On the contrary, it has been paid, for nearly a year past, in depreciated paper, and there is no provision by existing laws, for paying it otherwise in future. It does seem then, that if we find ourselves unable to make payment in cash or its just equivalent, it is little better than robbery to continue the system of borrowing, and a guilt, but little less, is contracted, if we refuse to make provision for paying interest in good funds, on the sum already borrowed. It is unfortunate that no system of revenue and expenditure has ever existed in this State; the appropriations have generally exceeded the revenue, and hence the necessity of borrowing the school fund as a means of paying current expenses. At this moment our domestic debt amounts to about \$313,089 19, and there is, of present means, about \$12,117 28, in the paper of the two banks, in the treasury to pay it. Appropriations have been constantly voted without reference, or enquiry as to the competency of the revenue to pay them; and thus we have been getting deeper and deeper in debt, as if our purpose were to subsist by the expedients, and throw the burdens of present government upon future generations. It does seem to me, that the main cause, to which this want of system is to be attributed, is that our predecessors have not sufficiently confided in the reports of competent financial committees, who, from their position and the inquiries necessarily to be made by them, could survey the whole ground of revenue and expenditure. A reformation in this particular is absolutely essential to any advancement in correcting existing evils.

The State taxes for the year 1841 amounted to \$210,445, of which, the sum of \$160,000 has been collected, the residue is to be accounted for, either as having been expended in collecting or allowed as credits for the delinquencies of tax payers. The gross amount of revenue for 1842, will probably amount to \$240,000, of which, according to former precedent, \$210,000 may be collected. The expenditures of the State in 1841, amounted to \$236,412, and in 1842, \$135,491.

The present system of revenue is the most expensive and complicated which could well have been devised; more officers are employed in collecting, than in any other State, and the compensation allowed them is unnecessarily high. No

Treasurer, at the Seat of Government, and six others, consisting of an assessor and collector, clerks of the circuit and the county commissioner's court, and sheriff and printer for each county are employed at an expense estimated as equal to twelve and one half per cent upon the whole assessment. The cost of printing the delinquent list, alone, amounts to \$5,530 80. By abolishing the ceremony of carrying the delinquent list into the circuit court for judgment, the agency of one of the clerks, and the cost of several transcripts, could be dispensed with; and by requiring the whole duty of collection to be performed by either the sheriff or collector, the amount of compensation could be reduced.

The amount of expenditures also, in every department of government is unnecessarily high, and appropriations have constantly been made, which could have been dispensed with. The amount of salaries, if paid in good money, ought to be reduced. Many officers on the canal and railroad ought to be abolished. A greater amount of public printing & binding, than was absolutely necessary, has been ordered, and a higher price has been paid for the same than will be justified by the present worth and scarcity of money. Special appropriations have been made, for the last two years, which need not occur again in the next. For the State House, for furniture, for a library, for publishing reports, for rents, for portraits of Washington and Lafayette, for witnesses, contested elections, clerk hire, paper, taking the census, presidential election, and to various individuals, amounting to about \$51,000. These various reformations ought to reduce the

expenditures for the next two years, about \$80,000.

The use of the State Bank, for fiscal purposes, by creating a necessity for paying interest on Auditor's warrants, has cost the State since 1837, about \$50,000, and we are now paying that institution, for acting as the treasury of the State, and for the privilege of using its depreciated paper, a sum, varying between five and ten thousand dollars annually. Allow me respectfully to suggest that the desperate condition of the State, and the universal voice of our constituents, imperatively demand a reformation in all these particulars, and the practice of the strictest economy.

The state of the Banks and the currency, will claim a large portion of your attention. These institutions have been allowed from time to time to suspend specie payments for most of the time since the summer of 1837. They have both become insolvent since the last session of the General Assembly, although no specie was demanded of them. All confidence in them has ceased, their notes have been greatly depreciated; and although the Banks of the west and south west have generally resumed, no day has yet been appointed for a resumption of this State. We have suffered all the evils of a depreciated paper circulation; the first of which is a great and sudden scarcity of money. The specie, which ought to be in circulation, is locked up in the Banks; a large amount of the depreciated paper has been purchased up and held on speculation, and the residue, has just been sufficient to keep money of a better character from coming amongst us. Consequently we have been left without money; property has fallen unusually low in price, and the products of the farmer have been almost unsaleable. The question now is, whether Bank suspension with all its attendant evils shall be further tolerated and permanently engrafted on our institutions as an article of settled policy. It is continually asked in the community, what will be done by the General Assembly to make our currency better? The answer is, obvious; compel the Banks to resume specie payments. If they cannot resume, no measure short of legislating money into their vaults, will enhance the value of their paper.

I therefore recommend to the General Assembly to order a resumption of specie payments at an early day, and if the Banks cannot comply, to provide for winding them up with the least possible delay and withdrawing their notes from circulation.

I am not prepared with information to state whether they can or cannot maintain a resumption. I will, however, venture the opinion, that neither of them will be in a condition to resume, unless their specie on hand should be nearly equal to their immediate liabilities. If they had been mere neighborhood banks, with a circulation confined to one or two counties, they might, by honesty and correct dealing, soon regain the public confidence, but these have been great and imposing institutions, with a circulation of \$4,500,000, scattered over the whole west and south. And it seems to me difficult to regain a confidence which has been lost in so great a district of country. It would be proper, at all events, for the General Assembly to make the most thorough and impartial examination into the state of their business, and upon a full knowledge of all facts, provide such a remedy as will relieve the country from the curse and blight of broken banks, and their depreciated paper.

A great deal has been said about certain charters granted to the people of Nauvoo. These charters are objectionable on many accounts, but particularly on account of the powers granted. The people of the State have become aroused the subject, and anxiously desire that those charters should be modified so as to give the inhabitants of Nauvoo no greater privileges than those enjoyed by others of our fellow citizens.

If a sound currency can be restored, if the arrangement can be made with the banks for a return of our bonds, if upon any plan the canal can be finished, so as, by the tolls and property belonging thereto, the people can be relieved of the debt

incurred for its construction, and if we can so dispose of the residue of State property, as to liquidate a reasonable amount of the remaining debt, we will have accomplished that which is of the most vital interest at present.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured of my thorough disposition to co-operate with you in all measures calculated to advance the public welfare.

THOMAS FORD.

Springfield, Dec. 8. 1842.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

REMARKS ON CHARTERED RIGHTS.

It will be seen by the inaugural address of Gov. Ford, that our city charters are considered objectionable, by his excellency, on many accounts; but particularly on account of the powers granted. He states that the people of the State have become aroused on the subject and anxiously desire that those charters should be modified, so as to give the inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo no greater privileges than those enjoyed by others of our fellow citizens. The House of Representatives have taken up the subject and many of the Honorable members feel very desirous to take from us our chartered rights. We insert the whole of the particulars pertaining to this discussion as published in the Sangamo Journal of Dec. 15.

Now it does and always has appeared strange to us that such a feverish excitement and such a continuous dogged jealousy should exist on the minds of community pertaining to us as a people; and more particularly that such feelings should be cherished by Honorable members; and that opportunities should be sought to misrepresent us; and to speak evil of our religion, in the Senate Chamber, and in the Legislative Hall.

If indeed we as a people do possess peculiar, exclusive privileges; if we have violently, or fraudulently taken from any men their rights; if we have refused to be subject to any legal enactments; if we have transcended the bounds of our chartered privileges; or violated the Constitution of the State, or that of the United States; we refuse not to be dealt with legally, fairly, and constitutionally; but if we have broken no law, and have kept within the limits of our chartered rights, and those rights are not exclusive; we throw ourse ves under the banner of our great republic; we stand proudly erect, and proclaim ourselves American citizens; we claim the rights of the free sons of Columbia; we rest under the shade of our glorious Constitution; the broad folds of which we trust, will secure us from the power of religious bigots, and fanatics; the hand of persecution, and the power of tyranny and despotism.

His Excellency seems to think that our charters are 'objectionable on many accounts; but particularly on account of the powers granted.' What the many things are that are objectionable we are at a loss to know, as we have never observed them in the city charter; nor have Honorable members who have discussed this subject, informed us of them; we have heard a great deal said about exclusive rights, and extraordinary powers; but we have never yet been shown where those powers exist; and unless we have more light thrown upon the subject than has yet been made manifest, we must remain ignorant. Our city Charter grants us the privilege of electing our own Mayor, City Council, Aldermen, Marshall and Constables; of creating all offices and making all laws that shall be considered for the benefit, well being, peace and happiness of the city of Nauvoo, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or of this State.

Is there any thing objectionable in this? any powers that a duly advised Senator, or Legislator, would deprecate? or that a philanthropist, or republican would not subscribe to? We have, too, our charter for the Nauvoo Legion, University, and Agricultural Society.

As it regards the first of these, we say that it is equipped, officered, and organized, in a manner that not only does credit to the city of Nauvoo, but to the State of Illinois; and is acknowledged by all who have seen its numbers, uniform and discipline, and witnessed its evolutions, to be one of the most efficient military bodies in this State; have they transcended their power, been negligent in their duties, or violated the law? They have not. We ask then, would it be wise? would it be politic? would it be consonant with the feelings of enlightened republicans? and more especially of the intelligent citizens of Illinois, to trample under foot this mantle of protection; this shield of defence; and sacrifice at the shrine of religious bigotry, party spirit, and idle rumor, a band of patriots, who have voluntarily proffered their services to their country, at their country's call? rather let us imitate their example; then should we have a military force that would bid defiance to all aggressors; whose banners would float proudly, and triumphantly throughout the land; and whose prowess and military power, would become a proverb throughout the Union. Their voluntary action, the proficiency that they have made in military tactics, if found among other citizens; than the Mormons, would be lauded to the skies; they would be hailed as patriots; as highminded philanthropists, and as honorable men; but because they are found in Nauvoo, shall narrow bigotry, and religious persecution (without evidence) brand them as designing persons and traitors to their country? No! says our Constitution; No! says the Constitution of the United States; No! reiterates every patriot and republican! for at such conduct the Goddess of Liberty would weep; and of such pro-

if we commenced and finished a canal of a smaller size, in the first instance, would soon be compelled to enlarge it; it does not however, appear to have occurred to the statesman of that day, that the smaller canal was most suitable to our resources, and that if New York had proceeded to make her enlarged work in the first instance, in the infancy of her means very probably her effort would have been as abortive, as many persons fear, ours has been. One thing is pretty certain, which is, that enough has already been expended to have finished a canal of moderate size, and sufficient for all the wants of the people for many years to come.— But such magnificent ideas had seized upon our imaginations, that moderation in any thing was out of the question.— The project of a steamboat canal, of improving the navigation of the Illinois river, and rendering its shores more healthy, is alluded to only for the purpose of showing the inflated and bombastic notions prevailing at the time, which by bewildering and depraving the public intellect, finally led to the extravagances subsequently committed, in the way of railroads and other internal improvements. Of all the internal improvements authorized by former legislation, the canal was perhaps the only one which ought at the time, to have been undertaken. The Congress of the United States had made a most munificent grant of lands, which we held in trust for this express purpose. Therefore in prosecuting this enterprise we had means independent of taxes; so that our predecessors could not have been charged with extravagance of design, if their efforts had been confined to this one work.

It is confidently believed, that the residue of the work, on this great enterprise can be completed, on a plan of a small high level canal, amply sufficient for the purposes of trade for years to come, and at a cost of one half less than the estimates for the plan heretofore pursued.

The cost of completing it, according to the original plan, is estimated at about \$3,000,000; whereas if one of a more moderate size upon the high level plan, using the Desplaines and Calumet rivers as feeders, should be adopted, the highest estimate would not exceed \$1,500,000.

It is freely conceded that the more magnificent plan hitherto pursued, is entirely the most captivating, and would be altogether preferred, if our resources were adequate thereto. But it is the present, or early use of the canal, which is most desired by the people. Providence crowns their labor with the greatest abundance; but the greater portion of them are restricted to a single and inadequate market. This communication would open another, and a better market for three-fourths of the people of this State, and a large portion of those of Missouri and Iowa; and by withdrawing them from the southern mart, the residue of the produce, which is obliged to go there, would put a formidable rival out of its way. This is a consideration which ought to weigh heavily with that portion of the State which, from geographical position, seems least interested in the work. The early completion of the canal is also greatly to be desired, as the only present means of paying interest on the debt already incurred.

As it has already been stated, the School Fund amounts to \$809,104 39, of this, \$335,592 21 is derived from the surplus revenue, \$415,575 52 from the three per cent school fund, and \$56,917 66, from sale of seminary lands. It appears also, that there is now due to the State on account of the three per cent fund, the further sum of \$37,206 39; and \$41,909 35 appears to be coming to the State as our distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. This latter sum, if received, the General Assembly can rightfully appropriate as the wants of the State may require, but the former is sacred to the purpose of education. It has been our former practice, on account of a deficiency of revenue and too much fear of levying adequate taxes, to borrow this fund as it occurred, to pay the current expenses of government, and promise an interest of six per cent to be distributed amongst the several counties. Good faith,

to ourselves, to the United States from which it is derived, and to the rising generation, created the most sacred obligation that this interest should have been punctually paid in good money. On the contrary, it has been paid, for nearly a year past, in depreciated paper, and there is no provision by existing laws, for paying it otherwise in future. It does seem then, that if we find ourselves unable to make payment in cash or its just equivalent, it is little better than robbery to continue the system of borrowing, and a guilt, but little less, is contracted, if we refuse to make provision for paying interest in good funds, on the sum already borrowed. It is unfortunate that no system of revenue and expenditure has ever existed in this State; the appropriations have generally exceeded the revenue, and hence the necessity of borrowing the school fund as a means of paying current expenses. At this moment our domestic debt amounts to about \$313,089 19, and there is, of present means, about \$12,117 28, in the paper of the two banks, in the treasury to pay it. Appropriations have been constantly voted without reference, or enquiry as to the competency of the revenue to pay them; and thus we have been getting deeper and deeper in debt, as if our purpose were to subsist by the expedients, and throw the burdens of present government upon future generations. It does seem to me, that the main cause, to which this want of system is to be attributed, is that our predecessors have not sufficiently confided in the reports of competent financial committees, who, from their position and the inquiries necessarily to be made by them, could survey the whole ground of revenue and expenditure. A reformation in this particular is absolutely essential to any advancement in correcting existing evils.

The State taxes for the year 1841 amounted to \$210,445, of which, the sum of \$169,000 has been collected, the residue is to be accounted for, either as having been expended in collecting or allowed as credits for the delinquencies of tax payers. The gross amount of revenue for 1842, will probably amount to \$240,000, of which, according to former precedent, \$210,000 may be collected. The expenditures of the State in 1841, amounted to \$236,412, and in 1842, \$135,494.

The present system of revenue is the most expensive and complicated which could well have been devised; more officers are employed in collecting, than in any other State, and the compensation allowed them is unnecessarily high. No less than two officers, the Auditor and Treasurer, at the Seat of Government, and six others, consisting of an assessor and collector, clerks of the circuit and the county commissioner's court, and sheriff and printer for each county are employed at an expense estimated as equal to twelve and one half per cent upon the whole assessment. The cost of printing the delinquent list, alone, amounts to \$5,530 80. By abolishing the ceremony of carrying the delinquent list into the circuit court for judgment, the agency of one of the clerks, and the cost of several transcripts, could be dispensed with; and by requiring the whole duty of collection to be performed by either the sheriff or collector, the amount of compensation could be reduced.

The amount of expenditures also, in every department of government is unnecessarily high, and appropriations have constantly been made, which could have been dispensed with. The amount of salaries, if paid in good money, ought to be reduced. Many officers on the canal and railroad ought to be abolished. A greater amount of public printing & binding, than was absolutely necessary, has been ordered, and a higher price has been paid for the same than will be justified by the present worth and scarcity of money. Special appropriations have been made, for the last two years, which need not occur again in the next. For the State House, for furniture, for a library, for publishing reports, for rents, for portraits of Washington and Lafayette, for witnesses, contested elections, clerk hire, paper, taking the census, presidential election, and to various individuals, amounting to about \$51,000. These various reformations ought to reduce the

expenditures for the next two years, about \$80,000.

The use of the State Bank, for fiscal purposes, by creating a necessity for paying interest on Auditor's warrants, has cost the State since 1837, about \$50,000, and we are now paying that institution, for acting as the treasury of the State, and for the privilege of using its depreciated paper, a sum, varying between five and ten thousand dollars annually. Allow me respectfully to suggest that the desperate condition of the State, and the universal voice of our constituents, imperatively demand a reformation in all these particulars, and the practice of the strictest economy.

The state of the Banks and the currency, will claim a large portion of your attention. These institutions have been allowed from time to time to suspend specie payments for most of the time since the summer of 1837. They have both become insolvent since the last session of the General Assembly, although no specie was demanded of them. All confidence in them has ceased, their notes have been greatly depreciated; and although the Banks of the west and south west have generally resumed, no day has yet been appointed for a resumption of this State. We have suffered all the evils of a depreciated paper circulation, the first of which is a great and sudden scarcity of money. The specie, which ought to be in circulation, is locked up in the Banks; a large amount of the depreciated paper has been purchased up and held on speculation, and the residue, has just been sufficient to keep money of a better character from coming amongst us. Consequently we have been left without money; property has fallen unusually low in price, and the products of the farmer have been almost unsaleable. The question now is, whether Bank suspension with all its attendant evils shall be further tolerated and permanently engrafted on our institutions as an article of settled policy. It is continually asked in the community, what will be done by the General Assembly to make our currency better? The answer is, obvious; compel the Banks to resume specie payments. If they cannot resume, no measure short of legislating money into their vaults, will enhance the value of their paper.

I therefore recommend to the General Assembly to order a resumption of specie payments at an early day, and if the Banks cannot comply, to provide for winding them up with the least possible delay, and withdrawing their notes from circulation.

I am not prepared with information to state whether they can or cannot maintain a resumption. I will, however, venture the opinion, that neither of them will be in a condition to resume, unless their specie on hand should be nearly equal to their immediate liabilities. If they had been mere neighborhood banks, with a circulation confined to one or two counties, they might, by honesty and correct dealing, soon regain the public confidence, but these have been great and imposing institutions, with a circulation of \$4,500,000, scattered over the whole west and south. And it seems to me difficult to regain a confidence which has been lost in so great a district of country. It would be proper, at all events, for the General Assembly to make the most thorough and impartial examination into the state of their business, and upon a full knowledge of all facts, provide such a remedy as will relieve the country from the curse and blight of broken banks, and their depreciated paper.

A great deal has been said about certain charters granted to the people of Nauvoo. These charters are objectionable on many accounts, but particularly on account of the powers granted. The people of the State have become aroused the subject, and anxiously desire that those charters should be modified so as to give the inhabitants of Nauvoo no greater privileges than those enjoyed by others of our fellow citizens.

If a sound currency can be restored, if the arrangement can be made with the banks for a return of our bonds, if upon any plan the canal can be finished, so as, by the tolls and property belonging thereto, the people can be relieved of the debt

incurred for its construction, and if we can so dispose of the residue of State property, as to liquidate a reasonable amount of the remaining debt, we will have accomplished that which is of the most vital interest at present.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured of my thorough disposition to co-operate with you in all measures calculated to advance the public welfare.

THOMAS FORD.

Springfield, Dec. 8. 1842.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

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Now it does and always has appeared strange to us that such a feverish excitement and such a continuous dogged jealousy should exist on the minds of community pertaining to us as a people; and more particularly that such feelings should be cherished by honorable members; and that opportunities should be sought to misrepresent us, and to speak evil of our religion, in the Senate Chamber, and in the Legislative Hall.

If indeed we as a people do possess peculiar, exclusive privileges: if we have violated, or fraudulently taken from any man their rights; if we have refused to be subject to any legal enactments; if we have transgressed the bounds of our chartered privileges; or violated the Constitution of the State, or that of the United States; we refuse not to be dealt with legally, fairly, and constitutionally: but if we have broken no law, and have kept within the limits of our chartered rights, and those rights are not exclusive: we throw ourselves under the banner of our great republic; we stand proudly erect, and proclaim ourselves American citizens; we claim the rights of the free sons of Columbia: we rest under the shade of our glorious Constitution: the broad folds of which we trust, will secure us from the power of religious bigots, and fanatics; the hand of persecution, and the power of tyranny and despotism.

His Excellency seems to think that our charters are objectionable on many accounts; but particularly on account of the powers granted. What the many things are that are objectionable we are at a loss to know, as we have never observed them in the city charter; nor have honorable members who have discussed this subject, informed us of them; we have heard a great deal said about exclusive rights, and extraordinary powers, but we have never yet been shown where those powers exist; and unless we have some right which others do not possess, there has yet been made manifest, we must remain ignorant. Our city Charter grants us the privilege of electing our own Mayor, City Council, Aldermen, Marshall and Constables; of creating all offices and making all laws that shall be considered for the benefit, well being, peace and happiness of the city of Nauvoo, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or of this State.

Is there any thing objectionable in this? any powers that a duly advised Senator, or Legislator, would deprecate? or that a philanthropist, or republican would not subscribe to? We have, too, our charter for the Nauvoo Legion, University, and Agricultural Society.

As it regards the first of these, we say that it is equipped, officered, and organized, in a manner that not only does credit to the city of Nauvoo, but to the State of Illinois; and is acknowledged by all who have seen its numbers, uniform and discipline, and witnessed its evolutions, to be one of the most efficient military bodies in this State: have they transgressed their power, been negligent in their duties, or violated the law? They have not. We ask then, would it be wise? would it be politic? would it be consonant with the feelings of enlightened republicans? and more especially of the intelligent citizens of Illinois, to trample under foot this mantle of protection; this shield of defence; and sacrifice at the shrine of religious bigotry, party spirit, and idle rumor, a band of patriots, who have voluntarily proffered their services to their country, at their countries call? rather let us imitate their example; then should we have a military force that would bid defiance to all aggressors: whose banners would float proudly, and triumphantly throughout the land; and whose prowess and military power, would become a proverb throughout the Union. Their voluntary action, the proficiency that they have made in military tactics, if found among other citizens, than the Mormons, would be lauded to the skies: they would be hailed as patriots; as high minded philanthropists, and as honorable men; but because they are found in Nauvoo, shall narrow bigotry, and religious persecution (without evidence) brand them as designing persons and traitors to their country! No! says our Constitution; No! says the Constitution of the United States; No! reiterates every patriot and republican! for at such conduct the Goddess of Liberty would weep; and of such pro-

ceedings even the monarchs of Europe would be ashamed.

Concerning our charters for a University, and an Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; we presume that there are not any of the intelligent inhabitants of the State of Illinois who would, upon mature deliberation, wish for such a thing as the repeal. The first has a tendency to refine the mind, enlarge the intellect, and promote learning, literature and science; while the second has a tendency to increase our resources, improve our agriculture, encourage home manufacture, and be a source of wealth, not only to Nauvoo, but to the surrounding country, and to the State. Is there any thing objectionable in this? or would it be consonant with the high-minded, the energetic, and the intelligent citizens of Illinois to proscrib learning, science, trade and agriculture?

But we are very gravely told that the people of the State have become aroused, and anxiously desire that those charters should be repealed, or modified; and one of the Honorable members, Mr. Hicks, also zealous to fulfil the wishes of his constituents, that he wishes them annulled, root and branch, immediately; without reference, without testimony, without examination, without evidence, and in the absence of any positive knowledge of whether they were right or wrong; as if we were on the eve of some fearful event, thought that the House could not be better employed now than in voting these charters a down. And what is the reason assigned by Honorable members for this unprecedented course of conduct? That the interests of the community require it, and that it is the wish of their constituents to have this business despatched immediately; that they may have ample evidence that they are doing their duty.

With all deference, however, to the opinions of his Excellency, and that of Honorable members, who have spoken on this subject; we would beg leave to differ with them in relation to the views that are entertained by the citizens of this State generally, and particularly by the intelligent portion of them.

That a prejudice exists in certain sections of the country, where they have no means of obtaining information concerning us and our proceedings; but through the false statements, the vile abuse, and the published detraction and slander (principally of a religious nature,) that is found in the columns of the *Angamo Journal*, the *Quincy Whig*, and other publications, of a similar kind, we are free to admit; but that this feeling is general, that it arises from any extraordinary powers that we possess or from an abuse of our chartered privileges, we think cannot be sustained; and we trust that there will be found a respectable majority of Honorable members, within the walls of the Legislative Hall, that will sustain the liberal and enlightened views of the Hon. Mr. McClelland, that he was in favor of giving the Mormons equal rights. He was satisfied that they had been persecuted; that great efforts had been made to get up an excitement against them; and that they did as much right to protect on as any other sect. He did not believe that the charter of Nauvoo contained any greater powers than had been granted to other cities.

"The people of Illinois," feel highly exasperated, and desire a repeal of our charter!!! It cannot be possible; what have we done to them that they should desire it? At a time when the interests of the State have been declining;—when in consequence of foolish, and wild legislative enactments the State has been

overwhelmed with debt;—when the State has no alternative left, but that of a dishonorable repudiation;—at a time when many of the citizens have left the State in consequence of a burdensome taxation;—at a time when our banks have become insolvent, and our credit destroyed, when our wisest men have stood confounded, and have not known what method to adopt to save the State from ruin. While all hearts have flitted the Mormons have been pouring in a flood of emigration, which is unprecedented in the history of this State; and with that emigration a proportionate increase of wealth;—they have built up a city which bids fair soon, to be the largest city in the west. They have converted a desolate waste into fields and gardens; they have enhanced the value of property, for many miles around Nauvoo, tenfold; they have created a market that takes in a great portion of the surplus produce, that is raised within thirty and forty miles of Nauvoo; and in the city of Nauvoo alone (which three years ago was a barren waste) their city and county tax amounts to upwards of four thousand dollars, (as per last assessment;) they have commenced some splendid buildings, that in point of magnitude, architectural design, elegant workmanship, and splendid appearance, will rival or outvie any buildings in the west, and will be an ornament to the State of Illinois; and they have also raised a large independent military body which does honor to the State, and is one of its strongest defenses; they are making arrangements to manufacture pottery that will equal the finest porcelain ware; that now have to be imported from England, at an enormous expense; and have in contemplation to manufacture iron, and also cotton, silk, and woolen goods; and is this an injury to the citizens of Illinois? The Mormons have also maintained as good morals, and there have been as few delinquencies among them, as among the same number of people in this, or any other State in the Union. Can it be possible then that "the people of Illinois" should desire to proscrib our privileges? We believe not. The Mormons as Mr. McClelland states "have been persecuted, and political demagogues, religious bigots, and partisan papers, have fanned the flame, and made dishonorable use of religious prejudice for political effect; but do these men call themselves, "the people of Illinois." Will that honorable body of men composing the Legislative Assembly

be governed by such illiberal views; or will the respectable and enlightened portion of the inhabitants of this State subscribe to such narrow contracted, bigoted, and unsympathetic views? God forbid! we believe they will not.

The following from the *Chicago Democrat* sustains us in our remarks, pertaining to attitude and persecution.

JOSEPH SMITH.

"We do not pick up a single newspaper but has something to say about the distinguished sectarian. One locates him here and another there. One says he is doing this evil thing and another that. When, in fact, they know nothing about him. We are in the regular receipt of the Nauvoo papers, one of which, religious, the *Times & States*, is edited by him; and, all through the excitement, he has been at Nauvoo, diligently attending to his own business. Ours is a political paper and it shall favor no religious sect at all, but shall deal with all fairly. Now what good does all this lying and abuse about the Mormon prophet do? A joke at his expense, or any one else's, can be appreciated and passed over. But, at the present time, the matter is carried too far and, so far as our foreign press (he might also have added with propriety some of the press of this State) is concerned, the Mormons are a *belied and persecuted sect*. Joseph Smith has as good a right to keep a creed as Mahommed, Luther, Calvin, King Henry the VIII., Wesley, Campbell, or Parson Miller. His doctrines will go for what they are worth and no more. Above never injured a cause nor did slander ever make a man's friends the less in the end. Give Joe Smith his due. Tell the truth about him and taste stop. He asks no more, nor should any one else."

It is however stated by a Honorable member (Mr. Johnson) that Jo. (Joseph) Smith, the Mormon prophet, has used this charter to arrest himself from the civil authorities of the State, by causing himself to be brought before the Municipal Court of Nauvoo; and upon a trial of some sort discharged; and thus wantonly set at defiance, the civil authorities of this State. And that he has openly trampled, and violated the Governor of Missouri, and Ex-Governor Carlin, and set at defiance our institutions there can be as little doubt. In regard to the latter statement, we should have been pleased if the honorable member had referred us to the time, circumstance, or documents, concerning Joseph Smith's setting at defiance our institutions, and violating the Governor; as we have no knowledge of the thing ourselves, and should very much "doubt it." But supposing it was true; what has that to do with our charter; if he has defied the institutions of the State, or violated the Governor; let him be dealt with according to law; let him suffer for his own crimes;—he is not the inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo; he is but one individual in it; thus we are told that one individual, out of about ten thousand, has done some thing wrong; and forsooth the whole community must be destroyed, body and bones. Oh shame where is thy blush! If we were to judge as a judiciary, any corporation, body politic, or legislative assembly by this rule, we should not find one but that would be destroyed throughout the length, and breadth of this vast republic.

In regard to the charge of Mr. Smith's being brought before the Municipal Court, and of his being tried, and dismissed by them; the statement is incorrect. Mr. Smith was not brought before that tribunal at all. It is true that the Municipal Court issued a writ of Habeas Corpus (according to the salutory, and wise provisions made in the charter) but the sheriff was unwilling to give the process up, until he had first obtained legal advice; while he was absent Mr. Smith disappeared. Because he was not in court, are the citizens of Nauvoo to be blamed? did they resist the civil authorities, or retard, or hinder their search for that gentleman? They did not. They considered the writ to be illegal; and knew that the whole was a religious persecution; but despite of all this, they did not resist the civil authorities. Mr. William Law, who is City Councilor, and General in the Nauvoo Legion, told the sheriff in the presence of a promiscuous company that he might have free access to search anywhere that he thought proper, that he might take with him a sufficient number to facilitate the search. He would pledge his honor, that he would not, and should not be injured. Was he injured, we again ask? no. What then have the citizens of Nauvoo done in this particular? Echo answers what!

In regard to the policy of his taking the steps he did, to another question, and not connected with our citizens generally; but we should think, that at that time of feverish excitement, when illegal claims had been made by the State of Missouri, and the Governor of this State had endorsed those claims; when rumor, with her ten thousand tongues, was busy circulating detraction, and falsehood; the press teeming with vituperative abuse and falsehood, and the public mind excited to the highest pitch; we think that perhaps he took the wisest course; and our opinion is sustained by that of many intelligent men. That these claims were illegal, and the course pursued by Governor Carlin wrong, is very fully shown in an able, learned, and lucid article, written by Justin Butterfield, the U. S. Attorney for the district of Illinois, and may be found in the last number of the *Wasp* published Dec. 17th.

He states that Governor Reynolds of Missouri had no right to make such a requisition, upon the mere oath of Ex-Governor Boggs, and that the Governor of this State had no right to give him any; we quote the following.

Dear Sir: In answer to your favour of the 17th inst. Mr. Warren was correct in the information he gave you of my opinion of the illegality of the requisition made by the Governor of Missouri upon the Governor of this State, for the surrender of Joseph Smith, and that the Governor of this State should cause him to be arrested, for the purpose of being

surrendered I had no doubt but the Supreme Court of this State would discharge him upon Habeas Corpus.—subsequent examination has confirmed me in that opinion. I understand from your letter, and from the statement of facts made to me by Mr. Warren, that the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, is accompanied by an affidavit of Ex-Governor Boggs, stating in substance, that on the 6th day of May last he was shot while sitting in his house, with intent to kill, and as he verily believes, the act was committed by O. P. Rockwell, and that Joseph Smith was accessory to the crime before its commission, and that he has fled from justice; that it can be proved that Joseph Smith was not in the State of Missouri at the time the crime was committed; but was in this State; that it is untrue that he was in the State of Missouri at the time of the commission of the said crime, or has been there at any time since; he could not, therefore, have fled from that State since the commission of the said crime. &c. &c.

It is not to be presumed that the Executive of this State would, knowingly, lend his aid in dragging one of our citizens, who is not a fugitive from justice, into a foreign State, for trial. The Governor has, undoubtedly, been misled by the evasive affidavit which accompanied the requisition. I would advise that Mr. Smith procure respectable and sufficient affidavits to prove, beyond all question that he was in this State, and not in Missouri, at the time the crime, with which he is charged, was committed; and, upon those affidavits, apply to the Governor to countermand the warrant he has issued for his arrest. If he should refuse so to do, I am clearly of the opinion that upon the above state of facts, the Supreme Court will discharge him upon Habeas Corpus."

Respectfully your obedient servant,

JUSTIN BUTTERFIELD.

At that time when the Executive of two States, had either knowingly, and wantonly, or ignorantly, (we leave this for the public to judge) abused the power vested in their hands; and contrary to law, contrary to justice, and contrary to constitutional rights, were using the influence that their position gave them, to injure a free born American citizen; at a time when public excitement was wound to the highest pitch; and mobs were threatening on every hand; if the Executive of these States had manifested such egregious ignorance in regard to that affair, he knew not but that their precedent, and influence, and the influence of religious prejudice might bias the minds of others, who might act in his case; but independent of this, ten chances to one but that he had been kidnapped by Missouri; and whether he had been given up by the judiciary of this State, or been kidnapped (both would have been illegal) it would have made no difference; he would have been in the hands of a people who could not administer justice to him; who have heretofore acted as a legalized mob; and who would no doubt have murdered him. Under these circumstances we think that he took the wisest course.

But independent of what is before mentioned, relative to our charters; we very much doubt the legality, constitutionality, and sound policy of taking them away. We have always been in the habit of looking upon charters as instruments of a most sacred, and binding nature, in which the maintenance, and adherence to; or departure from; the honor and dignity of a state, or nation was concerned; and that when once granted constitutionally, and without a repealing clause, or a reference to the time of their expiration, they could not be repealed, or annulled, without the consent of the state, or nation; without the consent of both parties viz. the petitioners and the state, or nation.

We are led to these conclusions, both from the nature of the compact, and from the precedent and usages of legislative bodies; if we trace the formation of governments to the first organization of society, we shall realize the importance of one grand truth, which is found in the Declaration of Independence, and ought to be written in letters of gold; "that all mankind are born free and equal." In this situation nature placed mankind, and every man ruled his own house, made and administered his own laws, defended his own rights, and protected his own property; when governments were formed, conventions were held, and each man gave up his own individual rights to govern, for the general good of the whole community;—such a community was formed in America at the time of the Declaration of Independence. Having resisted the tyrannical, and thrown off the yoke of the mother country; being no longer subject to their laws; they became individually responsible for their own acts; these individuals selected persons from among themselves, in their several districts, to represent their interests; and thus the law-making department, or government, was empowered by the people to legislate for them, and the people promised to be governed by their enactments, subject however to the constitution, which had been sanctioned by the people; and which was their magna charta, their protection, and safeguard. Without entering into the particulars of the formation and organization of the United States, the history of which is familiar to all, we would remark, that by this constitution the representatives were bound;—beyond it they could not go;—and any acts that they might pass, contrary to this would be illegal, and the people were not bound to receive them. This Constitution thus formed and sanctioned, making general provisions for the uttermost good of the whole community, among other things provided, for the admission of new States into the Union, from the territories; or in other words, ceded up the right to govern, which had been vested in their hands, and allowed them to make their own laws, become free and independent, and to govern themselves; subject however to certain re-

strictions as expressed in the Constitution of the United States, for the general good. Thus the people of that State became as free and independent, in regard to their local affairs, as though the United States had not been formed; they are however bound by certain principles (which are acknowledged by all the States) of a general nature, to the confederation, for the mutual good of all the States of the Union. Just such a State is Illinois; she petitioned for the right to govern herself, which position was granted, and she became an independent State. It has been customary for these independent States, thus formed, as population has increased, and towns become populous, and the task become onerous for the Legislature to manage all their local affairs, to grant charters to different cities, and thus give up to those specific places, (what was ceded to them by the General Government.) The right to govern themselves in all local affairs; subject however to the restrictions of their charter, which is to them what the Constitution is to the State.

Now the United States never thought of taking from any of the separate States their Constitution, they were bound by every sense of justice, honor and integrity, to maintain the independence of the several States inviolate, and having ceded up the power to govern, could not take it back. The same principle will apply unto chartered rights, granted unto cities, and we have yet to learn that any of the United States, or the mother country, having granted a city charter ever took it back. If will, we presume be left for the State of Illinois to launch forth into this new field of legislation, and accomplish this feat; which would stamp an eternal stain upon her escutcheon, and be an anomaly in the history of all free nations, and we presume in the world.

When the 'Magna Charter' was signed by King John of England, although much against his will, was that instrument ever rescinded, either by him or any succeeding monarch? It was not;—the subject never entered their councils.

There have many charters and grants been made by that country, to cities, boroughs, certain districts of country, and to individuals, many of which are foolish and obnoxious, but their rights have been held sacred and inviolate.

In New York the 'Manhattan company' petitioned the Legislature for a charter, granting them the privilege of watering the city, and in that charter there was an ambiguous clause pertaining to their surplus funds, which was unobserved by the legislators; but which, however, gave them a perpetual charter for a bank; their petition was heard; they commenced their banking operations, to the surprise of the legislators, who soon saw how they had been duped;—the subject of repeal was brought up before the house; but it could not be carried. The people were enraged, and the Legislature were called on a special session to investigate the subject of repeal; but they found that they could not honorably accomplish it, and all that they could do was to pass an act that no charter of a similar kind should again be granted.

Here then was a charter obtained through duplicity and guile, which the Legislative Assembly of New York found themselves bound to maintain inviolate; whilst our charter was obtained openly, honorably, and above board, and because there is a bare supposition without proof, that one individual has done something wrong, our charter must be taken away, the whole of the citizens injured, and our city laws and polity destroyed.

and its injury to the Government; the loss that would be sustained by companies, and individuals; the want of confidence that such a step would produce &c; but as our sheet is not large, we shall desist; and shall content ourselves, for the present, by saying that as such a step would be unprecedented in the annals of Legislative bodies; that as it would be contrary to sound policy; that as it would be dishonorable and unconstitutional, and would be a great injury to private individuals, that as the State is at the present time, through absolute necessity, on the verge of repudiation; that they will not recklessly commit themselves by depriving a number of their fellow citizens of their chartered rights, and bring dishonor on the State, that might be avoided. We believe they will not.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of George D. Grant, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that George D. Grant, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 22d day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk: 431-42.

ceedings even the monarchs of Europe would be ashamed.

Concerning our charters for a University, and an Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, we presume that there are not any of the intelligent inhabitants of the State of Illinois who would, upon mature deliberation, wish for such a thing as the repeal. The first has a tendency to refine the mind, enlarge the intellect, and promote learning, literature and science; while the second has a tendency to increase our resources, improve our agriculture, encourage home manufacture, and be a source of wealth, not only to Nauvoo, but to the surrounding country, and to the State. Is there any thing objectionable in this? or would it be consonant with the high-minded, the energetic, and the intelligent citizens of Illinois to proscribe learning, science, trade and agriculture?

But we are very gravely told that the people of the State have become aroused, and anxiously desire that those charters should be repealed, or modified; and one of the Honorable members, Mr. Hicks, is so zealous to fulfil the wishes of his constituents, that he wishes them annulled, root and branch, immediately; without reference, without testimony, without examination, without evidence, and in the absence of any positive knowledge of whether they were right or wrong: as if we were on the eve of some fearful event, thought that the House could not be too employed now than in voting these charters a-1 down. And what is the reason assigned by Honorable members for this unprecedented course of conduct? That the interests of the community require it, and that it is the wish of their constituents to have this business despatched immediately; that they may have ample evidence that they are doing their duty.

With all deference, however, to the opinions of his Excellency, and that of Honorable members, who have spoken on this subject; we would beg leave to differ with them in relation to the views that are entertained by the citizens of this State generally, and particularly by the intelligent portion of them.

That a prejudice exists in certain sections of the country, where they have no means of attaining information concerning us and our proceedings; but through the false statements, the vile abuse, and the published detraction and slander (principally of a religious nature), that is found in the columns of the *Wangano Journal*, the *Quincy Whig*, and other publications, of a similar kind, we are free to admit; but that this feeling is general; that it arises from any extraordinary powers that we possess, or from an abuse of our chartered privileges, we think cannot be sustained; and we trust that there will be found a respectable majority of Honorable members, within the walls of the Legislative Hall, that will sustain the liberal and enlightened views of the Hon. Mr. McClelland, that he was in favor of giving the Mormons equal rights. He was satisfied that they had been persecuted; that great efforts had been made to get up an excitement against them; and that they had as much right to protect on as any other sect. He did not believe that the charter of Nauvoo contained any greater powers than had been granted to other cities.

"The people of Illinois," feel highly exasperated at us, and desire a repeal of our charter!!! It cannot be possible; what have we done to them that they should desire it? At a time when the interests of the State have been declining;—when in consequence of foolish, and

overwhelmed in debt, so that there seems to be no alternative left, but that of a dishonorable repudiation;—at a time when many of the citizens have left the State in consequence of a burdensome taxation;—at a time when our banks have become insolvent, and our credit destroyed, when our wisest men have stood confounded, and have not known what method to adopt to save the State from ruin. While all hearts have fainted the Mormons have been pouring in a flood of emigration, which is unprecedented in the history of this State; and with that emigration a proportionate increase of wealth;—they have built up a city which bids fair soon, to be the largest city in the west. They have converted a desolate waste into fields and gardens; they have enhanced the value of property, for many miles around Nauvoo, tenfold; they have created a market that takes in a great portion of the surplus produce, that is raised within thirty and forty miles of Nauvoo; and in the city of Nauvoo alone (which three years ago was a barren waste) their city and county tax amounts to upwards of four thousand dollars, (as per last assessment); they have commenced some splendid buildings, that in point of magnitude, architectural design, elegant workmanship, and splendid appearance, will rival or outvie any buildings in the west, and will be an ornament to the State of Illinois; and they have also raised a large independent military body which does honor to the State, and is one of its strongest defenses; they are making arrangements to manufacture pottery that will equal the finest porcelain ware; that now have to be imported from England, at an enormous expense; and have it in contemplation to manufacture iron, and also cotton, silk, and woolen goods; and is this an injury to the citizens of Illinois? The Mormons have also maintained as good morals, and there have been as few delinquencies among them, as among the same number of people in this, or any other State in the Union. Can it be possible then that "the people of Illinois" should desire to proscribe our privileges? We believe not. The Mormons as Mr. McClelland states "have been persecuted," and political demagogues, religious bigots, and partisan papers, have fanned the flame, and made dishonorable use of religious prejudice for political effect; but do these men call themselves, "the people of Illinois." Will that honorable body of men comprising the Legislative Assem-

ble be governed by such liberal views; or will the respectable and enlightened portion of the inhabitants of this State subscribe to such narrow, contracted, bigoted, and anti-republican views? God forbid! we believe they will not.

The following from the *Chicago Democrat* sustains us in our remarks, pertaining to slander and persecution.

JOSEPH SMITH.

"We do not pick up a single newspaper but has something to say about this distinguished sectarian. One locates him here and another there. One says he is doing this evil thing and another that. When, in fact, they know nothing about him. We are in the regular receipt of the Nauvoo papers, one of which, religious, the *Times & Seasons*, is edited by him; and, all through the excitement, he has been at Nauvoo diligently attending to his own business. Ours is a political paper and it shall favor no religious sect at all, but shall deal with all fairly. Now what good does all this lying and abuse about the Mormon prophet do? A joke at his expense or any one else's can be appreciated and passed over. But at the present time, the matter is carried too far and, to far as our foreign press (he might also have added with propriety some of the presses of this State) is concerned, the Mormons are a *betted and persecuted sect*. Joseph Smith has as good a right to set up a creed as Mohammed, Luther, Calvin, King Henry the VIII, Wesley, Campbell, or Parson Millet. His doctrines will go for what they are worth and no more. Abuse never injured a cause nor did slander ever make a man's friends the less in the end. Give Joseph Smith his due. Tell the truth about him and these stop. He asks no more, nor should any one else."

It is however stated by a honorable member (Mr. Johnson) that Jo. (Joseph) Smith, the Mormon prophet, has used this charter to arrest himself from the civil authorities of the State, by causing himself to be brought before the Municipal Court of Nauvoo; and upon a trial of some sort discharged; and thus vauntingly set at defiance, the civil authorities of this State. And that he has openly traduced, and vilified the Governor of Missouri, and Ex-Governor Carlin, and set at defiance our institutions there can be as little doubt. In regard to the latter statement, we should have been pleased if the honorable member had referred us to the time, circumstances, or documents, concerning Joseph Smith's setting at defiance our institutions, and vilifying the Governor; as we have no knowledge of the thing ourselves, and should very much "doubt it." But supposing it was true; what has that to do with our charter; if he has defied the institutions of the State, or vilified the Governor; let him be dealt with according to law; let him suffer for his own crimes;—he is not the inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo; he is but one individual in it; thus we are told that one individual, out of about ten thousand, has done some thing wrong; and forsooth the whole community must be destroyed, body and bones. Oh shame where is thy blush! If we were to judge any judiciary, any corporation, body politic, or legislative assembly by this rule, we should not find one but that would be destroyed throughout the length, and breadth of this vast republic.

In regard to the charge of Mr. Smith's being brought before the Municipal Court, and of his being tried, and dismissed by them; the statement is incorrect. Mr. Smith was not brought before that tribunal at all. It is true that the Municipal Court issued a writ of Habeas Corpus (according to the salutory, and wise provisions of the charter) but the sheriff was unwilling to give the prisoners up, until he had first obtained legal advice; while he was absent Mr. Smith disappeared. Because he was not forthcoming, are the citizens of Nauvoo to be blamed? did they resist the civil authorities, or retard, or hinder their search for that gentleman? They did not. They considered the writ to be illegal; and knew that the whole was a religious persecution; but despite of all this, they did not resist the civil authorities. Mr. William Law who is City Councilor, and General in the Nauvoo Legion, told the sheriff in the presence of a promiscuous company that he might have free access to search anywhere that he thought proper, that he might take with him a sufficient number to facilitate the search, and that he would pledge his honor, that he would not, and should not be injured. Was he injured, we again ask? no. What then have the citizens of Nauvoo done in this particular? Echo answers what!

In regard to the policy of his taking the steps he did, is another question, and not connected with our citizens generally; but we should think, that at that time of feverish excitement, when illegal claims had been made by the State of Missouri, and the Governor of this State had endorsed those claims; when rumor, with her ten thousand tongues, was busy circulating detraction, and falsehood; the press teeming with vituperative abuse and falsehood, and the public mind excited to the highest pitch; we think that perhaps he took the wisest course; and our opinion is sustained by that of many intelligent men. That those claims were illegal, and the course pursued by Governor Carlin wrong, is very fully shown in an able, learned, and lucid article, written by Justin Butterfield, the U. S. Attorney for the district of Illinois, and may be found in the last number of the *Wasp* published Dec. 17th.

He states that Governor Reynolds of Missouri had no right to make such a requisition, upon the mere oath of Ex-Governor Boggs, and that the Governor of this State had no right to give him up; we quote the following.

Dear Sir: In answer to your favors of the 17th inst. Mr. Warren was correct in the information he gave you of my opinion of the illegality of the requisition made by the Governor of Missouri, upon the Governor of this State, for the surrender of Joseph Smith, and that the Governor of this State should cause him to be arrested, for the purpose of being

surrendered I had no doubt but the Supreme Court of this State would discharge him upon Habeas Corpus, subsequent examination has confirmed me in that opinion. I understand from your letter, and from the statement of facts made to me by Mr. Warren; that the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, is accompanied by an affidavit of Ex-Governor Boggs, stating in substance, that on the 6th day of May last he was shot while sitting in his house, with intent to kill, and as he verily believes, the act was committed by O. P. Rockwell, and that Joseph Smith was accessory to the crime, before its commission, and that he has fled from justice; that it can be proved that Joseph Smith was not in the State of Missouri at the time the crime was committed; but was in this State; that it is untrue that he was in the State of Missouri at the time of the commission of the said crime, or has been there at any time since; he could not, therefore, have fled from that State since the commission of the said crime. * * * *

It is not to be presumed that the Executive of this State would, knowingly, lend his aid in dragging one of our citizens, who is not a fugitive from justice, into a foreign State, for trial. The Governor has, undoubtedly, been misled by the evasive affidavit which accompanied the requisition. I would advise that Mr. Smith procure respectable and sufficient affidavits to prove, beyond all question that he was in this State, and not in Missouri, at the time the crime, with which he is charged, was committed; and, upon those affidavits, apply to the Governor to countermand the warrant he has issued for his arrest. If he should refuse so to do, I am clearly of the opinion that upon the above state of facts, the Supreme Court will discharge him upon Habeas Corpus.

Respectfully your obedient servant.

JUSTIN BUTTERFIELD.

At that time when the Executive of two States, had either knowingly, and wantonly, or ignorantly, (we leave this for the public to judge) abused the power vested in their hands; and contrary to law, contrary to justice, and contrary to constitutional rights, were using the influence that their position gave them, to injure a free born American citizen; at a time when public excitement was wound to the highest pitch; and mobs were threatening on every hand; if the Executive of these States had manifested such egregious ignorance in regard to that affair, he knew not but that their precedent, and influence, and the influence of religious prejudice might bias the minds of others, who might act in his case; but independent of this, ten chances to one but that he had been kidnapped by Missouri; and whether he had been given up by the judiciary of this State, or been kidnapped (both would have been illegal) it would have made no difference; he would have been in the hands of a people who could not administer justice to him; who have heretofore acted as a legalized mob; and who would no doubt have murdered him. Under these circumstances we think that he took the wisest course.

But independent of what is before mentioned, relative to our charters; we very much doubt the legality, constitutionality, and sound policy of taking them away. We have always been in the habit of looking upon charters as instruments of a most sacred, and binding nature, in which the maintenance, and adherence to; or departure from; the honor and dignity of a state, or nation was concerned; and that when once granted constitutionally, and without a reserving clause, as a reference to the time of their expiration, they could not be repealed, or altered, without tarnishing the escutcheon of the state, or nation; without the consent of both parties viz. the petitioners and the state, or nation.

We are led to these conclusions, both from the nature of the compact, and from the precedent and usages of legislative bodies; if we trace the formation of governments to the first organization of society, we shall realize the importance of one grand truth, which is found in the Declaration of Independence, and ought to be written in letters of gold; "that all mankind are born free and equal." In this situation nature placed mankind, and every man ruled his own house, made and administered his own laws, defended his own rights, and protected his own property; when governments were formed, conventions were held, and each man gave up his own individual rights to govern, for the general good of the whole community;—such a community was formed in America at the time of the Declaration of Independence. Having resisted the tyranny, and thrown off the yoke of the mother country; being no longer subject to their laws; they became individually responsible for their own acts; these individuals selected persons from among themselves, in their several districts, to represent their interests; and thus the law-making department, or government, was empowered by the people to legislate for them, and the people promised to be governed by their enactments, subject however to the constitution, which had been sanctioned by the people; and which was their magna charta, their protection, and safeguard. Without entering into the particulars of the formation and organization of the United States, the history of which is familiar to all, we would remark, that by this constitution the representatives were bound;—beyond it they could not go; and any acts that they might pass contrary to this would be illegal, and the people were not bound to receive them. This Constitution thus formed and sanctioned, making general provisions for the universal good of the whole community, among other things provided for the reception of new States into the Union, from its territories; or, in other words, ceded up the right to govern, which had been vested in their hands, and allowed them to make their own laws, become free and independent, and to govern themselves; subject however to certain re-

strictions as expressed in the Constitution of the United States, for the general good. Thus the people of that State became as free and independent, in regard to their local affairs, as though the United States had not been formed; they are however bound by certain principles (which are acknowledged by all the States) of a general nature, to the confederation, for the mutual good of all the States of the Union.

Just such a State is Illinois; she petitioned for the right to govern herself, which petition was granted, and she became an independent State. It has been customary for these independent States, thus formed, as population has increased, and towns become populous, and the task become onerous for the Legislature to manage all their local affairs, to grant charters to different cities, and thus give up to those specific places, (what was ceded to them by the General Government.) The right to govern themselves in all local affairs; subject however to the restrictions of their charter, which is to them what the Constitution is to the State.

Now the United States never thought of taking from any of the separate States their Constitution; they were bound by every sense of justice, honor and integrity, to maintain the independence of the several States inviolate, and having ceded up the power to govern, could not take it back. The same principle will apply unto chartered rights, granted unto cities, and we have yet to learn that any of the United States, or the mother country, having granted a city charter ever took it back. It will, we presume be left for the State of Illinois to launch forth into this new field of legislation, and accomplish this feat; which would be as disreputable as it is strange; which would stamp an eternal stain upon her escutcheon, and be an anomaly in the history of all free nations, and we presume in the world.

When the Magna Charter was signed by King John of England, although much against his will, was that instrument ever rescinded, either by him or any succeeding monarch? It was not;—the subject never entered their councils.

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Here then was a charter obtained through duplicity and guile, which the Legislative Assembly of New York found themselves bound to maintain inviolate; whilst our charter was obtained openly, honorably, and above board, and because there is a bare supposition without proof, that one individual has done something wrong, our charter must be taken away, the whole community injured, and our city laws and polity destroyed.

We might refer to the bad policy of such a step and its injury to the Government; the loss that would be sustained by companies, and individuals; the want of confidence that such a step would produce &c; but as our sheet is not large, we shall desist; and shall content ourselves, for the present, by saying that as such a step would be unprecedented in the annals of Legislative bodies; that as it would be contrary to sound policy; that as it would be dishonorable and unconstitutional, and would be a great injury to private individuals, that as the State is at the present time, through absolute necessity, on the verge of repudiation; that they will not recklessly commit themselves by depriving a number of their fellow citizens of their chartered rights, and bring dishonor on the State, that might be avoided. We believe they will not.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of George D. Grant, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that George D. Grant, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 22d day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Cwings Clerk: 31-42.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 9.

Mr. DAVIS of Bond, introduced a resolution concerning the charter of Nauvoo city, and urged its repeal.

Mr. HICKS moved to amend by including also the city charter of Springfield. He was in favor of curtailing the powers granted to the city of Nauvoo; the interest of the people required it, if not a repeal of the charter. The same objection existed in relation to the charter of Springfield, and all other cities in the State, and the same measure applied to one should be meted to the other. As to the Mormons he was willing to secure to them the worship of God or Joe Smith, as they might choose; but he was in favor of taking the State arms from them.

Mr. OWEN was sorry the matter had been brought up. The Governor had alluded to the same matter in his message, and he intended to have it referred to a committee. He was pleased to see so many members who perhaps had voted to grant these charters. He had examined the different charters and found the same objection to exist against others as he did against Nauvoo, and if it was changed he would go for changing the whole. As for the State arms, he believed they had only their quota.

Mr. SMITH of Hancock, thought the matter brought forward prematurely, and by persons too not well acquainted with the chartered privileges of Nauvoo. He was willing that Nauvoo should be weighed in the balance on the principle of justice; he only wanted Nauvoo to enjoy the same privilege as other incorporated cities in the State. He did not come here to discuss religion; but he objected to a repeal of the charter on the ground that large sums of money had been expended in certain buildings which would be in a measure lost, and depreciation of private property. As to the removing of the State arms, he could see no advantage in depriving them of their use—they were organized in accordance with the militia laws of the State; and so far as any danger was to be apprehended from them, he thought the State had as much reason to fear a handful of old women and children. They intended no disturbance, but would in all things conform to the laws and constitution of the country.

Mr. McCLERNAND was in favor of giving the Mormons equal rights. He was satisfied that they had been persecuted; that great efforts had been made to get up an excitement against them, that they had as much right to protection as any other sect. He did not believe that the charter of Nauvoo contained any greater powers than had been granted to other cities. If they held more than their quota of State arms, he was for distributing them among those who did not.

Mr. JONAS moved an amendment, to strike out after resolved, and insert that the whole matter be referred to the committee on the judiciary to report such amendments as they think necessary.

Mr. JONAS supported his amendment by a few remarks. He was not unfriendly to Nauvoo, and had never been so, and appealed to the gentleman from Hancock. He would give to Nauvoo the same privileges as he would to Springfield. He was unwilling to trust the matter to a select committee. He wanted the judiciary committee to take up the whole matter, and report amendments when amendments were necessary to the charter of Nauvoo or any other city.

Mr. DAVIS of Bond, said he did not believe as some people did; nor did he think that crowd as innocent as some had represented them to be. Nor did he believe they were so willing to comply with the laws, as they so innocently profess, and referred to the requisition of the Governor of Missouri. House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the adoption of the following:

Whereas the people of the State of Illinois have become highly exasperated at the unusual and impolitic powers granted by the last Legislature in incorporating the city of Nauvoo, entitled an act to incorporate the city of Nauvoo, also

an act entitled an act to incorporate the Nauvoo Agricultural, and Manufacturing Association, in the county of Hancock, under and by virtue of which Mormons have openly set at defiance the laws of the State of Illinois, by refusing to surrender Jo Smith, the Mormon prophet, upon the requisition of the Governor of the State, by arresting said Smith from the hands of the officers of the State authorized to take him by legal process, and discharging him by a pretended trial before the Municipal Court of the City of Nauvoo, authorized by the provisions of the charter of said City. And whereas said Smith has openly traduced and vilified both the Governor of Missouri, and Ex-Governor Carlin of Illinois, for their efforts to arrest and bring him to trial, upon a charge of a heinous and aggravated nature, setting at defiance the authorities, and proclaiming through the Wasp, and Times and Seasons, two Mormon newspapers printed in said city, that said Smith never should be given up, in obedience to the mandates of the law; and whereas such conduct is not only highly reprehensible, but a reproach upon the free institutions of the State, Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature of the State, in obedience to the wish of the people, to repeal both the Charters incorporating the City of Nauvoo, and one incorporating the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association in the county of Hancock.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill as soon as practicable, repealing both the above named Charters.

This preamble and resolution lays over one day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. JONAS withdrew his amendment and offered a substitute embracing nearly the same proposition, and making it the duty of the judiciary committee to report a bill to repeal or amend, as they should think proper.

Mr. OWINGS was in favor of referring the subject to some other committee.

Mr. HICKS opposed any reference. The House could not be better employed than now voting these charters all down.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the reference to the judiciary committee, and moved to refer it to be committee on corporations; agreed to.

IN SENATE—Monday, Dec. 12.

Resolution concerning the charter of the city of Nauvoo was taken up.

Mr. CAVERLY and Mr. DAVIS moved that the resolution be laid on the table; Mr. Davis until the fourth of July next.

Mr. BAKER moved to strike out all after the word Resolved, and insert a bill the city Charters of the State.

Mr. HENRY wished the mover would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke at some length against the Charters; we have not room to insert his speech.

Senate adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The Press.—Gen. Cass has written, as is supposed, a defence of the American press, in reply to the attacks of the English Quarterly and Dickens.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS.

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

Trade, of every description, will be received in payment; money not refused. Dec. 3, 1842. no31-6w.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842.

no27-1f.

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multifarious diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. *Vis medicatrix naturae.*

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay.

Nov. 30, 1842.

no31-6w.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House.

no29-1f.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care. In the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842.

no31-1f.

W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State.

Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842.

18-3m.

GROCERIES.

STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price.

No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842.

no20 3m.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Simeon Cooley, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Simeon Cooley, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 29th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this district as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 29th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-w2.

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds of produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,

Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis,

A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,

Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 10, 1842. no32-

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Isaac C. Howd, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Isaac C. Howd, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 29th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-2w.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Stanton, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Stanton, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 29th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-w2

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of

Medicines,	Paints and Oils,
Pure,	Wines,
Glass,	Putty,
School,	Books,
Stationary.	

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-1f.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND,

A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. 1f.

Nauvoo Nov 3, 1842. no29-

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-1f.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 9.

Mr. DAVIS of Bond, introduced a resolution concerning the charter of Nauvoo city, and urged its repeal.

Mr. HICKS moved to amend by including also the city charter of Springfield. He was in favor of curtailing the powers granted to the city of Nauvoo; the interest of the people required it, if not a repeal of the charter. The same objection existed in relation to the charter of Springfield, and all other cities in the State, and the same measure applied to one should be meted to the other. As to the Mormons he was willing to secure to them the worship of God or Joe Smith, as they might choose; but he was in favor of taking the State arms from them.

Mr. OWEN was sorry the matter had been brought up. The Governor had alluded to the same matter in his message, and he intended to have it referred to a committee. He was pleased to see so many members who perhaps had voted to grant these charters. He had examined the different charters and found the same objection to exist against others as he did against Nauvoo, and if it was changed he would go for changing the whole. As for the State arms, he believed they had only their quota.

Mr. SMITH of Hancock, thought the matter brought forward prematurely, and by persons too not well acquainted with the chartered privileges of Nauvoo. He was willing that Nauvoo should be weighed in the balance on the principle of justice; he only wanted Nauvoo to enjoy the same privilege as other incorporated cities in the State. He did not come here to discuss religion; but he objected to a repeal of the charter on the ground that large sums of money had been expended in certain buildings which would be in a measure lost, and depreciation of private property. As to the removing of the State arms, he could see no advantage in depriving them of their use—they were organized in accordance with the militia laws of the State; and so far as any danger was to be apprehended from them, he thought the State had as much reason to fear a handful of old women and children. They intended no disturbance, but would in all things conform to the laws and constitution of the country.

Mr. McCLELLAND was in favor of giving the Mormons equal rights. He was satisfied that they had been persecuted; that great efforts had been made to

they had as much right to protection as any other sect. He did not believe that the charter of Nauvoo contained any greater powers than had been granted to other cities. If they held more than their quota of State arms, he was for distributing them among those who did not.

Mr. JONAS moved an amendment, to strike out after resolved, and insert that the whole matter be referred to the committee on the judiciary to report such amendments as they think necessary.

Mr. JONAS supported his amendment by a few remarks. He was not unfriendly to Nauvoo, and had never been so, and appealed to the gentleman from Hancock. He would give to Nauvoo the same privileges as he would to Springfield. He was unwilling to trust the matter to a select committee. He wanted the judiciary committee to take up the whole matter, and report amendments when amendments were necessary to the charter of Nauvoo or any other city.

Mr. DAVIS of Bond, said he did not believe as some people did; nor did he think that crowd as innocent as some had represented them to be. Nor did he believe they were so willing to comply with the laws, as they so innocently profess, and referred to the requisition of the Governor of Missouri. House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the adoption of the following:

Whereas the people of the State of Illinois have become highly exasperated at the unusual and impolitic powers granted by the last Legislature in incorporating the city of Nauvoo, entitled an act to incorporate the city of Nauvoo, also

an act entitled an act to incorporate the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, in the county of Hancock, under and by virtue of which Mormons have openly set at defiance the laws of the State of Illinois, by refusing to surrender Jo Smith, the Mormon prophet, upon the requisition of the Governor of the State, by arresting said Smith from the hands of the officers of the State authorized to take him by legal process, and discharging him by a pretended trial before the Municipal Court of the City of Nauvoo, authorized by the provisions of the charter of said City. And whereas said Smith has openly traduced and vilified both the Governor of Missouri, and Ex-Governor Carlin of Illinois, for their efforts to arrest and bring him to trial, upon a charge of a heinous and aggravated nature, setting at defiance the authorities, and proclaiming through the Wasp, and Times and Seasons, two Mormon newspapers printed in said city, that said Smith never should be given up, in obedience to the mandates of the law; and whereas such conduct is not only highly reprehensible, but a reproach upon the free institutions of the State, Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature of the State, in obedience to the wish of the people, to repeal both the Charters incorporating the City of Nauvoo, and one incorporating the Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association in the county of Hancock.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill as soon as practicable, repealing both the above named Charters.

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Mr. JONAS withdrew his amendment and offered a substitute embracing nearly the same proposition, and making it the duty of the judiciary committee to report a bill to repeal or amend, as they should think proper.

Mr. OWINGS was in favor of referring the subject to some other committee.

Mr. HICKS opposed any reference. The House could not be better employed than now voting these charters all down.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the reference to the judiciary committee, and moved to refer it to the committee on corporations; agreed to.

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Resolution concerning the charter of the city of Nauvoo was taken up.

Mr. CAVERLY and Mr. DAVIS moved that the resolution be laid on the table; Mr. Davis until the fourth of July next.

Mr. BAKER moved to strike out all after the word Resolved, and insert all the city Charters of the State.

Mr. HENRY wished the mover would withdraw the original preamble and resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke at some length against the Charters; we have not room to insert his speech.

Senate adjourned till 2 o'clock.

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THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN. no27-1f. Oct. 15, 1842.

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multiform diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. *Vis medicatrix naturae.*

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Herpia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay. Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-1f.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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W. H. RALSTON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., will practice in the Hancock Circuit court, and also in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts of this State. Carthage, Aug. 18, 1842. 18-3m.

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STARNES & SPRINGER inform the customers and the merchants generally of Nauvoo, that they have a large assortment of Groceries on hand which they offer very cheap. Any orders sent to them will be punctually attended to, and goods put at the lowest price. No. 4 Water St., St. Louis, Sept 3, 1842. no20 3m.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Simeon Cooley, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Simeon Cooley, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 29th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this district as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 29th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON, Solicitor for petitioner. Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-w2.

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans, Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis. A. H. Mathews, Warsaw, Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati. December 10, 1842. no32-

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Isaac C. Howd, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Isaac C. Howd, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 29th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON, Solicitor for petitioner. Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-2w.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Stanton, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Joseph Stanton, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 20th day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of December A. D. 1842.

GUY C. SAMPSON, Solicitor for petitioner. Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-w2.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street.—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of

Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN. Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-1f.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND, A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. 1f. Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-1f.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 35.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, December 31, 1842.

Whole Number 35

THE WASP.

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

From the Legislative State Register, Extra.

REPORT

From the Executive Officers of Illinois,
on the Subject of the prohibition of
State Bank and Bank of Illinois paper,
in payment of the public revenue.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ILLINOIS,

Springfield, December 8, 1842.

To the Hon. the General Assembly:

We would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that on the 15th day of August last, we issued a proclamation, prohibiting the reception of State Bank paper in payment of school, college, and seminary debts and interest, and in payment of the public revenue. This proclamation was issued in conformity with the provisions of an act, entitled "An act concerning the payment of revenue, and for other purposes," approved January 16, 1836. This act, while it made the bills of the State Bank and branches receivable for all public dues, expressly enjoined the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, whenever they should apprehend any danger, of loss to the State, to prohibit their reception for such purpose. An act, entitled "An act concerning the public revenue, approved February 26, 1839," remodelled the revenue system, and in addition to the bills of the State Bank, made the bills of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, also receivable for revenue. This latter act repealed all previous laws coming in conflict with its provisions; but the law of 1836 not coming in conflict, but being in harmony with its provisions, continued unrepealed and still in force; besides, "if a particular duty is enjoined upon an officer, he can only be released from the performance of that duty by express provision of law. By virtue, therefore, of the law of 1836, we were not only invested with power, but required, in case of apparent loss, to prohibit the reception of State Bank paper for public dues, and this duty we performed to the best of our abilities. All the beneficial effects of this proclamation being likely to be defeated by the reception of the bills of the Bank of Illinois in payment of revenue, we issued another proclamation on the 12th day of September last, warning collectors against receiving depreciated paper in payment of taxes for any more than its current value.

The 12th section of the revenue law of 1839, directs that "the collectors of the several counties shall receive in payment for taxes the bills or notes of the State Bank of Illinois or branches, notes of the Bank of Illinois, gold and silver coin, and Auditor's warrants."

By this section bills of the Bank of Illinois were made receivable in payment for taxes. As the law of 1836 had no reference to these bills, we did not think ourselves authorized to prohibit their reception. But in the payment of taxes, which is a debt due to the State, as in the payment of any other debt, although the notes of a particular institution may be made receivable, it does not follow that they are

to be received for more than their real value. If the law, for instance, had made any other commodity receivable in payment for taxes, it would hardly be contended that such commodity, should be received for more than its specie value; and we can see no sanctity in bank paper, to exempt it from the operation of a principle, which is applicable in all other cases. The crisis, to which the prostration of the Bank reduced the State, made it extremely difficult to decide upon a course of policy that would preserve the revenue of 1842, and render it available for public purposes, and yet lighten if possible, the burdens of a community almost destitute of a currency.

The foregoing were the measures adopted for this purpose, and it was hoped that at such a period of trial, the people would prudently suspend the payment of revenue, until the Legislature should have an opportunity of providing some remedy for the difficulties which threatened to overwhelm the State.

Early in the spring of 1842 the State Bank suffered its notes to depreciate more than one half upon their nominal value. This having occurred in the midst of a fiscal year, when the revenue of 1841 was partly collected, it was necessary to continue the reception of the residue of the tax of that year in the same currency. Hence, this paper became the only medium of payment to public creditors. Judges, and other officers of government, were obliged to take it at par for their salaries, and even the interest on the school fund could only be paid in this worthless currency. A fraud was thus unscrupulously committed, not upon the officers only, but upon all who performed services for the State, in the collection of revenue or otherwise, and even upon the very helplessness of infancy, by depriving the children of our citizens of the means of obtaining a common education. In addition to all this, the State sustained immense loss, in exchanging Auditor's warrants, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for depreciated notes, which it was often necessary to dispose of afterwards, at a discount of sixty per cent. to defray the incidental expenses of government. The constitution expressly prohibited the Legislature from reducing the salaries of the Judges. The object of this prohibition was to preserve the independence of the Judiciary. The Bank, however, found no difficulty in reducing their salaries more than one half, and this too, when its own officers were receiving liberal salaries in gold and silver. The Legislature had directed, that all the taxes when collected, should be paid over to the State Bank, and the State relied upon its ability and good faith to defray the expenses of government. This plan of making a banking corporation, both the treasury and pay-master of the State, was borrowed from the federal government, whose revenue had been almost always controlled by banks, previous to the introduction of the independent treasury. Heretofore, the collection of revenue rarely commenced before the end of the current year, but it became manifest, that tax payers, would this season, hasten the payment of the revenue of 1842, in order to pay in depreciated paper, before the Legislature could make any change in the system. The effect of this would have been, to place the whole revenue of the present year in the vaults of the State Bank, beyond the reach, both of the Legislature and the people. A State that

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THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 35.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, December 31, 1842.

Whole Number 35

THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR.

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Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.From the Legislative State Register, Extra.
REPORTFrom the Executive Officers of Illinois,
on the Subject of the prohibition of
State Bank and Bank of Illinois paper,
in payment of the public revenue.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ILLINOIS,

Springfield, December 8, 1842.

To the Hon. the General Assembly:

We would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that on the 15th day of August last, we issued a proclamation, prohibiting the reception of State Bank paper in payment of school, college, and seminary debts and interest, and in payment of the public revenue. This proclamation was issued in conformity with the provisions of an act, entitled "An act concerning the payment of revenue, and for other purposes," approved January 16, 1836. This act, while it made the bills of the State Bank and branches receivable for all public dues, expressly enjoined the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, whenever they should apprehend any danger of loss to the State, to prohibit their reception for such purpose. An act, entitled "An act concerning the public revenue, approved February 26, 1839," remodelled the

and in addition to the bills of the State Bank, made the bills of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, also receivable for revenue. This latter act repealed all previous laws coming in conflict with its provisions; but the law of 1836 not coming in conflict, but being in harmony with its provisions, continued unrepealed and still in force; besides, if a particular duty is enjoined upon an officer, he can only be released from the performance of that duty by express provision of law. By virtue, therefore, of the law of 1836, we were not only invested with power, but required, in case of apparent loss, to prohibit the reception of State Bank paper for public dues, and this duty we performed to the best of our abilities. All the beneficial effects of this proclamation being likely to be defeated by the reception of the bills of the Bank of Illinois in payment of revenue, we issued another proclamation on the 12th day of September last, warning collectors against receiving depreciated paper in payment of taxes for any more than its current value.

The 12th section of the revenue law of 1839, directs that "the collectors of the several counties shall receive in payment for taxes the bills or notes of the State Bank of Illinois or branches, notes of the Bank of Illinois, gold and silver coin, and Auditor's warrants."

By this section bills of the Bank of Illinois were made receivable in payment for taxes. As the law of 1836 had no reference to these bills, we did not think ourselves authorized to prohibit their reception. But in the payment of taxes, which is a debt due to the State, as in the payment of any other debt, although the notes of a particular institution may be made receivable, it does not follow that they are

to be received for more than their real value. If the law, for instance, had made any other commodity receivable in payment for taxes, it would hardly be contended that such commodity, should be received for more than its specie value; and we can see no sanctity in bank paper, to exempt it from the operation of a principle, which is applicable in all other cases. The crisis, to which the prostration of the Bank reduced the State, made it extremely difficult to decide upon a course of policy that would preserve the revenue of 1842, and render it available for public purposes, and yet lighten if possible, the burdens of a community almost destitute of a currency.

The foregoing were the measures adopted for this purpose, and it was hoped that at such a period of trial, the people would prudently suspend the payment of revenue, until the Legislature should have an opportunity of providing some remedy for the difficulties which threatened to overwhelm the State.

Early in the spring of 1842 the State Bank suffered its notes to depreciate more than one half upon their nominal value. This having occurred in the midst of a fiscal year, when the revenue of 1841 was partly collected, it was necessary to continue the reception of the residue of the tax of that year in the same currency. Hence, this paper became the only medium of payment to public creditors. Judges, and other officers of government, were obliged to take it at par for their salaries, and even the interest on the school fund could only be paid in this worthless currency. A fraud was thus unscrupulously committed, not upon the officers only, but upon all who performed services for the State, in the collection of revenue or otherwise, and even upon the very helplessness of infancy, by depriving the children of our citizens of the means of obtaining a common education. In addition to all this, the State sustained immense loss, in exchanging Auditor's warrants, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for depreciated notes, which it was often necessary to dispose of afterwards, at a discount of sixty per cent. to defray the incidental expenses of government. The constitution expressly prohibited the Legislature from reducing the salaries of the Judges. The object of this prohibition was to preserve the independence of the Judiciary. The Bank, however, found no difficulty in reducing their salaries more than one half, and this too, when its own officers were receiving liberal salaries in gold and silver. The Legislature had directed, that all the taxes when collected, should be paid over to the State Bank, and the State relied upon its ability and good faith to defray the expenses of government. This plan of making a banking corporation, both the treasury and pay-master of the State, was borrowed from the federal government, whose revenue had been almost always controlled by banks, previous to the introduction of the independent treasury. Heretofore, the collection of revenue rarely commenced before the end of the current year, but it became manifest, that tax payers, would this season, hasten the payment of the revenue of 1842, in order to pay in depreciated paper, before the Legislature could make any change in the system. The effect of this would have been, to place the whole revenue of the present year in the vaults of the State Bank, beyond the reach, both of the Legislature and the people. A State that

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WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

We are in want of wood for the use of our office, and for the use of our workmen. Many of the subscribers to the "Times and Seasons," and the "Wasp," have promised to pay in wood, and in provisions—we would remind them that it is now a pleasant time for drawing wood; and as we are in need of the article we hope they will be punctual; and if others when they are coming to town would remember the hogs and flour that they promised us, it would not come amiss. We believe that our subscribers are perfectly good, and honest in their intentions; but they forget us sometimes. And as Printers live by eating, and burn wood for fuel, we thought we would bring it to their remembrance.

Below will be found an article written by Dr. Tate, M. D., of our city. We do not profess to be acquainted with the physiology of the human system, the nature of disease, nor the nature, application, power, effects of medicine; the M. D.'s must be the judge of these matters;—but we think that a few plain and useful instructions on the above subject will be read with interest by the subscribers of the Wasp, and in this new country, where we are a little more subject to diseases than in the East, they will not be without benefit.

For the Wasp.

REMARKS ON INFLAMMATION, Mr. Editor:—

Having a little leisure, I propose presenting a few thoughts on inflammation, for your consideration, and an insertion in the Wasp, if you think they would be acceptable to your readers.

There is disease, to which man is more subject than inflammation, none less understood, or more fatal in its consequences. Hence, the necessity of developing its true character, and remedies.

The object of the writer, will be to use as much brevity as is consonant with truth, and perspicuity.

The symptoms of inflammation are, pain, increased heat, redness, swelling, and throbbing. First, Pain generally attends inflammation, and varies in acuteness, according to the looseness or compactness of the parts affected, and is sometimes entirely absent in inflammation of the lungs, and mucous membrane of the stomach. Here, permit me to correct a common error of supposing that where there is pain, there must be inflammation. Some diseases, attended with the most acute pain, as, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, and many other nervous affections, are frequently unattended with inflammation, and may be caused by a deficiency or superabundance of electricity or nervous fluid, which perhaps is nearly allied to spirit in refinement of matter and then fully understood, may explain many mysterious diseases, it being a recent discovery in physiology (the science of life.) But to return. It has been stated that pain generally accompanies inflammation, and it is well that it is so. Pain being a sentinel, to give the alarm of danger, caused by the pressed state of the nerves accompanying the distended bloodvessels.

For every part of the body being supplied with nerves and bloodvessels is liable to inflammation. The severity of the pain in Felon, or Whitlow, which is an inflammation of the periosteum, or their covering of the bone, arises from the pressed and confined state of the nerves.

Inflammation is distinguished from nervous pain by being increased on pressure, which is important to be understood in a remedial point of view.

The increased heat is modified by the distance of the affected part from the heart.

All actions, healthy, as well as morbid proceeds with more vigor in the upper, than in the lower limbs.

The actual degree of heat is never raised above 98°. And the sensation of heat, depends on the altered state of the sensibility of the inflamed part.

Redness is caused by the small serous vessels which contain a yellowish fluid in health, becoming enlarged, so as to admit the red globules of blood, but redness is not a sure symptom of inflammation, as in blushing.

Swelling is produced by the small vessels becoming distended and enlarged with an effusion of lymph, serum, or blood.

The firmer the structure, the less the swelling and more intense the pain.

There is not only an increased action in the small vessels of the inflamed part, but also in the large ones leading to it, for when the part affected is of much importance to life, the whole circulatory system becomes disturbed, which produces sympathetic fever.

Then, on bleeding, we have the yellowish coat, with a concave surface. The pulse is increased in frequency and strength, the skin becomes dry and hot, with great thirst: at this stage delirium may ensue, whereby the beneficence of our creator is again manifested, by relieving the most extreme suffering with pleasing hallucinations.

After treating of inflammation in general, particular diseases will claim our attention, such as inflammation of the lungs (improperly called lung fever.)

H. TATE.

Dec. 15, 1842.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—An eminent geologist asserts that the 'new world' is proved by the investigations of this science to be older than the 'old world,' but be this as it may, it is very certain that we can talk of our antiquities as well as the denizens of the old world, and perhaps can see in the remains of temples which bewilder civilized man in South America, the evidences of an antiquity compared with which Egypt, 'the mother of the world,' is even from the dim antiquity of her supposed origin, a nation of merely modern date. Many of our readers, who have read Stephens's travels in Central America, will be pleased to learn that another traveller, Mr. Norman, has given to the world the results of further observations of the antiquities of that section. He visited a new field for investigations, which is termed Chi-Chen, the remains of which give evidence that it must once have been a city of great power and magnificence, and in remarking upon them, observes—'For five days did I wander up and down among these crumbling monuments of a city which, I hazard little in saying, must have been one of the largest the world ever seen. I beheld before me, for a circuit of many miles in diameter, the walls of palaces and temples, and pyramids, more or less dilapidated.'

The earth was strewed, as far as the eye could distinguish, with columns, some broken and some nearly perfect, which seemed to have been planted there by the genius of desolation, which presided over this awful solitude. Among these remains are the ruins of a temple, which must have been originally 450 feet long. There is yet remaining a room within it 14 feet long and 6 feet wide, finished with sculptured blocks of stone, representing Indian figures, with feather head-dresses, armed with bows and arrows, their noses ornamented with rings; carrying in one hand bows and arrows, and in the other a musical instrument, similar to those that are now used by the Indians of the country.

The most extraordinary ruin yet discovered in Central America, is the 'House of the Caciques,' which from the author's description of it would seem fully to deserve to be called 'the most strange and incomprehensible pile of architecture that his eyes ever beheld—elaborate, elegant, stupendous, yet belonging to no order now known to us.' The front of this wonderful edifice measures 32 feet, and its height 20, extending to the main building 50 feet, the whole front beautifully and elaborately ornamented with hieroglyphics, surrounding in the centre a female figure, having a head-dress of feathers. The mortar of the building appears to be as durable as the stone itself; and the working and laying of the stone are as perfect as they could have been under the direction of a modern architect. Contiguous to this front are two irregular buildings, each about 20 feet in length, thirty

feet in width, and thirty six in height, on all sides, carved in figures. In the centre of the main buildings is a range of rooms, most of which were covered with fine cement, and some ornamented with fresco paintings. Other ruins were found, no less extraordinary in character, which the Indians so little regard, as to have wondered at the interest Mr. Norman took in them.

Those who read Mr. Stephens's travels will remember his account of the 'mysterious city,' which is said to be inhabited by a people unknown to the rest of the world, and who, Mr. Stephens supposes, are descendants of the very people who built these ruins, and who possess the secret of their origin, but refuse intercourse with the nations around them, for fear of a fate similar to that of their fathers. Several attempts have been made to penetrate to this city, but the individuals have been found murdered, or have never returned; and from the continual broils of the neighboring governments, they have never possessed energy to make an organized attempt. Mr. Norman fully confirms the romantic story of Mr. Stephens. This city is situated between Guatemela, Yucatan, and Chiapas. Mr. Norman states that the inhabitants are represented to speak the native language, and many of them conversing well in Spanish; they visit the nearest cities, sell their tobacco, and return to their retreats. They are about thirty thousand in number, are expert warriors, remarkably athletic, and very cruel, and are worshippers of idols. The Indians of Yucatan have been seen in conversation with persons from that district; but no more is known of their history than of our own aboriginal progenitors. As curiosity has been excited, however, undoubtedly an attempt will be made ere long to solve the mystery.

Mr. Norman claims for the ruins as great antiquity, but Mr. Stephens thinks they are the works of the people conquered by the Spaniards, and probably not much older than the conquest. We incline to Mr. Stephens's opinion, for although the ruins exhibit a degree of taste and art far above a barbarous state, yet the native Mexicans were at the conquest probably as far advanced from barbarism, possessing an organization of society which a civilized people only could possess. They may have been emerging from barbarism, or deteriorating from a state of high refinement; the ruthless rapacity of the Spaniards admitted of no curiosity upon this point, nor indeed of any thing but the gratification of their cruelty and avarice. Those who have seen the art of the savages of the Pacific in sculpture, and inferior objects of architecture, which are often of surprising skill and beauty may readily believe that the Central American temples were executed by the people conquered by the Spaniards, who were, according to the imperfect representations of their conquerors, far advanced from a barbarous state.—[Republican Journal.]

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

In the Lynn Locomotive, we find the following extract of a letter from an eminent astronomer, connected with Yale College, at New Haven, to a scientific gentleman in Lynn. It will be found highly interesting to men of science, detailing some most astonishing changes in the great machinery of Nature. It may be that these operations will strengthen the belief of those who give credence to the doctrines of Miller, in relation to the speedy winding up of the affairs of this world. Nevertheless they are facts, and as such worthy the attention of our wise and learned men.

There is certainly some extraordinary change going on in the solar system. Whether the result will be a speedy dissolution of the present harmonious arrangement is of course known only to Him who instituted the laws which govern the stars. For some time my attention has been directed to the rapidly developing phenomena, and I have been assisted in my observations by gentlemen eminent for their scientific attainments. And within a few days I have had placed in my hands a paper from the celebrated astronomer Hauff, of

Berlin, detailing his own discoveries, and indicating that the subject is beginning to excite intense interest among the scientific of Europe.

It is evident that the inclination of the earth's axis with the ecliptic is changing. There is now a nearer approach to a coincidence of equator and ecliptic than has ever before been known. Since the autumnal equinox, the obliquity in the earth's course has sensibly diminished; and if no counteracting influence intervenes, there will soon be a perceptible change in the seasons and in the relative lengths of day and night.

The change is so great already that many intricate calculations for the present year, will be inaccurate. Some of the important calculations of the Nautical Almanac will be soon found perplexing to the mariner as he takes his observations. And some of those heretofore highly useful tables in the American Almanac, founded on the bearings of some of the fixed stars as well as planets, will prove entirely unsafe, if the progress of the change continues. An experienced and intelligent shipmaster, a day or two since, casually observed to me that on a recent voyage from the East Indies, when he had sailed about six degrees to the north of the equator—the region from which the North Star is usually first seen after crossing the line, the haze rendering it invisible while near the horizon—he was astonished and perplexed in his observations. The unusual variation of his chronometer from the time indicated by stellar observation led him to doubt the accuracy of his former faithful guide.

Should these changes continue, a variation in the altitude of the North Star will soon be apparent to the most casual observer; at those points of time, April 15, June 16, August 23, and December 24, when all true time keepers should agree with the sun, the chronometer will be found essentially varying; and many other very important results will be developed. An attentive and accurate observer in the high latitudes, even at the next solstice, cannot fail to recognise various astonishing phenomena.

But the changes going on in regard to the earth, are less remarkable perhaps than those which are affecting some of the other planets. The poles of Venus, to all appearance, are now elevated full thirty-five degrees, and she seems to be changing from her former clear radiance to a color approaching that of Mars; the change in this particular, however, is as yet slight, barely perceptible, under close observation to the naked eye. By the aid of a powerful glass there may be perceived what appear to be waves of fire rolling over her disc. This appearance I have watched with much interest; it commenced some months since, on the southern limb, and gradually advanced over the whole breadth till the planet was completely enveloped. The motion of this planet in her orbit, too, seems to be retarded, as though she were under the influence of some new power of attraction.

Herschel has the appearance of having greatly diminished in size, and has failed to reach a given point of its orbit at the usual time, and in short, seems to have broken the bonds which have connected it to the solar system, and commenced its course as a member of some remote celestial retinue.

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WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

We are in want of wood for the use of our office, and for the use of our workmen. Many of the subscribers to the "Times and Seasons," and the "Wasp," have promised to pay in wood, and in provisions—we would remind them that it is now a pleasant time for drawing wood; and as we are in need of the article we hope they will be punctual; and if others when they are coming to town would remember the hogs and flour that they promised us, it would not come amiss. We believe that our subscribers are perfectly good, and honest in their intentions; but they forget us sometimes. And as Printers live by eating, and burn wood for fuel, we thought we would bring it to their remembrance.

Below will be found an article written by Dr. Tate, M. D., of our city. We do not profess to be acquainted with the physiology of the human system, the nature of disease, nor the nature, application, power, effects of medicine; the M. D.'s must be the judges of these matters;—but we think that a few plain and useful instructions on the above subject will be read with interest by the subscribers of the Wasp, and in this new country, where we are a little more subject to diseases than in the East, they will not be without benefit.

For the Wasp.

REMARKS ON INFLAMMATION, Mr. Editor:—

Having a little leisure, I propose presenting a few thoughts on inflammation, for your consideration, and an insertion in the Wasp, if you think they would be acceptable to your readers.

There is disease, to which man is more subject than inflammation, none less understood, or more fatal in its consequences. Hence, the necessity of developing its true character, and remedies.

The object of the writer, will be to use as much brevity as is consonant with truth, and perspicuity.

The symptoms of inflammation are, pain, increased heat, redness, swelling, and throbbing. First, Pain generally attends inflammation, and varies in acuteness, according to the looseness or compactness of the parts affected, and is sometimes entirely absent in inflammation of the lungs, and mucous membrane of the stomach. Here, permit me to correct a common error of supposing that where there is pain, there must be inflammation. Some diseases, attended with the most acute pain, as, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, and many other nervous affections, are frequently unattended with inflammation, and may be caused by a deficiency or superabundance of electricity or nervous fluid, which perhaps is nearly allied to spirit in refinement of matter and when fully understood, may explain many mysterious diseases, it being a recent discovery in physiology (the science of life.) But to return. It has been stated that pain generally accompanies inflammation, and it is well that it is so. Pain being a sentinel, to give the alarm of danger, caused by the pressed state of the nerves accompanying the distended bloodvessels.

For every part of the body being supplied with nerves and bloodvessels is liable to inflammation. The severity of the pain in Felon, or Whitlow, which is an inflammation of the periosteum, or their covering of the bone, arises from the pressed and confined state of the nerves.

Inflammation is distinguished from nervous pain by being increased on pressure, which is important to be understood in a remedial point of view.

The increased heat is modified by the distance of the affected part from the heart.

All actions, healthy, as well as morbid proceeds with more vigor in the upper, than in the lower limbs.

The actual degree of heat is never raised above 98°. And the sensation of heat, depends on the altered state of the sensibility of the inflamed part.

Redness is caused by the small serous vessels which contain a yellowish fluid in health, becoming enlarged, so as to admit the red globules of blood, but redness is not a sure symptom of inflammation, as in blushing.

Swelling is produced by the small vessels becoming distended and enlarged with an effusion of lymph, serum, or blood.

The firmer the structure, the less the swelling and more intense the pain.

There is not only an increased action in the small vessels of the inflamed part, but also in the large ones leading to it, for when the part affected is of much importance to life, the whole circulatory system becomes disturbed, which produces sympathetic fever.

Then, on bleeding, we have the yellowish coat with a concave surface. The pulse is increased in frequency and strength, the skin becomes dry and hot, with great thirst: at this stage delirium may ensue, whereby the beneficence of our creator is again manifested, by relieving the most extreme suffering with pleasing hallucinations.

After treating of inflammation in general, particular diseases will claim our attention, such as inflammation of the lungs (improperly called lung fever.)

H. TATE.

Dec. 15, 1842.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—An eminent geologist asserts that the 'new world' is proved by the investigations of this science to be older than the 'old world,' but be this as it may, it is very certain that we can talk of our antiquities as well as the denizens of the old world, and perhaps can, see in the remains of temples which bewilder civilized man in South America, the evidences of an antiquity compared with which Egypt, 'the mother of the world,' is even from the dim antiquity of her supposed origin, a nation of merely modern date. Many of our readers, who have read Stephens's travels in Central America, will be pleased to learn that another traveller, Mr. Norman, has given to the world the results of further observations of the antiquities of that section. He visited a new field for investigations, which is termed Chi-Chen, the remains of which give evidence that it must once have been a city of great power and magnificence, and in remarking upon them, observes—'For five days did I wander up and down among these crumbling monuments of a city which, I hazard little in saying, must have been one of the largest the world ever seen. I beheld before me, for a circuit of many miles in diameter, the walls of palaces and temples, and pyramids, more or less dilapidated. The earth was strewed, as far as the eye could distinguish, with columns, some broken and some nearly perfect, which seemed to have been planted there by the genius of desolation, which presided over this awful solitude.' Among these remains are the ruins of a temple, which must have been originally 450 feet long. There is yet remaining a room within it 14 feet long and 6 feet wide, finished with sculptured blocks of stone, representing Indian figures, with feather head-dresses, armed with bows and arrows, their noses ornamented with rings; carrying in one hand bows and arrows, and in the other a musical instrument, similar to those that are now used by the Indians of the country.

The most extraordinary ruin yet discovered in Central America, is the 'House of the Caciques,' which from the author's description of it would seem fully to deserve to be called 'the most strange and incomprehensible pile of architecture that his eyes ever beheld—elaborate, elegant, stupendous, yet belonging to no order now known to us.' The front of this wonderful edifice measures 32 feet, and its height 20, extending to the main building 50 feet, the whole front beautifully and elaborately ornamented with hieroglyphics, surrounding in the centre a female figure, having a head-dress of feathers. The mortar of the building appears to be as durable as the stone itself; and the working and laying of the stone are as perfect as they could have been under the direction of a modern architect. Contiguous to this front are two irregular buildings, each about 20 feet in length, thirty

feet in width, and thirty six in height, on all sides carved in figures. In the centre of the main buildings is a range of rooms, most of which were covered with fine cement, and some ornamented with fresco paintings. Other ruins were found, no less extraordinary in character, which the Indians so little regard, as to have wondered at the interest Mr. Norman took in them.

Those who read Mr. Stephens's travels will remember his account of the 'mysterious city,' which is said to be inhabited by a people unknown to the rest of the world, and who, Mr. Stephens supposes, are descendants of the very people who built these ruins, and who possess the secret of their origin, but refuse intercourse with the nations around them, for fear of a fate similar to that of their fathers. Several attempts have been made to penetrate to this city, but the individuals have been found murdered, or have never returned; and from the continual broils of the neighboring governments, they have never possessed energy to make an organized attempt. Mr. Norman fully confirms the romantic story of Mr. Stephens. This city is situated between Guatamela, Yucatan, and Chiapas. Mr. Norman states that the inhabitants are represented to speak the native language, and many of them conversing well in Spanish; they visit the nearest cities, sell their tobacco, and return to their retreats. They are about thirty thousand in number, are expert warriors, remarkably athletic, and very cruel, and are worshippers of idols. The Indians of Yucatan have been seen in conversation with persons from that district; but no more is known of their history than of our own aboriginal progenitors. As curiosity has been excited, however, undoubtedly an attempt will be made ere long to solve the mystery.

Mr. Norman claims for the ruins as great antiquity, but Mr. Stephens thinks they are the works of the people conquered by the Spaniards, and probably not much older than the conquest. We incline to Mr. Stephens's opinion, for although the ruins exhibit a degree of taste and art far above a barbarous state, yet the native Mexicans were at the conquest probably as far advanced from barbarism, possessing an organization of society which a civilized people only could possess. They may have been emerging from barbarism, or deteriorating from a state of high refinement; the ruthless rapacity of the Spaniards admitted of no curiosity upon this point, nor indeed of their cruelty and cupidity. Those who have seen the skill of the savages of the Pacific in sculpture, and inferior objects of architecture, which are often of surprising skill and beauty may readily believe that the Central American temples were executed by the people conquered by the Spaniards, who were, according to the imperfect representations of their conquerors, far advanced from a barbarous state.—[Republican Journal.]

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

In the Lynn Locomotive, we find the following extract of a letter from an eminent astronomer, connected with Yale College, at New Haven, to a scientific gentleman in Lynn. It will be found highly interesting to men of science, detailing some most astonishing changes in the great machinery of Nature. It may be that these operations will strengthen the belief of those who give credence to the doctrines of Miller, in relation to the speedy winding up of the affairs of this world. Nevertheless they are facts, and as such worthy the attention of our wise and learned men.

There is certainly some extraordinary change going on in the solar system. Whether the result will be a speedy dissolution of the present harmonious arrangement is of course known only to Him who instituted the laws which govern the stars. For some time my attention has been directed to the rapidly developing phenomena, and I have been assisted in my observations by gentlemen eminent for their scientific attainments. And within a few days I have had placed in my hands a paper from the celebrated astronomer Hauff, of

Berlin, detailing his own discoveries, and indicating that the subject is beginning to excite intense interest among the scientific of Europe.

It is evident that the inclination of the earth's axis with the ecliptic is changing. There is now a nearer approach to a coincidence of equator and ecliptic than has ever before been known. Since the autumnal equinox, the obliquity in the earth's course has sensibly diminished; and if no counteracting influence intervenes, there will soon be a perceptible change in the seasons and in the relative lengths of day and night.

The change is so great already that many intricate calculations for the present year, will be inaccurate. Some of the important calculations of the Nautical Almanac will be soon found perplexing to the mariner as he takes his observations. And some of those heretofore highly useful tables in the American Almanac, founded on the bearings of some of the fixed stars as well as planets, will prove entirely unsafe, if the progress of the change continues. An experienced and intelligent shipmaster, a day or two since, casually observed to me that on a recent voyage from the East Indies, when he had sailed about six degrees to the north of the equator—the region from which the North Star is usually first seen after crossing the line, the haze rendering it invisible while near the horizon—he was astonished and perplexed in his observations. The unusual variation of his chronometer from the time indicated by stellar observation led him to doubt the accuracy of his former faithful guide.

Should these changes continue, a variation in the altitude of the North Star will soon be apparent to the most casual observer; at those points of time, April 15, June 16, August 23; and December 24, when all true time keepers should agree with the sun, the chronometer will be found essentially varying; and many other very important results will be developed. An attentive and accurate observer in the high latitudes, even at the next solstice, cannot fail to recognise various astonishing phenomena.

But the changes going on in regard to the earth, are less remarkable perhaps than those which are affecting some of the other planets. The poles of Venus, to all appearance, are now elevated full thirty-five degrees, and she seems to be changing from her former clear radiance to a color approaching that of Mars; the change in this particular, however, is as yet slight, barely perceptible, under close observation, to the naked eye. By the aid of a powerful glass there may be perceived what appear to be waves of fire rolling over her disc. This appearance I have watched with much interest; it commenced some months since, on the southern limb, and gradually advanced over the whole breadth till the planet was completely enveloped. The motion of this planet in her orbit, too, seems to be retarded, as though she were under the influence of some new power of attraction.

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Saturn also is assuming an unwonted aspect. To all appearance, there is a mighty conflagration going on in the hitherto dark line which divides her rings. To such an extent has it already attained, that in one or two places the whole breadth has assumed the appearance of ragged ranges, glowing as if they were red hot iron, and throwing a lurid reflection upon the adjacent portions of the ring.

The changes seem also to extend beyond our system. The beautiful star Betelgeuse, in the constellation Orion, has varied to such an extent from the vernal to the autumnal equinox of the present year, that its distance may be ascertained. It seems to be approaching the solar bounds.

SCIENCE.

The wonders of science, great as they are, must yield precedence to its utility. The discovery of the powers of the magnet was but a prelude to the discoveries of other oceans, new continents, and far distant islands. Trade and civilization followed the track of discovery, and soon the shape of the earth was defined by those adventurous keels that ploughed their furrows to the west until they overtook the east at the point from which they departed. The form of the earth having been ascertained by science, analogy extended its observations to the wide heavens in which it swims, and found that every glorious planet, satellite, and greater central orb, presented the same globular figures. Science measured the heavens, and filled up a space that seems almost vast enough to furnish a bold image of eternity, with lines of parallax that link the zenith to the nadir, and with angels that build their hypothenses on the horns of the moon and ring of Saturn. The wild comet, too—the erratic steamer of the skies, that travels, like a celestial, from one cluster of planets to another, millions of miles beyond the ken of the far-sighted telescope of Herschel—has been taught by science where to curve his flaming chariot around the goal, and when to return and trim his night fires at the fountain of the sun.

Leaving the heavens, science has effected its most useful labors on the sea, on the earth, and within the deep bowels of the mines. In the science of navigation, it boots little whether the winds blow from one direction or another; the skill of the sailor can propel his vessel in the winds, by the very blast which is puffing in his teeth. And mightier still, wind and steam, and tide and calm, have all been overcome by the simple science that converts water into atmosphere. Forced by caloric from a grosser element into an aeriform state, the mighty power of steam thunders over the deep, and treads the mountain waves like a giant.

The rage of the storm at sea has been disarmed by science; the heaving of the hungry ocean has been subdued by the oil poured out upon the seething waters; the leaking ship has been pumped by the violence of the same hurricane that strained her timbers. The arts of life have all been promoted, perfected, and beautified by science. It guides the plough and reaps the harvest. It builds cities, and works the mines. It furnishes the rooms of state, and comforts the cottage; and it gives the power of death—whose dreadful trade it is to kill according to rule.

Loss of the Convic Ship Waterloo—Two Hundred Lives Lost, out of Three Hundred and Thirty.—By extracts of a letter which was received on Saturday by Her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, from Cape Town, via Scina's Bay, dated August 29th, 1842, we learn that it blew a heavy gale on the 27th of August in Table Bay. The next morning the inhabitants of Cape Town discovered the wreck of the Abercrombie 1415 tons, from London. About three hundred yards from her was the convic ship Waterloo, and within sight of the multitude on shore she gave a lee-lurch among the breakers. After two or three heavy rolls, her three masts went over the side with a dreadful crash. Here follows the extract:—

"The hatches were now opened, and the convicts rushed on deck. The sea was now making a clean breach over her.—Immediately on the convicts arriving on deck, about fifty jumped overboard; about fifteen or twenty gained the shore, and the remainder were drowned. The cries of the poor wretches on deck were now heart-breaking. Each sea, as it made a breach over the unfortunate vessel, carried a dozen into the water, who of course were drowned. Thousands of the people were on the beach, but could not render the least assistance. Oh! it was a dreadful sight. There, within a stone-throw lay two or three hundred human beings drowned before our eyes."

Some years ago, a chap arrived at Augusta, with one of those great curiosities, an Egyptian Mummy, which he

desired to exhibit. It was required then, that before the exhibition, permission should be obtained from the Judge of some of the inferior Courts. Accordingly, the showman proceeded to the Court House, where some Court was in session, and applied to the Judge for a license, stating that at an infinite trouble and expense, to say nothing of danger, he had been fortunate enough to procure the greatest curiosity ever seen in the United States.

"What is it?" asked the Judge.

"An Egyptian Mummy, may it please the Court, more than three thousand years old," said the showman.

"Three thousand years old!" exclaimed the Judge, jumping to his feet "and is the darned critter alive?"

ANECDOTE.—A zealous parson in the State of steady habits, who noticed the remissness of one of his indigent parishioners in attending church, spoke to him on the subject, and in the common style of holy impertinence, chid him for his neglect. The pauper pleaded his want of shoes as an excuse. This, however, was far from being valid in the parson's mind, who felt a laudable pride in the number of his flock. "This will not do," said he, "I will lend you a pair, just for meeting." The indolent fellow accepted the shoes, but finding them very convenient in other instances as well as traveling to the sanctuary, soon used them so hardly that it could not escape the notice of his heavenly guide. "How is this?" said he; "I lent them to you only for the purpose of going to meeting." Lawrence scratched his head for an excuse. "Indeed, good Mr. Parson," said he, "as we are both maintained by the town, I thought it would make no odds which wore out the shoes, you or I!"

AMUSING ANECDOTE OF A VENTRILOQUIST.—We were a day or two since, very much amused in a hotel with a joke that Wyman, the ventriloquist, played on a countryman who had called for a jug of beer. He had no sooner raised the glass to his lips than he thought he heard a dog at his heels—he turned around to look, but discovered nothing—the second attempt with the glass had the same effect, except that the supposed dog growled more savagely—the countryman stared more wildly than before, exclaiming "What's that?" A voice was heard from the glass, saying, "I'm rum, and rum is the devil."—Down dropped the glass of rum, the countryman crying out, "By hoky, I'll not taste rum again." We think that Wyman deserves a premium for his aid in the temperance cause.—[Bak. Clipper.]

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

Based upon Specie.

Corrected semi weekly by Smith & Carter, Exchange Brokers, 117 Main Street.

Bank of Missouri,	par
do do Branches,	par
Bank of Illinois,	60 dis
City Warrants,	29a30 dis
County Warrants,	38a40 dis
Bank of Cairo,	
Miners Bank of Dubuque,	no sale
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co,	2a3 dis
State Bank of Illinois,	52a53 dis
Ohio, county, generally,	3a5 dis
Cincinnati	1a2 dis
State Bank of Indiana,	1a2 dis
Kentucky Banks,	hfa1h dis
United States Bank Notes,	65 dis
Pennsylvania, specie paying,	para2 dis
Maryland, do do	para2 dis
Virginia Banks,	1a2 dis
New York and New England Banks,	para2 dis
Bank of Louisiana,	1 dis
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	no sale
Arkansas Bank,	no sale
Michigan Banks,	5a7
Tennessee,	5a6 dis
Treasury Notes,	par
Exchange on New York, and Phila	1a1
New Orleans,	par
Specie,	par

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—We learn that the new bark Isidore, Captain Foss, sailed from Kennebunk on the 30th ult., for New Orleans, and was totally lost on the same night, with all her crew, on Cape Neddock, or on Maxwell's beach, in Wells. She was mostly owned in Kennebunk, and this was her first voyage.

A man by the name of De Lisle has appeared and laid claim to the whole of the land upon which Jefferson city, Mo., has been built. He purchased it previous to the war, and in 1812 enlisted in the army. Since that time he had not been heard from until within a short time past. Acting under the belief that he was dead, his sisters had sold the property.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 13TH INST.

James Parmer, aged 47 years; ague and fever.

Anna Farnam, aged 1 year; ague and fever.

Elizabeth McEwen, aged 2 years; consumption.

Margaret Bromsley, aged 13 years; ague and fever.

Total 4.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 16TH INST.

Mary Ann Thayer, aged 25 years; fever.

Wm Welch, aged 12 years; ague and fever.

Susan Houston, aged 11 years; fever.

Total 5.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 23RD INST.

Louisa Houston, aged 13 years; fever.

Benjamin Williams, aged 36 years; inflammation of brain.

Wm. Reed, aged 57 years; consumption.

Elizabeth Baggs, aged 17 years; Winter fever.

Athelton Sessions, aged 1 year; black canker.

Total 5.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

MARRIED.—In this City on the 25th inst., by President Joseph Smith, GENERAL WILSON LAW, to Miss ELIZABETH F. SWAN, both of this City.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 8th ultimo, by Elder James Sloan, Mr. George Wirrick, to Miss Juliet Atwood.

At Job Creek settlement, in this county, on the 13th inst., by Elder George Snyder, Elder Franklin D. Richards, of this city, to Miss Jane Snyder, of the former place.

DIED.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Louisa C. Houston, aged eleven years eight months and eleven days.

—In this city, on the 11th inst., Louisa Houston, aged thirteen years and twenty eight days; both children of Isaac and Docia Houston.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Electric Primer, Ray's Electric Arithmetic, The Electric Spelling Book, Electric 1st Reader, Electric 2nd Reader, Electric 3rd Reader, Electric 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c. All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842.

no36.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of publishing the "Times and Seasons," and the "Wasp," and of carrying on the business of Printing, Stereotyping, Book-binding, Book-selling and everything connected with the above named branches of business.

N. B. All business connected with the firm will be done in the name of TAYLOR, & WOODRUFF. Nauvoo, Oct. 1st. 1842.

O. C. SKINNER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office at the Masonic Hall, Nauvoo.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
G. B. Holt, Dayton,
G. P. Bell, Hamilton,
Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,
Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no35.

NO CURE NO PAY.

I propose to cure smoking chimneys by the use of 'Hammond's Patent No Cure No Pay.' There is no mistake in this patent; call and examine Mr. Wilford Woodruff's, under the Printing Office, who is authorised to make contracts for me. I shall return to the city about the 3rd day of next month, and will attend to all persons who may desire their chimneys to draw well.

ALEX. SYMPSON.

Dec. 28, 1842.

no35-1f.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above named business, on Mulhollon St., south east corner of the Temple square. All kinds of work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Also intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of ready made work. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes.

M. ADAMS.

Dec. 31, 1842.

no35-1f.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of George D. Grant, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that George D. Grant, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 22d day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. P. Owings Clerk.

SCIENCE.

The wonders of science, great as they are, must yield precedence to its utility. The discovery of the powers of the magnet was but a prelude to the discoveries of other oceans, new continents, and far distant islands. Trade and civilization followed the track of discovery, and soon the shape of the earth was defined by those adventurous keels that ploughed their furrows to the west until they overtook the east at the point from which they departed. The form of the earth having been ascertained by science, analogy extended its observations to the wide heavens in which it swims, and found that every glorious planet, satellite, and greater central orb, presented the same globular figures. Science measured the heavens, and filled up a space that seems almost vast enough to furnish a bold image of eternity, with lines of parallax that link the zenith to the nadir, and with angels that build their hypothesis on the horns of the moon and ring of Saturn. The wild comet, too—the erratic steamer of the skies, that travels, like a celestial, from one cluster of planets to another, millions of miles beyond the ken of the far-sighted telescope of Herschel—has been taught by science where to curve his flaming chariot around the goat, and when to return and trim his night fires at the fountain of the sun.

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The rage of the storm at sea has been disarmed by science; the heaving of the hungry ocean has been subdued by the oil poured out upon the seething waters; the leaking ship has been pumped by the violence of the same hurricane that strained her timbers. The arts of life have all been promoted, perfected, and beautified by science. It guides the plough and reaps the harvest. It builds cities, and works the mines. It furnishes the rooms of the cottage and the palace, and it gives the power of death to those whose dreadful trade it is to kill according to rule.

Loss of the Convic Ship Waterloo.—Two Hundred Lives Lost, out of Three Hundred and Thirty.—By extracts of a letter which was received on Saturday by Her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, from Cape Town, via Scina's Bay, dated August 29th, 1842, we learn that it blew a heavy gale on the 27th of August in Table Mountain. The next morning the inhabitants of Cape Town discovered the wreck of the Abercrombie 1415 tons, from London. About three hundred yards from her was the convic ship Waterloo, and within sight of the multitude on shore she gave a lee-lurch among the breakers. After two or three heavy rolls, her three masts went over the side with a dreadful crash. Here follows the extract:—

"The hatches were now opened, and the convicts rushed on deck. The sea was now making a clean breach over her.—Immediately on the convicts arriving on deck, about fifty jumped overboard; about fifteen or twenty gained the shore, and the remainder were drowned. The cries of the poor wretches on deck were now heart-breaking. Each sea, as it made a breach over the unfortunate vessel, carried a dozen into the water, who of course were drowned. Thousands of the people were on the beach, but could not render the least assistance. Oh! it was a dreadful sight. There, within a stone-throw lay two or three hundred human beings drowned before our eyes."

Some years ago, a chap arrived at Augusta, with one of those great curiosities, an Egyptian Mummy, which he

desired to exhibit. It was required then, that before the exhibition, permission should be obtained from the Judge of some of the inferior Courts. Accordingly, the showman proceeded to the Court House, where some Court was in session, and applied to the Judge for a license, stating that at an infinite trouble and expense, to say nothing of danger, he had been fortunate enough to procure the greatest curiosity ever seen in the United States.

"What is it?" asked the Judge.

"An Egyptian Mummy, may it please the Court, more than three thousand years old," said the showman.

"Three thousand years old!" exclaimed the Judge, jumping to his feet "and is the darned critter alive?"

ANECDOTE.—A zealous parson in the State of steady habits, who noticed the remissness of one of his indigent parishioners in attending church, spoke to him on the subject, and in the common style of holy impertinence, chid him for his neglect. The pauper pleaded his want of shoes as an excuse. This, however, was far from being valid in the parson's mind, who felt a laudable pride in the number of his flock. "This will not do," said he, "I will lend you a pair, just for meeting." The indolent fellow accepted the shoes, but finding them very convenient in other instances as well as traveling to the sanctuary, soon used them so hardly that it could not escape the notice of his heavenly guide. "How is this?" said he; "I lent them to you only for the purpose of going to meeting." Lawrence scratched his head for an excuse. "Indeed, good Mr. Parson," said he, "as we are both maintained by the town, I thought it would make no odds which wore out the shoes, you or I!"

AMUSING ANECDOTE OF A VENTRILOQUIST.—We were a day or two since, very much amused in a hotel with a joke that Wyman, the ventriloquist, played on a countryman who had called for a jug of beer. He had no sooner raised the glass to his lips than he thought he heard a dog at his heels—he turned around to look, but discovered nothing—the second attempt with the glass had the same effect, except that the supposed dog growled more savagely—the countryman stared more wildly than before, exclaiming "What's that?" A voice was heard from the glass, saying, "I'm rum, and rum is the devil."—Down dropped the glass of rum, the countryman crying out, "By hoky, I'll not taste rum again." We think that Wyman deserves a premium for his aid in the temperance cause.—[Bk. Clipper.]

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE, Based upon Specie.

Corrected semi weekly by Smith & Carter, Exchange Brokers, 117 Main Street.	
Bank of Missouri,	par
do do Branches,	par
Bank of Illinois,	60 dis
City of Warranta,	29a30 dis
County Warrants,	38a40 dis
Bank of Cairo,	
Miners Bank of Dubuque,	no sale
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co,	2a3 dis
State Bank of Illinois,	52a53 dis
Ohio, county, generally,	3a5 dis
Cincinnati	1a2 dis
State Bank of Indiana,	1a2 dis
Kentucky Banks,	hfa1hf dis
United States Bank Notes,	65 dis
Pennsylvania, specie paying,	para2 dis
Maryland, do do	para2 dis
Virginia Banks,	1a2 dis
New York and New England Banks,	para2 dis
Bank of Louisiana,	1 dia
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	no sale
Arkansas Bank,	no sale
Michigan Banks,	5a7
Tennessee,	5a6 dis
Treasury Notes,	par
Exchange on New York, and Phila	1a1
New Orleans,	par
Specie,	par

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—We learn that the new bark Isidore, Captain Foss, sailed from New Orleans on the 30th ult., for New Orleans, and was totally lost on the same night, with all her crew, on Capa Neddock, or on Maxwell's beach, in Wells. She was mostly owned in Kennetunk, and this was her first voyage.

A man by the name of De Lisle has appeared and laid claim to the whole of the land upon which Jefferson city, Mo., has been built. He purchased it previous to the war, and in 1812 enlisted in the army. Since that time he had not been heard from until within a short time past. Acting under the belief that he was dead, his sisters had sold the property.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 13TH INST.

James Farmer, aged 47 years; ague and fever.

Anna Farnam, aged 1 year; ague and fever.

Elizabeth McEwen, aged 2 years; consumption.

Margaret Bromsley, aged 13 years; ague and fever.

Total 4.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 16TH INST.

Mary Ann Thayer, aged 25 years; fever.

Wm Welch, aged 12 years; ague and fever.

Susan Houston, aged 11 years; fever.

Total 5.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 23RD INST.

Louisa Houston, aged 13 years; fever.

Benjamin Williams, aged 36 years; inflammation of brain.

Wm. Reed, aged 57 years; consumption.

Elizabeth Baggs, aged 17 years; Winter fever.

Athelton Sessions, aged 1 year; black canker.

Total 5.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

MARRIED.—In this City on the 25th inst., by President Joseph Smith, GENERAL WILSON LAW, to Miss ELIZABETH F. SIKES—both of this City.

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 8th ultimo, by Elder James Sloan, Mr. George Wirrick, to Miss Juliett Atwood.

At Job Creek settlement, in this county, on the 13th inst., by Elder George Snyder, Elder Franklin D. Richards, of this city, to Miss Jane Snyder, of the former place.

DIED.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Louisa C. Houston, aged eleven years eight months and eleven days.

—In this city on the 11th inst., Louisa Houston, aged thirteen years and twenty eight days; both children of Isaac and Docia Houston.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just recieved a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Electric Primer, Ray's Electric Arithmetic, The Electric Spelling Book, Electric 1st Reader, Electric 2nd Reader, Electric 3rd Reader, Electric 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing, Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of publishing the "Times And Seasons," and the "Wasp," and of carrying on the business of Printing, Stereotyping, Book-binding, Bookselling and everything connected with the above named branches of business.

N. B. All business connected with the firm will be done in the name of TAYLOR, & WOODRUFF. Nauvoo, Oct. 1st 1842.

O. C. SKINNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office at the Masonic Hall, Nauvoo.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.

G. B. Holt, Dayton,

G. P. Bell, Hamilton,

Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,

Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.

Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

D. R. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no35.

NO CURE NO PAY.

I propose to cure smoking chimneys by the use of 'Hammond's Patent No Cure No Pay.' There is no mistake in this patent; call and examine Mr. Wilford Woodruff's, under the Printing Office, who is authorised to make contracts for me. I shall return to the city about the 3rd day of next month, and will attend to all persons who may desire their chimneys to draw well.

ALEX. SYMPSON.

Dec. 31, 1842.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above named business, on Mulhollon St., south east corner of the Temple square. All kinds of work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Also intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of ready made work. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods and shoes.

M. ADAMS.

Dec. 31, 1842. no35-16.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of George D. Grant, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that George D. Grant, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 22nd day of December next, at the district court room, in the city of Springfield, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 22d day of December A. D. 1842.

J. H. SHERMAN,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest, J. F. Owings Clerk. 31-17

The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God.—Psalm, xiv. 1.
O give me back my God again!
If he is gone, what shall remain
But sin and sorrow, death, and pain,
And wretchedness;
And man would search the world in vain,
For happiness.

This world, I know, is very bright,
And those whose spirits still are light,
May, for a season, take delight,
In earthly toys;
But soon misfortune's withering blight
Will mar their joys.

Then tell me O ye worldlings, where
A heart oppressed with grief and care,
Can find a refuge in despair,
When hope has fled;
And cherished friends and prospects fair
Are with the dead.

What can dry up the numerous tear,
When robbed of every comfort here?
Or what in death's dark hour can cheer
The heart of man?
I answer promptly without fear—
Religion can.

Call this delusion if you please—
Enthusiastic fantasies,
Or by still harsher names than these,
And terms more rough;
If it can bid our sorrows cease,
It is enough.

Can your philosophy impart
A balm to soothe the aching heart,
When strongest ties are torn apart
By death's stern stroke?
Can it forbid the tears to start
When hearts are broke?

Or would it comfort us to know,
That those so fondly loved below,
Down to the silent dust must go,
And never rise,
Where tears of grief will cease to flow
From aching eyes?

O, do not let me hear you say
"There is no God"—Take not away
My dearest hope, my only stay,
That will not fail—
The only light that cheers my way
Through life's dark vale.

This world has ever been to me,
A world of grief and misery;
No pleasing prospect can I see
For a home,
Then let me hope that there will be
A happier home.

A world of perfect happiness,
Where sorrow, grief, and wretchedness
Will all be swallowed up in bliss,
Where sin is not;
And all the sorrows felt in this
Will be forgot.

This hope has kept me from despair,
And long enabled me to bear
A heavy load of grief and care,
And comfort given;
The hope that I may one day share
The joys of heaven.

Perhaps this hope is but a vain
Delusion of a heated brain;
To be deceived would still be gain,
For life is brief:
And such a hope can ease my pain
And soothe my grief.

Now let us take another view:
Suppose the Bible to be true,
What think you will become of you,
When God shall come
To give to every man his due,
And sin its doom?

You have despised our Saviour's name,
And put him to an open shame,
And dared to criticise and blame
That glorious plan,
By which life and salvation came
To sinful man.

You who have scorned the Son of God,
And trampled on his precious blood,
Will you escape his vengeance red

In that great day,
When world shall tremble at his nod,
And pass away?
I know that there will be a day
When this bright world will pass away;
And you admit perchance they may—
O then "prepare
To meet your God."—Once more I say,
Beware! Beware!

CHARITABLE.—There are many people in this strange world of ours who talk a great deal about charity, who wish to be considered charitable, and are firmly persuaded they are full of that noble attribute. They are something like the pious Mrs. Thoughtful, whose notions of charity may be gathered from the following dialogue between herself and servant:—

"Jacob, what did you give the lame boy, with a sick mother and three small sisters, when he called to-day?"

"Two cold 'taters and an onion."

"That's right, Jacob. Always assist the poor. The Lord loveth a liberal giver,"—and Mrs. Thoughtful looked blandly at the solemn domestic. "When the lame boy comes again, you may inquire how his poor mother is. You need n't give him any thing to day. It might encourage gluttony; and gluttony, Jacob, is one of the great sins spoken against in Scripture."

"Yes, ma'am, I've always hee'n it was—so I shan't give him any more cold 'taters till day after to-morrow, which will be the Sabbath. I ought to do good on the Lord's day, ought n't I?"

"Oh, certainly, Jacob! and much it delights me to have so benevolent a servant to help me carry out my charitable purposes. Ah! if the miserly and sordid only knew the holy satisfaction arising from deeds of goodness! Oh, Jacob! Jacob! you cannot be too thankful that you live in a land of Gospel light and privileges."

It is computed by Dr. Casper, that there are on earth 260,000,000 human beings, and that the average deaths are 290,000,000 annually, 80,000 daily, nearly 3,700 hourly, and fifty-five every minute.

We learn that the steam boat Louisa has been raised, and will be brought up either here or on the Ohio to be repaired.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS.

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

Trade, of every description, will be received in payment; money not refused.
Dec. 3, 1842. no31-6w.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP, ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chaffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb M. Donough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. L. Appleby, Recluse Town.
Israel Irvin, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.
OHIO.
John Johnson, Kirtland.
NEW YORK.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Will practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co. Ill., at the Court House. no29-1f.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

COLIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispenation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

Florida.—About half the Indians in Florida went in at Tampa Bay recently, and the balance have promised Gen. Worth to surrender shortly.

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multifarious diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. *Vis medicatrix naturae.*

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay.
Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.
Oct. 15, 1842. no27-1f.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street.—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of
Medicines, Paints and Oils,
Pure, Wines,
Glass, Putty,
School, Books,
Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.
Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-1f.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND,
A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. 1f.
Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Will Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842.
no31-1f.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at, J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-1f.

POETRY.

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If he is gone, what shall remain
But sin and sorrow, death, and pain,
And wretchedness;
And man would search the world in vain,
For happiness.

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In earthly toys;
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A happier home.

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And sin its doom?

You have despised our Saviour's name,
And put him to an open shame,
And dared to criticise and blame
That glorious plan,
By which life and salvation came
To sinful man.

You who have scorned the Son of God,
And trampled on his precious blood,
Will you escape his vengeful rod

In that great day,
When world shall tremble at his nod,
And pass away?

I know that there will be a day
When this bright world will pass away;
And you admit perchance they may—
O then "prepare
To meet your God."—Once more I say,
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L*****S*****

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We learn that the steam boat Louisa has been raised, and will be brought up either here or on the Ohio to be repaired.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS.

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

Trade, of every description, will be received in payment; money not refused.
Dec. 3, 1842. no31-6w.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.
J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Cliffin, Lahar, Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb, McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.
Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.
Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. J. Appleby, Recluse Town.
Israel Evans, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.
S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.

OHIO.
John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN
MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

GEO. BACHMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-1f.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

Florida.—About half the Indians in Florida went in at Tampa Bay recently, and the balance have promised Gen. Worth to surrender shortly.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible. To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multifarious diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. *Vis medicatrix nature.*

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay.
Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars, enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the

A. H. WORTHIN.
Oct. 15, 1842. no27-1f.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street.—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-1f.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSEND,
A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. W.
Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842. no31-1f.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-1f.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 36.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, January 7, 1842.

Whole Number 36

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JOHN TAYLOR.

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POETRY.

For the Wasp.

WAR—AMBITION.

BY L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

Peer mortal man, when wilt thou learn to cease
Thy wars, thy strife, and wear the rose wreath
Which friendship gives, within the bowers of
peace!

Return the crimson'd falchion to its sheath,
And wash the stain of slaughter from the heath!
Peace points the way to happiness and love,
And blunts the edge of mis'ry's sharpened
teeth;

Prepares the heart for blessedness above,
In fields of heavenly joy eternally to rove.

Ambition!—now the harbinger of crime,
The car of treason and the gate of death!—
Spreads desolation wide in every clime,
And, with the poison of its subtle breath,
Destroys the union of the sacred heart;
While, with the vigor of its restless hand,
Supremely wields the sceptre o'er the earth,
And bows the nations low at its command
And subjugates the wealth of every land.

Good ambition! (?) it lives but in the name;
And, as the airy bubbles, on the wave
Which angry winds emboss with sheets of foam,
Bursts into air, when pebbled shores they lave.
So does Ambition find a sudden grave,
When pierced by virtue's dart, or reason's cry—
'The weak to foster, the oppressed to save!—'
'Tis but a hell that in the brain doth lie,
And scorns the steadfast heart that gold would
fail to buy.

It sows the seed of discord thro' the land,
Where hope's proud Eagle oft is wont to soar,
Whose spreading wings the flame of freedom
fan'd.

That bid the yoke of tyranny no more,
Oppress the sons of fair Columbia's shore.
Aspirants; halt within thy wild career!
The winds are loud; the tempest's deaf'ning
roar
Falls dismal on th' patriotic ear
And fills the heart with dread and philanthropic
fear.

There was a time, in days so fleetly fled—
When other men upon life's staging moved,
And free y for our Independence bled—
When men's Ambition was their country's love,
When friendship's star shone brilliantly above
The grov'ling strife and bickering of men.
And taught mankind, in peaceful bands to
move:—

A time when love and happiness began
To tread the paths where friendship's limpid
fountains ran.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.

It is but little more than 40 years since
the canoe of the savage, on the Ohio,
gave place to the flat boat of the emi-
grant. Then followed the open keel of
the trader, and the flat roofed ark of the
Mississippi. The first steamboat on the
Western Waters, was the "New Or-
leans," built at Pittsburg in 1811. Not
more than seven or eight boats were
built previously to 1817. A gentleman

in this City, states that in making a trip
to N. Orleans from Pittsburgh in 1815,
in a flatboat, he saw but two steamboats
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months. For the last 10 years they
have been rapidly increasing in number,
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"Western Engineer," which was on the
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for the accommodation of Col. Loxe's
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1819. The first year that a steamboat
ventured up the Illinois, was in 1828.—
It was not till 1830, that the present mode
of constructing the cabin above the boil-
ers, was adopted. By this improvement,
the comfort of travelers has been greatly
increased. Instead of the narrow limits
into which passengers were formerly in-
discriminately crowded, the accommoda-
tions are now comparatively commodious
and convenient. Our boats truly resem-
ble "floating castles—half warehouse,
and half palace."

It is calculated that there are now a-
bout 400 steamboats employed on the
Western rivers. The frequent repetition
of accidents and the consequent loss of
life and property within the last few
years, shows that the navigation of our
rivers is becoming extremely hazardous.
This is a subject in which the whole na-
tion is interested. A meeting was re-
cently held in St. Louis, for the purpose
of memorializing Congress, in relation to
the safe navigation of the Western riv-
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extent of these disasters since 1833. In
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and loss of life and property, by snags,
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occurred to steamboats in the U. States,
was given. From this letter the follow-
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occurred on the Western waters, previ-
ous to 1839:

In 1816, there was one explosion on
the Ohio—7 killed and 9 wounded.

In 1817, there were 4 explosions on
the Mississippi—27 killed.

In 1823, 3 explosions on the Mississip-
pi—9 killed and 3 wounded. Also, 1
steamboat burnt.

In 1826, 2 explosions at New Orleans
—6 killed and 3 wounded.

In 1827, 1 explosion on the Ohio—4
killed and 7 wounded.

In 1828, 2 explosions on the Mississip-
pi—1 killed. Also 1 explosion on the
Ohio, by which \$5,000 were lost.

In 1829, 1 boat snagged on the Missou-
ri.

In 1830, 2 snagged on the Mississippi
—1 killed, and 11 wounded. The same
year there were 3 explosions on the Mis-
sissippi—37 killed, 14 wounded. Also 1
explosion on the Ohio—28 killed, 29
wounded. There was also 1 explosion
on the Cumberland.

In 1831, 2 explosions on the Ohio—16
killed, 12 wounded.

In 1832, one snagged on the Missouri.

In 1833, 1 burnt on Red river—10
lives lost;—and 1 snagged, full cargo of
cotton lost. The same year, 1 boat col-
lapsed a fire on the Mississippi—1 killed,
4 wounded—and 1 boat snagged.

In 1834, 1 explosion on the Mississippi
—5 killed, 13 wounded—1 snagged—14
killed. Also, 2 snagged on the Illinois;
1 snagged, and 1 collision on the Missou-
ri; and 1 burnt at St. Louis.

In 1835, 1 collision on the Ohio—16
killed—1 do. on the Mississippi. One
burnt—1 life lost. One collapse—4 kill-
ed, 9 wounded—and 1 snagged.

In 1836, 6 snagged on the Mississippi,
1 on the Illinois, and 1 on the Missouri.
Two explosions on the Ohio—4 killed, 13
wounded—and 1 on the Missouri. One
collapse on the Mississippi—3 killed, 25
wounded—4 burnt on the Mississippi, 1
on the Missouri, and 1 on the Cumber-
land—1 life lost.

In 1837, 6 snagged, and 3 explosions
on the Mississippi—9 killed, 23 wounded.
One snagged on the Missouri, and 2 on
Red river. Two explosions on the Ohio
—11 killed, 12 wounded. One burnt on
the Mississippi, the Ben Sherrod—130
lives lost; 1 burnt at Vicksburg—\$100,-
000 lost; 1 burnt on the Ohio—vessel and
cargo lost; 1 burnt on the Mississippi,
the Ion—9 lives lost and 1100 bales of
cotton; 1 burnt and one collision on the
Illinois—12 drowned; and one collision
on the Mississippi, the Monmouth—300
lives lost.

In 1838, 14 snagged on the Mississippi
—1 killed; 4 explosions on the Mississip-
pi—52 killed, 33 wounded; 1 explosion
on the Ohio, the Mosselle—120 killed, 16
wounded; 2 struck a rock in the Missis-
sippi—\$50,000 lost; 1 collapse on the
Mississippi—13 lives lost; 1 collision on
the Ohio; 1 burnt on the Mississippi—3
lives lost; 1 broke steam pipe—3 killed;
1 sunk; and 1 snagged on the Illinois.

Of the above 106 accidents, 43 appear
to have been by snags and sawyers; 36
by explosions; 14 by fire; and 13 by col-
lapses, collisions, &c. They have occa-
sioned the loss 1,018 lives, besides woun-
ding 236 persons, many of whom either
died from the injuries received, or were
crippled for life. In addition to the
above, many minor accidents occurred on
the Western waters, in the period named,

concerning which no accurate statements
can be obtained. Of the amount of prop-
erty destroyed, it would be difficult to
form any estimate that could be relied
upon with accuracy.

It appears from the memorial above
referred to, that steamboat accidents on
the Western waters, have increased,
since 1838, in a fearful ratio. We have
collected the following startling array of
facts, showing the number of boats that
have been lost in consequence, mostly,
of the obstructions of the Western wa-
ters, since 1838, viz:

In 1839, 40 steamboat losses.

In 1840, 41 " "

In 1841, 29 " "

In 1842, estimated, 40 " "

In addition to the wretched destruction
of life by these disasters.

The value of the property lost in one
year, is estimated at \$927,750; and the
total amount of these losses, in the last
four years, will not fall short of *Four
Millions of Dollars.* The St. Louis New
Era furnishes a list of 69 boats that have
been sunk by obstructions in the Wes-
tern rivers, since July 1st, 1841, to De-
cember 1st 1842 a term of 17 months.

In the course of five weeks, between
the 11th of September and the 15th of
October, eight boats were lost between St.
Louis and the mouth of the Ohio—aggre-
gate loss of property, \$234,000. The
last of these boats was the "Eliza," on
which were drowned between 40 and 50
passengers. Five of the 8 boats were all
sunk within one mile of the same place.
It will be seen that the disasters in the
last four years, have lamentably increas-
ed. It is estimated that in the last sev-
enteen months, the losses sustained by

obstructions, have been equal to one-fifth
of the whole number of boats engaged in
the trade.

All these facts show, that since the
enterprising Capt. Shreve suspended op-
erations with his Snagboats, these ob-
structions have been rapidly accumula-
ting. In one year, Capt. S. removed
from the channel of the Mississippi and
Ohio, 2,235 snags, besides effecting other
improvements in the navigation. The
recent immense destruction of life and
property of our rivers, calls in trumpet
tones for a speedy renewal of these op-
erations. This statement conveys but a
very inadequate idea of the loss of life
and property upon the Western rivers.—
It is confidently hoped that Congress will
regard the recommendation of the Presi-
dent in his recent Message to Congress,
by making ample appropriations for the
improvement of our navigation, not as a
boon, but as a right, which justice to the
West and the security of life and prop-
erty demand.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

From the various movements made by
Santa Anna in Mexico, it is very evident
that he intends, if possible, to re-conquer
Yucatan and Texas, abolish every spe-
cies of liberal government in Mexico, re-
turn to the old central system, and have
himself proclaimed Dictator.

We can hardly expect that Santa An-
na will listen to the proposition of this
government to mediate between Mexico
and Texas. And, indeed, the ordering
of a small fleet of our vessels of war to
the coast of Mexico, indicates that the
last despatches from our minister there,
were not amicable. The tone of the
Mexican journals strengthens the belief;
and it is most likely that the proposition
for mediation has been rejected by the
Mexican government.

So far, however, the Texans are tri-
umphant. They have lost about 50 kil-
led, and 50 prisoners in the recent fights;
but they have killed over 300 in all and
have again driven the Mexican Army
beyond the Rio Grande, and all the Mex-
ican citizens from San Antonio. Besides
this, Texas has 3000 men in the field near
San Antonio, and 5000 more ready to
take up arms the moment they are want-
ed.

Santa Anna is very much crippled in
his resources. The expenses of his mili-
tary last year exceeded the revenue
\$2,000,000, without allowing any thing
for evil expenses; and as yet no very large
body of troops has marched from the in-
terior of Mexico towards the frontiers of
Texas, as was threatened, and he has en-
ly about 5000 troops at Vera Cruz. In
the provinces near Rio Grande he has
but a small number of soldiers. And
even if he could collect a large army and
land it in Texas, it would be very dif-
ficult to furnish the men with supplies; and
the Texans would soon use up 20,000
Mexicans.

As to an invasion by the Mexican
fleet we think that will not succeed; al-
though Capt. Charlewood is a brave offi-
cer, and has six or seven vessels under
his command, the Texans have five ships
of war, under a gallant commander, and
could soon have as many more; and the
Texian fleet is now at sea, fully manned
and equipped.

Veracity and wit make a man shine in
company; but trite jokes and loud laugh-
ter reduce him to a buffoon.

THE WASP.

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The car of treason and the gate of death!—
Spreads desolation wide in every clime,
And, with the poison of its subtle breath,
Destroys the union of the sacred hearth;
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Supremely wields the sceptre o'er the earth,
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There was a time, in days so fleetly fled—
When other men upon life's staging moved,
And free y for our Independence bled—
When men's Ambition was their country's love,
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ri; and 1 burnt at St. Louis.

In 1835, 1 collision on the Ohio—16
killed—1 do. on the Mississippi. One
burnt—1 life lost. One collapse—4 kill-
ed, 9 wounded—and 1 snagged.

In 1836, 6 snagged on the Mississippi,
1 on the Illinois, and 1 on the Missouri.
Two explosions on the Ohio—4 killed, 3
wounded—and 1 on the Missouri. One
collapse on the Mississippi—3 killed, 25
wounded—4 burnt on the Mississippi, 1
on the Missouri, and 1 on the Cumber-
land—1 life lost.

In 1837, 6 snagged, and 3 explosions
on the Mississippi—9 killed, 23 wounded.
One snagged on the Missouri, and 2 on
Red river. Two explosions on the Ohio
—11 killed, 12 wounded. One burnt on
the Mississippi, the Ben Sherrod—130
lives lost; 1 burnt at Vicksburg—\$100,-
000 lost; 1 burnt on the Ohio—vessel and
cargo lost; 1 burnt on the Mississippi,
the log—9 lives lost and 1100 bales of
cotton; 1 burnt and one collision on the
Illinois—12 drowned; and one collision
on the Mississippi, the Monmouth—300
lives lost.

In 1838, 14 snagged on the Mississippi
—1 killed; 4 explosions on the Missis-
sippi—52 killed, 23 wounded; 1 explosion
on the Ohio, the Mosselle—120 killed, 16
wounded; 2 struck a rock in the Missis-
sippi—\$50,000 lost; 1 collapse on the
Mississippi—13 lives lost; 1 collision on
the Ohio; 1 burn: on the Mississippi—3
lives lost; 1 broke steam pipe—3 killed;
1 sunk; and 1 snagged on the Illinois.

Of the above 106 accidents, 43 appear
to have been by snags and sawyers; 36
by explosions; 14 by fire; and 13 by col-
lapses, collisions, &c. They have occa-
sioned the loss 1,018 lives, besides wound-
ing 236 persons, many of whom either
died from the injuries received, or were
crippled for life. In addition to the
above, many minor accidents occurred on
the Western waters, in the period named,

concerning which no accurate statements
can be obtained. Of the amount of prop-
erty destroyed, it would be difficult to
form any estimate that could be relied
upon with accuracy.

It appears from the memorial above
referred to, that steamboat accidents on
the Western waters, have increased,
since 1833, in a fearful ratio. We have
collected the following startling array of
facts, showing the number of boats that
have been lost in consequence, mostly,
of the obstructions of the Western wa-
ters, since 1833, viz:

In 1839, 49 steamboat losses.

In 1840, 41 " "

In 1841, 29 " "

In 1842, estimated, 40 " "

In addition to the wretched destruction
of life by these disasters.

The value of the property lost in one
year, is estimated at \$927,750; and the
total amount of these losses, in the last
four years, will not fall short of *Four
Millions of Dollars.* The St. Louis New
Era furnishes a list of 63 boats that have
been sunk by obstructions in the Wes-
tern rivers, since July 1st, 1841, to De-
cember 1st 1842 a term of 17 months.

In the course of five weeks, between
the 11th of September and the 15th of
October, eight boats were lost between St.
Louis and the mouth of the Ohio—aggre-
gate loss of property, \$234,000. The
last of these boats was the "Eliza," on
which were drowned between 40 and 50
passengers. Five of the 8 boats were all
sunk within one mile of the same place.
It will be seen that the disasters in the
last four years, have lamentably increas-
ed. It is estimated that in the last sev-
enteen months, the losses sustained by

obstructions, have been equal to one-fifth
of the whole number of boats engaged in
the trade.

All these facts show, that since the
enterprising Capt. Shreve suspended op-
erations with his Snagboats, these ob-
structions have been rapidly accumula-
ting. In one year, Capt. S. removed
from the channel of the Mississippi and
Ohio, 2,235 snags, besides effecting other
improvements in the navigation. The
recent immense destruction of life and
property of our rivers, calls in trumpet
tones for a speedy renewal of these op-
erations. This statement conveys but a
very inadequate idea of the loss of life
and property upon the Western rivers.—
It is confidently hoped that Congress will
regard the recommendation of the Presi-
dent in his recent Message to Congress,
by making ample appropriations for the
improvement of our navigation, not as a
boon, but as a right, which justice to the
West and the security of life and prop-
erty demand.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

From the various movements made by
Santa Anna in Mexico, it is very evident
that he intends, if possible, to re-conquer
Yucatan and Texas, abolish every spe-
cies of liberal government in Mexico, re-
turn to the old central system, and have
himself proclaimed Dictator.

We can hardly expect that Santa An-
na will listen to the proposition of this
government to mediate between Mexico
and Texas. And, indeed, the ordering
of a small fleet of our vessels of war to
the coast of Mexico, indicates that the
last despatches from our minister there,
were not amicable. The tone of the
Mexican journals strengthens the belief;
and it is most likely that the proposition
for mediation has been rejected by the
Mexican government.

So far, however, the Texans are tri-
umphant. They have lost about 50 kil-
led, and 50 prisoners in the recent fights;
but they have killed over 300 in all and
have again driven the Mexican Army
beyond the Rio Grande, and all the Mex-
ican citizens from San Antonio. Besides
this, Texas has 3000 men in the field near
San Antonio, and 5000 more ready to
take up arms the moment they are want-
ed.

Santa Anna is very much crippled in
his resources. The expenses of his mil-
itary last year exceeded the revenue
\$2,000,000, without allowing any thing
for evil expenses; and as yet no very large
body of troops has marched from the in-
terior of Mexico towards the frontiers of
Texas, as was threatened, and he has on-
ly about 5000 troops at Vera Cruz. In
the provinces near Rio Grande, he has
but a small number of soldiers. And
even if he could collect a large army and
land it in Texas, it would be very dif-
cult to furnish the men with supplies; and
the Texans would soon use up 20,000
Mexicans.

As to an invasion by the Mexican
fleet we think that will not succeed; al-
though Capt. Charlewood is a brave offi-
cer, and has six or seven vessels under
his command, the Texans have five ships
of war, under a gallant commander, and
could soon have as many more; and the
Texian fleet is now at sea, fully manned
and equipped.

Veracity and wit make a man shine in
company; but trite jokes and loud laugh-
ter reduce him to a buffoon.

To commence: we wish our patrons a happy new year, sincerely hoping it may be so, and continue. Affairs in this section certainly appear prosperous. We have had two months of as good winter weather for business, as could be asked. Our citizens have improved in wood, timber, brick, sand, provisions, and, in fact, every thing which required a change of location, for service or consumption, have been on the move, and our city has presented an appearance of life and business, amusing, citizen like, manlike, and worthy of applause. At such a rate Nauvoo must go ahead.

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The thermometer has been several times below zero, which has been the means of affording the citizens of this city, and elsewhere, an excellent bridge over the Mississippi river. The old adage was: make hay while the sun shines;—but the new proverb should be: Haul wood while the ice lasts.

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The Legislatures of seven States, commenced their sessions during the present week; these, with those already in session, give us a balance of all the States in deliberation for public benefit. If wise men fill all these places of righting wrong, then shall wisdom be justified of her children;—but if the fathers have eaten sour grapes and set the children's teeth on edge, we shall hear of more speeches than the spirit of seventy-six.

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SIN NOT.—James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and a violent stigmatizer of the Latter Day Saints, was recently sent to the penitentiary for duelling, but pardoned out by Gov. Seward. If we mistake not, conviction to the N. Y. State prison, disfranchises a person from being a witness, from being a juror, or from being a voter;—So, so, Mr. Webb,

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Though a wounded calf may ball.

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GENTLEMEN: In answer to the many inquiries for information respecting the route to, and country of, Upper California, I take the privilege of sending you this imperfect sketch, which, if you think it will interest any of your numerous readers you will please insert in your valuable paper.

Upper California lies between the 31st and 42d degrees of N. L. embracing an extent of coast of about 700 miles, and extending back to the foot of the great mountains, (which run parallel with the coast,) a distance of from 50 to 150 miles. This great valley is crossed by low hills, from three to ten miles wide, with valleys of from 10 to 100 miles wide. Through these valleys flow larger streams, having their rise in the main mountains, with many smaller streams emptying into them from those ridges, affording many beautiful sites for miles and other machinery. The principal rivers are the Joacum and Sacramento; the latter is navigable a considerable distance for vessels of a large size. They both enter into the bay of La Francisco. The land of these valleys is equal to any in Missouri or Illinois, the productions are the same as are found in the latitudes of the U. States. Corn yields well here; wheat seems to be perfectly at home, producing from 85 to 100 (and even more) bushels to the acre. Grain of every description succeeds well.

Silver and lead are the only minerals yet discovered.

Apples, peaches, pears, oranges, figs, cherries, &c. &c., come to fine perfection. Oats and clover spontaneously, and of superior qualities to any grown in the Western country.

With the exception of narrow skirts of oak along the streams, the valleys are entirely destitute of timber; they are covered with oats, clover, and grass, the most luxuriant the eye ever beheld. The ridges or hills, are covered with timber of the finest quality, for ship building and other purposes, and growing to the enormous height of 200 feet, and twenty feet in diameter. The streams abound in fish, and the plains are covered with thousands of wild horses, elk, deer, antelope, bear, wild ducks, geese and brants. The climate is mild and remarkably healthy, there being no disease, either endemic or epidemic. He saw green pumpkins, lettuce, goards, &c., growing finely during all the months of last winter.

The number of inhabitants does not exceed 3,000. They are an ignorant, indolent people, spending the most of their time on horseback, in pursuit of wild horses and cattle, in which amusement they take great delight. They own immense quantities of cattle, the hides and tallow of which they barter to vessels for clothing and other necessities. It is not uncommon for one man to own from nine to ten, and even forty thousand head, which cost them nothing but the clothing and feeding of two or three Indians to herd them; the range being so rich that they keep perfectly fat during all seasons.

Situated, as that country is, on the coast of the Pacific—possessed of many of the best harbors in the known world—a soil inferior to none—a climate far superior to any—such a country in the hands of an industrious and enterprising people, would at no distant day, compare with the most flourishing countries of the globe. The government will give liberal grants of land to persons that will take the oath of allegiance and conform to the doctrines of the Catholic faith.

Titles can be bought of citizens of the country for a mere trifle, upon which a foreigner can live in the enjoyment of his own religious views, and have the right to dispose of his land in any manner he may deem proper.

The best and only route that wagons can be taken into the country, is to cross the Rocky Mountains near the head waters of the Platte River; thence to the Soda Springs on Bear River, above the Salt Lake; thence to Fort Hall, on Lewis or Snake river; then due west to the North Fork of Mary's or Ogden's River, down this river to where it forms the lake at the foot of the California Mountains; thence due south along the eastern base of these Mountains a distance of between three and four hundred miles to the gap, through this gap in one day, on the plains of the two Lamica. There are no hills or Mountains inconvenient for a wagon to pass, and the only difficulty in the way is the great quantities of sand and a very stubborn shrub called wild sage, which will render it almost impos-

sible for a single team to haul like else than an empty wagon. The distance through this sand and sage is about ten or twelve hundred miles.

A company in this country is now making arrangements for emigrating to this country the ensuing spring; they are composed of families and young men.—Each person and family is required to equip themselves with plenty of males, wagons, provisions, &c., sufficient for the trip. Any person desirous of going, can obtain information respecting the doings of the Company, by addressing a few lines to the Washington County California Emigration Company, at the Fourch A'Renault, Missouri.

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The Southern Literary Messenger contains the following copy of an original letter from the venerable Franklin to a minister of the Gospel in the southern part of New Jersey, which has been recently discovered there, among some old family papers. As the editor remarks, "it is a composition perfectly in the manner and spirit of that great and worthy man."

"Philadelphia, June the 6th, 1765.

"DEAR SIR: I received your kind letter of the 2d instant, and am glad to hear that you increase in strength. I hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health, and firmness. Let me know if you continue the cold bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you spoke of, I wish it could have been of more real service to you: that you would always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round—for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return, and numberless mercies from God, who infinitely above being benefitted by our services. For these kindness from men, I can, therefore, only show my gratitude to God, by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, much less to our Creator.

"You will see in this my notion of good works; that I do not expect to merit heaven by them. By heaven, we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration; we can do nothing to deserve such a reward.—He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a great plantation, would be modest, in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve Heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit. How much more so the happiness of Heaven!—For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, or the ambition to desire it, but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he never will make me miserable, and that the affliction I may at any time suffer may tend to my benefit.

"The faith you mention doubtless has its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I desire to see it lessened in any man. But I wish it were more productive of good works than I have seen; I mean real good works—works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; no holiday-keeping, sermon-hearing, or reading, performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and complaints, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

"The worship of God is a duty, the learning and reading may be useful; but if man rest in hearing and praying, (as too many do,) it is as if the tree value itself on being watered, and putting forth

leaves, though it never produce any fruit.

"Our Good Master thought less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of his word to the hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet obeyed his commandments, to him that professed his readiness, but neglected his word. The heretical charitable, but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite, and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, and raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, who never heard of his name, declares shall, in the last day, be accepted when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be neglected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance; which implied his modest opinion, that there was some, in his time, so good that they needed not to hear, even for improvement; but now-a-days we have scarcely a little parson who does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministration, and that, whoever omits his, offends God. I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness. Being your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

MORMONISM EXPOSED.

By JOHN C. BENNETT—they call him Gen., we believe. If they had said he had more *gin* than was good for an author, when he wrote his book, they would have said what any man would be apt to suspect. Sometime since we had occasion to notice this expose, as the Gen. was lecturing on the subject; and warned people of the imposition liable to be practised upon them. By an examination of his book our opinion, that his statements were of the most corrupting character, low and vulgar, and not to be relied upon, is fully confirmed.

He begins his book with attempting to show that falsehood and hypocrisy are not only justifiable but commendable; for after confessing that he played the part of a knave and hypocrite throughout, and with all his professions, was never a Mormon or thought of being, he would have us think it right; Because Bonaparte once deceived the Mohammedans in the same way; and then gives the evidence of his own good character!!! &c.

A considerable part of the volume is made up of extracts from other works which is the only part fit to be read. In the course of his work he gives the phrenological, character, which, to any believer in bumpology, would show that he is a man—afterwards a description of the *pate* of the Holy seer—Joe, which, if there be any thing in the science, proves him to be nature a great man. But we have not much knowledge of and still less faith in these matters. Next in order comes the private history of the new Jerusalem, and here the book beggars all description. We have met with other books in our day, but none so low as this. It is a wonder that the authorities of Boston should allow the sale of it—but 'tis fashionable, and fashion governs the world, together with the love of money. We will venture to say that any person would shut it up and blush, if one of a different sex should see him or her reading it—any decent man who cares for the morals of his children, would refuse to have it in his house; and there are places not so respectable, where it would be thrown out of doors. Yet it is recommended to the Christian public! As bad as Mormonism may be—and we don't question but it is bad enough—it cannot be worse than the influence generated by such trash. He closes the work by taking the side of Missourians in the contest had between them and the Mormons some few years ago, in which every body knows the fault was entirely on the part of the State authorities, who wrested from the Mormons their rights, murdered their men, plundered them of property, and deprived them of their civil privileges as American citizens; and who, long before this, would have been held to answer for

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"Our Good Master thought less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of his word to the hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet obeyed his commandments, to him that professed his readiness, but neglected his word. The heretical charitable, but orthodox priest and sanctified Levine, and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, and raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, who never heard of his name, declares shall, in the last day, be accepted when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be neglected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance; which implied his modest opinion, that there was some, in his time, so good that they needed not to hear, even for improvement; but now-a-days we have scarcely a little person who does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministration, and that, whoever omits his, offends God. I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness. Being your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

MORMONISM EXPOSED.

By JOHN C. BENNETT—they call him Gen., we believe. If they had said he had more gin than was good for an author, when he wrote his book, they would have said what any man would be apt to suspect. Sometime since we had occasion to notice this expose, as the Gen. was lecturing on the subject; and warned people of the imposition liable to be practised upon them. By an examination of his book our opinion, that his statements were of the most corrupting character, low and vulgar, and not to be relied upon, is fully confirmed.

He begins his book with attempting to show that falsehood and hy poecry are not only justifiable but commendable; for after confessing that he played the part of a knave and hypocrite throughout, and with all his professions, was never a Mormon or thought of being, he would have us think it right; Because Bonaparte once deceived the Mohammedans in the same way; and then gives the evidence of his own good character!!! &c.

A considerable part of the volume is made up of extracts from other works which is the only part fit to be read. In the course of his work he gives the phrenological, character, which, to any believer in bumpology, would show that he is a man—afterwards a description of the pate of the Holy seer—Joe, which, if there be any thing in the science, proves him to be nature a great man. But we have not much knowledge of and still less faith in these matters. Next in order comes the private history of the new Jerusalem, and here the book beggars all description. We have met with other books in our day, but none so low as this. It is a wonder that the authorities of Boston should allow the sale of it—but 'tis fashionable, and fashion governs the world, together with the love of money. We will venture to say that any person would shut it up and blush, if one of a different sex should see him or her reading it—any decent man who cares for the morals of his children, would refuse to have it in his house; and there are places not so respectable, where it would be thrown out of doors. Yet it is recommended to the Christian public! As bad as Mormonism may be—and we don't question but it is bad enough—it cannot be worse than the influence generated by such trash. He closes the work by taking the side of Missourians in the contest had between them and the Mormons some few years ago, in which every body knows the fault was entirely on the part of the State authorities, who wrested from the Mormons their rights, murdered their men, plundered them of property, and deprived them of their civil privileges as American citizens; and who, long before this, would have been held to answer for

these outrages, if there had been justice in the national government.

We perhaps are taking more notice of this book than it deserves; but we could not forbear expressing an honest opinion in the matter; and for fear that others may feel implicated, we will relieve them by a signature.—GEORGE JOSEPH LENT COLBY.

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GOD.

The Universe is full of God. His name is inscribed, in burning characters, on that azure page which is unrolled before all mortal eyes. The loud-sounding thunder, and the deep voice of Ocean pronounce the name of God, the Omnipotent; whilst every wind, from the sweeping tornado to the gentle zephyr, take up and repeat the name to all Earth's nooks and corners. There is no forest but utters that sacred name in ten thousand murmured whispers, no streamlet, or broad river, but tells of God by the glad resounding of its waters, and the green and flowery beauty that border its shores. The splendors of the rising moon, the

brightness of noon, and the solemn shades of day's decline, all proclaim the varied God. Our own frame, so wonderfully wrought, is resonant of God. More plainly still does the Soul speak of its Maker. The far shining intelligence, how radiant an image of the King Supreme! The unsounded ocean of the affections, the aspirations, the hopes of man's heart, how do they heave and swell with the all-pervading Divine! And then the conscience, how with its awful deep, yet clear and distinct utterances, does it perpetually speak of the being, the will, and the inspiration of the Eternal!

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Recently as a couple of Irish boys were tending cows at East Cambridge, on the road lined with woods leading to the Colleges, the dog with them, in pawing the ground, dug up what turned out to be a Silver Dollar. The curiosity of the boys having been excited by this they went to work and digging in the ground, came to a box containing one hundred and sixty one Spanish mill'd dollars, with a parcel of bills which were so crumbled and moulded, that they could hardly be handled. It appeared from inspection, that they were issued over twenty years ago. At a short distance from the spot where the dog pawed up this treasure stands a tree, upon which is carved the name of Michael Martin—who was hung some twenty years since at Lechmere Point, now East Cambridge, for highway robbery. We merely state the facts, leaving the reader to make his own comments.—[Boston American.]

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 6TH INST.

Jobe Ashley, 16 years; ague and fever.
Ann Winkless, 9 years; ague and fever.
Harriet F. Montague, 4 years; black canker.
Total 3.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county Ill., January 1st 1843, which, if not taken out before the first of April next, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Saml Alexander	2	D P Curtis
Geo Anderson	2	O Cook or Ira Rice
Jacob Abbott		Charlotte Clayword
A L Atwood		J S Curtis
Richard Ashley		Isaac Chase
J C Annis	3	E W Cunningham
Chas Butler		Philo Bible
Mr Baum		Isaac Decker
C Baldwin		Rachael Danfield
M E Bliss		Hiram Dayton
Sarah Buckwater	3	Isaac Davis
R Beacher		Freeborn Daniel
L Brown		Abram Delony
Geo Broffitt	2	David Diller
Jno Bottle		Rachael Drollinger
J M Broad		Lewis Eager
Jno Bils		David Elliot
Edmond Posley	3	Albert Fellowe
J G Bgler		E ther Ann Green
Ar h Bates		Saml G Flagg
Lewis Brooks		Cyrus B Fisher
Isaac Butlerfield		Horrace Fink
J H Burt's		Geo Foster
Dorcas Brown		Jno Fox
Ormand Butler		Jas Fisher
J Barlow		James Flanigin
Pa atiah Brown		Jacob Fauny
P R Bird		Peter Palmer
P D Bailly		Levi Gray
Eli Blackhurst		Truman Gilbert
Eli Brotherton		Patrick Gilmore
E L Brown		Ezra Grant
Jno Clemison	2	Ezra F Grant
Dorr Cur is		Jane Ann Green
Bohan Clark	2	Jno P Green
Israel Calkins		David Gorlick
A Culer		Jno Glines
Gardner Clark		Jno F Gleason
Stephen Chase		Joshua Giant
Eunice Cone		Susannah Godard
J W Cummins		Amanda Higbee
John Cox		Isaac Houston
Jared Curtis		Elliot Hartwell
P Clayton	2	Deborah Haughton
Jacob Cleward		Ed Hunter
Greenup Carretters		Jno Huntsman
Wm Cross	2	Jno Hulme
Dani Carter		Benj Hoyt
Robt Culbertson		James Hurst
J R Clark		Saml Henderson
Spencer Covert		H J Hunt
Sarah Clift		Se omer Hancock

Chas Hopkins	2	M Rank
Wm Hale		Celestiana Rowley
J H Holmes		Wm Kidd
Jno Hatfield		G H Rolph
Alex Hay		E Robinson
Peter Hopkins		Thos Richmond
Joseph Hadlock		Jefferson Ring
H Herinshaw		David Rogers
Dani Hendrix		Wm Robinson
Benj Hill		Willard Richards
Saml W Henderson		Dani Russell
Mr Hartley		Andrew Rose
Elisha Hooper		D H Redfield
James Harper		Mrs Roe
John Hartman		Ezra Strong
Nathan Hastings		Henry Standage
Peter Haws		Ro A Shacklin
J M Hemmick		Hiram Smith
Laura Hendricks		Moses Smith
Jno Harrington		D H Stow
Thos Horstet		Jane Sharnuck
J S Johnson		James Sherwell
Wm Jones		J S Scotfield
L Johnson		Wm Smith
J H Johnson		Joseph or Hiram Smith
Homer Jackson		Jacob Strong
Jacob Johnson		Publisher of Times and Seasons
Elizabeth Johnson		
P T Keley		
G McKenzie		
E King		
E Kellogg		
David Lemaux		
Gilbert Loynd		
Abel Lomax	2	A W Sherman
Peter Lemon		Geo Snow
James Long		D T Smith
Hannah Loveland		D S Study
Benj Leland Jr		H W Stay
Sarah Lancaster		H H or D Stow
Jorvis Minor		C E Spencer
Ira Miles or Wm Bent		Joshua Smith
Jesse McCarroll		Allen Stephens
Isaac Morton		Levi Skinner
Joseph Mount		Joseph Smith
Dani Miller		Ben Tomlinson
Saml Merrill		Jno Tull
L J Murdoch		Jno S Twist
James Morgan		A Thompson
Delilah Mikesell		Allen Taylor
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Geo Montague		Nelson Turner
Geo Morcy	2	D S Thomas
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James G Miller		John Tyson
Saml Merrick		Jno Taylor
Jno Morris		Briton Willis
E P Merriam		S F Wilber
M or E Mechim		Stephen Wilkerson
Elijah Martin		H D H Webster
Thos J Morgan		Robt Williams
R Mayle		Benj B Wilber or Lady?
Wm Miller		Price Waggoner
Saml McLenathan		Rebecca White
J B Noble	2	D B Walters
P ter Nelson		Robt Wright
Edmund Nelson	2	Jno Worthing
M C Nckerson		Adam Wighton
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SIDNEY RIDGON, P. M.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Lyman Prentiss, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Lyman Prentiss, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 1st day of February next, at the district court room, in the town of Kaskaski in this district as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 3rd day of January A. D. 1843.

J. W. MARSH,
Solicitor for petitioner.
Attest: J. P. Owings Clerk.

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GOD.

The Universe is full of God. His name is inscribed, in burning characters, on that azure page which is unrolled before all mortal eyes. The loud-rolling thunder, and the deep voice of Ocean pronounce the name of God, the Omnipotent, whilst every wind, from the sweeping tornado to the gentle zephyr, take up and repeat the name to all Earth's nooks and corners. There is no forest but utters that sacred name in ten thousand murmured whispers, no streamlet, or broad river, but tells of God by the glad resounding of its waters, and the green and flowery beauty that border its shores. The splendors of the rising moon, the

brightness of noon, and the solemn shadows of day's decline, all proclaim the varied God. Our own frame, so wonderfully wrought, is resonant of God. More plainly still does the Soul speak of its Maker. The far shining intelligence, how radiant an image of the King Supreme! The unsounded ocean of the affections, the aspirations, the hopes of man's heart, how do they heave and swell with the all-pervading Divine! And then the conscience, how with its awful deep, yet clear and distinct utterances, does it perpetually speak of the being, the will, and the inspiration of the Eternal!

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Recently as a couple of Irish boys were tending cows at East Cambridge, on the road lined with woods leading to the Colleges, the dog with them, in pawing the ground, dug up what turned out to be a Silver Dollar. The curiosity of the boys having been excited by this they went to work and digging in the ground, came to a box containing one hundred and sixty one Spanish mill'd dollars, with a parcel of bills which were so crumbled and moulded, that they could hardly be handled. It appeared from inspection, that they were issued over twenty years ago. At a short distance from the spot where the dog pawed up this treasure stands a tree, upon which is carved the name of Michael Martin—who was hung some twenty years since at Lechmere Point, now East Cambridge, for highway robbery. We merely state the facts, leaving the reader to make his own comments.—[Boston American.]

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 6TH INST.

Jobe Ashley, 16 years; ague and fever.
Ann Winkless, 9 years; ague and fever.
Harriet F. Montague, 4 years; black canker.
Total 3.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county Ill., January 1st 1843, which, if not taken out before the first of April next, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Elisha Atwood	Geo Clyde
Saml Alexander	D F Curtis
Geo Anderson	2 O Cook or Ira Rice
Jacob Abbott	Charlotte Claword
A L Atwood	J S Curtis
Richard Ashley	Isaac Chase
J C Annis	3 E W Cunningham
Chas Butler	Philo Dibble
Mr Baum	Isaac Decker
C Baldwin	2 Rachael Danfield
M E Bliss	Hiram Dayton
Sarah Buckwater	3 Isaac Davis
R Beacher	Freeborn Daniel
L Brown	2 Abram Delony
Geo Broffitt	David Diller
Jno Battle	Rachael Drolinger
J M Broad	Lewis Eager
Jno Bils	David Eliot
Edmond Bosley	3 Albert Fellows
J G Bogle	E ther Ann Green
Arch Bates	Saml G Flagg
Lewis Brooks	Cyrus B F Sher
Isaac Butlerfield	Horrace Fisk
J H Bart	Geo Foster
Dorcas Brown	Jno Fox
Ormand Butler	Jas Fisher
J Barlow	James Flennigin
Patiah Brown	Jacob Fauny
P R Bird	Peter Palmer
P D Bailly	Levi Gray
Eli Blakhurst	Truman Gilbert
Eli Brotherton	Patrick Gilmore
E L Brown	Ezra Grant
Jno Clemison	2 Ezra F Grant
Dorr Cur is	Jane Ann Green
Bohan Clark	Jno P Green
Israel Calkins	2 David Gorlick
A Culer	Jno Glines
Gardner Clark	Jno F Gleason
Stephen Chase	Joshua Grant
Eunice Cone	2 Susanah Godard
J W Cummins	Amanda Higbee
John Cox	Isaac Houston
Jared Curtis	2 Elliot Hartwell
P Clayton	Deborah Haughton
Jacob Cleveland	Ed Hunter
Greenup Carretters	Jno Huntsman
Wm Cross	2 Jno Hulme
Dani Carter	Benj Hoyt
Robt Culbertson	James Hurste
J R Clark	Saml Henderson
Spencer Covert	H J Hunt
Sarah Clift	2 So omon Hancock

Chas Hopkins	2 M Rank
Wm Hale	Celestina Rowley
J H Holmes	Wm Ridd
Jno Hatfield	G H Ralph
Alex Hay	E Robinson
Peter Hopkins	Thos Richmond
Joseph Hadlock	Jefferson Ring
H Herinshaw	David Rogers
Dani Hendrix	Wm Robinson
Benj Hill	Willard Richards
Saml W Henderson	Dani Rose
Mr Hartley	Andrew Rose
Elisha Hooper	D H Redfield
James Harper	Mrs Roe
John Harlam	Ezra Strong
Nathan Hastings	Henry Standage
Peter Haws	Ro A Shackleton
J M Hemmick	Hiram Smith
Laura Hendricks	Moses Smith
Jno Harrington	D H Stow
Thos Horlet	Jane Sharnack
J S Johnson	James Showell
Wm Jones	J S Scofield
L Johnson	Wm Smith
J H Johnson	Joseph or Hiram Smith
Homer Jackson	Jacob Strong
Jacob Johnson	Publisher of Times and Seasons
Elizabeth Johnson	Mrs Emma Smith
P T Keley	Stiles Sergeant
G McKenzie	Alex Simpson
E King	Jas Smith
E Kellogg	R Shepherd
David Lemaux	2 A W Sherman
Gilbert Loyd	Geo Snow
Abel Lamar	D T Smith
Peter Lemon	DS Stady
James Long	H W Stay
Hannah Loveland	H H or D Stow
Benj Leland Jr	C E Spencer
Sarah Lancaster	Joshua Smith
Jorvis Minor	Allen Stephens
Ira Miles or Wm Bent	Levi Skinner
Jesse McCarroll	Joseph Smith
Isaac Morton	Ben Tomlinson
Joseph Mount	Jas Till
Dani Miller	Jno S Trant
Saml Merrill	A Thompson
L J Murreck	Allen Taylor
James Morgan	E P Tensil
Delilah Mikesell	Nelson Turner
Younger McCourlin	2 DS Thomas
Geo Montague	Chas Thomas
Geo Morey	John Tyson
Davis McOlney	Jno Taylor
James G Miller	Brian Willis
Saml Merrick	S F Wilber
Jno Morris	Stephen Wikerson
E P Merriam	H D H Webster
M or E Mechim	Robt Williams
Elijah Martin	Benj S Wilber or Lady
Thos J Morgan	Price Waggoner
R Mayle	Rebecca White
Wm Miller	2 D B Walters
Saml McLenathan	Robt Wright
J B Noble	2 Jno Worth
Peter Nelson	Adam Wighton
Edmund Nelson	Alex Wright
M C Nckerson	Philip Wort
Jno Newman	James Wilson
Rodger Norton	Jno Wilkie
Larles Newel	Cynthia Weston
Wm Niswanger	Warren Wallace
Patrick Norris	James W. Weller
J C Owen	M B Welton
Rufus Patrick	Robt Wilets
S Pratt	W J Wilson
P P Pratt	Allen Weeks
Wm C Potter	Jno Walker
Nathan or Jonathan	2 Richd Worthps
Packer	Jas Weston or J Tomlin
Chester Phillips	ES Wilber
Ada Pierpoint	Stephen Wikerson
E J Fearsone	Jos Wornouth
J F Palmer	David Wood
J W Phippen	P W Webb
Jno Pack	N A West
Wm Pan	Joseph Young
Horace Roberts	Alphonzo Young
Meritt Rockwell	Michael Yaman
Stephen Reach	
James Rodeback	
Lewis Robison	

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.)

In the matter of the petition of Lyman Prentis, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Lyman Prentis, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 1st day of February next, at the district court room, in the town of Kaskaski in this district as the time and place for the bearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 3rd day of January A. D. 1843.

J. W. MARSH,

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. P. Owings Clerk. 86-v2.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

A fire broke out at about half past four o'clock this morning in the Flouring Mill of H. Fitzhugh & Co., on East Oswego, which swept with fearful rapidity over Blocks Nos. 45 and 63, lying between First street and the river, consuming all the buildings on them and four dwellings on the adjoining block, fronting on the east side of First Street. The wind was blowing fresh from the N. West, and carried the fire at a great distance, so as to threaten the destruction of the whole village lying on the East side of the river. The weather was so intensely cold as to freeze the water in the engines.

On Block 45 were five buildings, the Flouring Mill and warehouses occupied by H. Fitzhugh & Co. and owned by Garrison Smith. They were all burned down with their contents, consisting of Wheat, Flour, and Merchandise. The books and papers of Messrs. Fitzhugh & Co. were mostly lost, and the Schooner Luther Wright, lying at their dock with a cargo of Wheat, was burnt to water's edge. The buildings were insured we understand to the amount of \$15,000. The vessel and cargo were partially insured.

The buildings burnt on block 63, were the four story warehouse owned by Luther Wright, the flouring mill of Truman Wiman, a two story warehouse of Luther Wright, the flouring mill occupied by the same gentleman, and owned by the Commercial Bank, the Plaster mill, Machine Shop, and lumber yard of Choney Ames. The amount of property consumed, we are unable to make any estimate. Most of the flour in the mills of Messrs. Wiman and Wright was ruined out. Mr. Wiman was insured to the amount of \$15,000 and Mr. Wright \$13,000.

Of the dwellings burnt, fronting on First st., two were owned by Jesse Bonnet, one by Simon Bates and occupied by J. B. Johnson, and one by Col. T. S. Morgan, who was insured at the North Western Insurance Office. A blacksmith shop belonging to Philander Rathbun, adjoining these buildings on the corner of First and Seneca streets was burnt, with a number of small buildings in the rear.

The loss of property by this most destructive fire with which Oswego has ever been visited, must exceed \$100,000. On what companies and in what proportion this loss falls, we are unable to say. The property consumed is supposed to be insured for one half its value.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS.

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

Trade, of every description, will be received in payment; money not refused. Dec. 3, 1842. no31-3w.

NOTICE.

These subscribers have entered into co-partnership for the purpose of publishing the Times and Seasons, and the Wasp, and of carrying on the business of Printing, Stereotyping, Book binding, Book selling and every thing connected with the above named branches of business.

N. B. All business connected with the firm will be done in the name of

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Oct. 1st 1842.

O. C. SKINNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office at the Masonic Hall, Nauvoo.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.

G. B. Holt, Dayton,

G. P. Bell, Hamilton,

Wm. Barney, Cincinnati,

Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.

Dec. 31, 1842.

no35-3w.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Our subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Elements Primer, Ray's Electric Arithmetic, The Electric Spelling Book, Electric 1st Reader, Electric 2nd Reader, Electric 3rd Reader, Electric 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Packet and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Packet Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Mail-order Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Sates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842.

no36.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK renders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no35.

NO CURE NO PAY.

I propose to cure smoking chimneys by the use of Hammond's Patent No Cure No Pay. There is no mistake in this patent; call and examine Mr. Wilford Woodruff's, under the Printing Office, who is authorized to make contracts for me. I shall return to the city about the 3rd day of next month, and will attend to all persons who may desire their chimneys to draw well.

ALEX. SYMPSON.

Dec. 28, 1842.

no30-11.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above named business, on Mulholland St., south east corner of the Temple square. All kinds of work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Also intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of ready made work. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes.

M. ADAMS.

Dec. 31, 1842.

no35-11.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Cahage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph John on, Ramus
J. Salisbury, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Muncie M. Donough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Vesp. Quinn.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam. Curtis, Horners Town.
W. L. Appleby, Recluse Town.
Israel Irvin, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. astus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. B. Foster, city of New York.

DR. J. F. VELD.

PRACTICE - SEE IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, and adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

GEO. BACHMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

Persons afflicted with palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispenation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

He who earns that which he daily consumes, is entitled to respect; but he who obtains his subsistence by trickery, chicanery, fraud and theft, should be sent to the penitentiary.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 10, 1842.

no32-

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multifarious diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. *Vis medicatrix nature.*

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay.

Nov. 30, 1842.

no31-6w.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Burnham adjoining the premises, or of the subscriber in Warsaw, Ill.

A. H. WORTHIN.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street. Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842.

31-11.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND,

A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment.

T. & W. H.

Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842.

no20.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842.

no31-11.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street.

31-11.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!!

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The loss of property by this most destructive fire with which Oswego has ever been visited, must exceed \$100,000. On what companies and in what proportion this loss falls, we are unable to say. The property consumed is supposed to be insured for one half its value.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS.

TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

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NOTICE.

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N. B. All business connected with the firm will be done in the name of TAYLOR & WOODRUFF. Nauvoo, Oct. 1st. 1842.

O. C. SKINNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office at the Masonic Hall, Nauvoo.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
G. B. Holt, Dayton,
G. P. Bell, Hamilton,
Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,
Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
Dec. 31, 1842. no25-3m.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Electric Primer, Ray's Electric Arithmetic, The Electric Spelling Book, Electric 1st Reader, Electric 2nd Reader, Electric 3rd Reader, Electric 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing, Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no35.

NO CURE NO PAY.

I propose to cure smoking chimneys by the use of 'Hammond's Patent No Cure No Pay.' There is no mistake in this patent; call and examine Mr. Wilford Woodruff's, under the Printing Office, who is authorized to make contracts for me. I shall return to the city about the 3rd day of next month, and will attend to all persons who may desire their chimneys to draw well.

ALEX. SYMPSON.

Dec. 28, 1842. no35-1f.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above named business, on Mulholland St., south east corner of the Temple square. All kinds of work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Also intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of ready made work. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes.

M. ADAMS.

Dec. 31, 1842. no35-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus.
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike.
L. R. Chiffin, Lahar, Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Mccomb M. Donough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Fsq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam. Curtis, Hogners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Recles Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

F. astus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiere.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirt and.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business, to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

GEO. BACHMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-1f.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispenation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

He who earns that which he daily consumes, is entitled to respect; but he who obtains his subsistence by trickery, chicanery, fraud and theft, should be sent to the penitentiary.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce, and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multifarious diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. Vis medicatrix naturae.

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay. Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm situated on Bear Creek in Hancock county, ten miles from Warsaw, and eighteen from Nauvoo. Said farm contains one hundred and sixty three acres of land nearly equally divided in prairie and timber, with sixty acres under cultivation and a hewed log house on the same, and lies directly on the State Road running from Warsaw and Rushville. The above farm is well watered and will be sold on good terms, or exchanged for real estate in any of the New England States. For further particulars enquire of A. Barnham adjoining the premises, or of the

A. H. WORTHIN.

Oct. 15, 1842. no27-1f.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street. Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-1f.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSEND.

A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. th. Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no20.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842. no31-1f.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-1f.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 37.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, January 14, 1843.

Whole Number 37

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ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millenial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Print-

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Lyman Prentiss, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Lyman Prentiss, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such

case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 1st day of February next, at the district court room, in the town of Kaskaskia, in this district as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 3rd day of January A. D. 1843.

J. W. MARSH.

Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. P. Owings Clerk. 36-2.

O. C. SKINNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office at the Masonic Hall, Nauvoo.

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Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,

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Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

For the Wasp.

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Written at Captain Dutch's, Lancaster Post Office, Morgan county, Ill., on the evening of the 1st of January 1843, and sung by the party who accompanied General Joseph Smith from Springfield, (where he had voluntarily been for trial on Habeas Corpus,) on his return to Nauvoo.

Dedicated to all lovers of Illinois liberties.

TUNE.—"Na, juck about the house," or, "Auld Lang Syne."

And are you sure the news is true?

And are you sure he's free?

Then let us join with one accord,

And have a jubilee.

We'll have a jubilee, my friends,

We'll have a jubilee;

With heart and voice we'll all rejoice

In that our Prophet's free.

Success unto the Fed'ral Court,

Judge Pope presiding there,

And also his associates true,

So lovely and so fair.

We'll have a jubilee, my friends,

We'll have a jubilee;

With heart and voice we'll all rejoice,

In that our Gen'ral's free.

And to our learned counsellors

We owe our gratitude,

Because that they in freedom's cause

Like valient men have stood.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

In the defence of innocence,

They made the truth to bear;

Reynold's and Carlin's baseness both

Did fearlessly declare.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

Edwards and Butterfield and Pope,

We'll mention with applause,

Because that they like champions bold

Support the Federal laws.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

Th' Attorney Gen'ral of the State,

His duty nobly did,

And ably brought those errors forth,

From which we now are freed.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

One word in praise of Thomas Ford,

Our Governor so true;

He stands the people's rights,

And will protect them, too.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

There's one more we wish enroll'd

Upon the book of fame;

That master spirit in all jokes,

And 'Prentice' but in name.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

The Sucker State we'll praise in song,

She's succour'd us indeed,

And we will succour her in turn,

In every time of need.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

Our charter'd rights she has maintain'd

Through opposition great;

Long may her charter champions live,

Sail to protect the State.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

We'll stand by her thro' sun and shade,

Through calm and tempest, too;

And when she needs our Legion's aid,

'Tis ready at Nauvoo.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

With warmest hearts we bid farewell,

To those we leave behind;

The citizens of Springfield all

So courteous and so kind.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

Each one of us we cannot pass,

But with a wish we cannot pass,

Without a word of praise;

For he's the king of comic songs

As well as comic ways.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

And the fair ladies of his house,

The flow'rs of Morgan's plains,

Who from the soft Piano bring

Such soul-enchancing strains.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

And now we're bound for home, my

friends.

A band of brothers true,

To cheer the hearts of those we love,

In beautiful Nauvoo.

We'll have a jubilee, my friends,

We'll have a jubilee;

With heart and voice we'll all rejoice,

In that our Mayor's free.

*Judge Pope's daughter and distinguish-

ed ladies of Springfield, filled the bench

during the trial.

Speech of Mr. SMITH of Hancock County,

on the resolution of Mr. Davis of

Board, to repeal the Nauvoo charter,

delivered in the House of Representatives,

December 9, 1842.

Mr. Speaker—I beg the privilege of

making a few remarks on this subject.

This, sir, seems to be a question,

which has excited to a very considerable

extent, the attention of members who

compose this honorable body. But, Mr.

Speaker, it does really appear to me that

this is a question that has been gotten up

quite prematurely; for I doubt not, many

members here, have not yet had the opportunity of learning what privileges are

granted in the Nauvoo city charter.

The subject which the gentleman has

raised, is, only an assumption.

I doubt not, that if the subject had been

fairly investigated, and weighed equally

in the balance, by every candid individual

in the community, that prejudices of

this kind would not have obtained such a

hold upon the public mind. In the estimation

of genuine democracy the rights

of the people of Nauvoo are just as sacred

as those of any other people. The peo-

ple that live there, should have just the same privilege extended to them, as are awarded to Springfield, Chicago, Quincy, or any other city in the State. It is true indeed, that they have laboured under many embarrassments. The public mind has been heated in regard to what were supposed to be their chartered privileges.

But, you, Mr. Speaker, are well aware, that all the corporate privileges that they enjoy have been granted to them by a previous legislature. Upon that occasion, all that was done was not considered by any, more than an act of justice towards them. They had no greater rights or privileges given them than were already enjoyed by the citizens of Quincy or Springfield. The people have chartered privileges in both of those cities, and we have the same in Nauvoo. Our condition, in that respect, is not at all different from Chicago, Alton, and many other chartered cities in this State.

It would hardly be worth while, Mr. Speaker, to detain either you or this honorable body by making many preliminary remarks in respect to our religion. That is a matter, that cannot at all come under the purview of this legislature.

I do not fancy myself placed here before a body of sectarians, invested in their own estimation with authority to enact rules for the government or regulation of any sect upon matters of religion. I do not suppose that I stand in the presence of persons disposed to take away one single religious right pertaining to the people among whom I dwell.

But what could legislation in regard to this matter effect? What would it prove? It would neither prove Joseph Smith to be a christian, nor that Tom Thum came from the moon. It would prove nothing in reference to the principles of any body of religionists. But I do not feel it my prerogative to enter into a discussion of religious principles here. I know very well that the people called Mormons are thought to be a very strange people. I come right from among them and you can all judge whether or not they seem to have the appearance of a strange animal of 7 heads and ten horns. You can all decide for yourselves whether from the appearance I present I should be numbered among outcasts, or be ranked among human beings.

One word farther as to the chartered privileges. They have, as this honorable body is well aware, assembled a population of from five to ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants. It is in consequence of the privileges granted in their charter that they have been induced to do this.—Nauvoo is not, as some may erroneously suppose, a city composed entirely of Mormons. I can inform gentlemen that Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, in short many of different kinds of religion, and even infidels may be found there. And all these are tolerated there, just as in any other community.

A great many persons have gone to Nauvoo and there invested their property. They are now engaged in the erection of buildings, which when consummated will cost enormous sums of money. But, should the charter of that city be repealed, individuals who now consider themselves rising to wealth in consequence of what has been done by a former legislature of this State, will be reduced to wretchedness and want. In that event, property now worth from three to ten thousand dollars will not be worth five hundred—or nothing in comparison to that amount. There is another point,

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BYRANT.

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Whole Number 37

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ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

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do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	neat	0,75
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Lyman Prentiss, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Lyman Prentiss, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such

case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 1st day of February next, at the district court room, in the town of Nauvoo, in this district as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 3rd day of January A. D. 1843.

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Solicitor for petitioner.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 36 w2.

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Written at Captain Dutch's, Lancaster Post Office, Morgan county, Ill., on the evening of the 2nd of January, 1843, and sung by the party who accompanied General Joseph Smith from Springfield, (where he had voluntarily been for trial on Habeas Corpus,) on his return to Nauvoo.

Dedicated to all lovers of Illinois liberties.

TUNE.—"Na Juck about the house," or, "Auld Lang Syne."

And are you sure the news is true?

Then let us join with one accord,

And have a jubilee.

We'll have a jubilee, my friends,

We'll have a jubilee;

With heart and voice we'll all rejoice

In that our Prophet's free.

Success unto the Fed'ral Court,

Judge Pope presiding there,

And also his associates true,

So lovely and so fair.

We'll have a jubilee, my friends,

We'll have a jubilee;

With heart and voice we'll all rejoice,

In that our Gen'ral's free.

And to our learned counsellors

We owe our gratitude,

Because that they in freedom's cause

Like valiant men have stood.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

In the defence of innocence,

They made the truth to bear;

Reynold's and Carlin's baseness both

Did fearlessly declare.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

Edwards and Butterfield and Pope,

We'll mention with applause,

Because that they like champions bold

Support the Federal laws.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

Th' Attorney Gen'ral of the State,

His duty nobly did,

And ably brought those errors forth,

From which we now are freed.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

One word in praise of Thomas Ford,

Our Governor so true;
He understands the people's rights,
And will protect them, too.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

There is one more we wish enroll'd

Upon the book of fame;

That master spirit in all jokes,

And 'Prentice' but in name.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

The Sucker State we'll praise in song,

She's succor'd us indeed,

And we will succor her in turn,

In every time of need.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

Our charter'd rights she has maintain'd

Through opposition great;

Long may her charter champions live,

Still to protect the State.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

We'll stand by her thro' sun and shade,

Through calm and tempest, too;

And when she needs our Legion's aid,

Be ready at Nauvoo.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

With warmest hearts we bid farewell,

To those we leave behind;

The citizens of Springfield all

So courteous and so kind.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

Each one of us we cannot pass,

Without a word of praise;

For he's the king of comic songs

As well as comic ways.

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Such soul-enchanting strains.

We'll have a jubilee, &c.

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A band of brothers true,

To cheer the hearts of those we love,

In beautiful Nauvoo.

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*Judge Pope's daughter and distinguished

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But what could legislation in regard to this matter effect? What would it prove? It would neither prove Joseph Smith to be a christian, nor that Tom Thum came from the moon. It would prove nothing in reference to the principles of any body of religionists. But I do not feel it my

prerogative to enter into a discussion of religious principles here. I know very well that the people called Mormons are thought to be a very strange people. I come right from among them and you can all judge whether or not they seem to have the appearance of a strange animal of 7 heads and ten horns. You can all decide for yourselves whether from the appearance I present I should be numbered among outcasts, or be ranked among human beings.

One word farther as to the chartered privileges. They have, as this honorable body is well aware, assembled a population of from five to ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants. It is in consequence of the privileges granted in their charter that they have been induced to do this. Nauvoo is not, as some may erroneously suppose, a city composed entirely of Mormons. I can inform gentlemen that Methodists, Presbyterians Baptists, Universalists, in short many of different kinds of religion, and even infidels may be found there. And all these are tolerated there, just as in any other community.

A great many persons have gone to Nauvoo and there invested their property. They are now engaged in the erection of buildings, which when consummated will cost enormous sums of money. But, should the charter of that city be repealed, individuals who now consider themselves rising to wealth in consequence of what has been done by a former legislature of this State, will be reduced to wretchedness and want. In that event, property now worth from three to ten thousand dollars will not be worth five hundred—or nothing in comparison to that amount. There is another point

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1844.

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We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the distinguished individual above named is once more free, and that the illegal persecution, and proscription which has been instituted against him, is at an end. Ex-Gov. Reynolds of Missouri, and ex-Gov. Carlin of this State, has terminated successfully in behalf of the innocent and unoffending; and we have had the striking instance of the dignity and purity of our laws being held inviolate, despite of executive influence and intrigue, and the influence of misrepresentation and bigotry. Mr. Smith had long been convinced of the illegality of the proceedings which were instituted against him; but he did not think that when public excitement was so great, and popular prejudice so strong, that it would be hazardous for him to place himself in the hands of any of the minions of ex-Gov. Carlin—judging (very correctly) that if that gentleman had issued a writ illegally, and unconstitutional for his apprehension, he might use an unwarrantable, executive influence in having him delivered up to the justice (i. e. injustice) of the State of Missouri.

But while on the one hand he feared, and had reason to fear, usurped executive power; he as firmly believed that if he could obtain a fair and impartial hearing before the judiciary that there was sufficient strength, and virtue in the laws, to deliver him from the unjust influence, and mal-administration of his enemies.

Feeling fully convinced of the justice of his cause, he repaired to Springfield, about two weeks ago, for the purpose of obtaining a hearing, (and as he believed) receiving an acquittal from the District Court of the United States, for the District of Illinois.

The Secretary of State had been instructed to send for the writ issued by Gov. Carlin, that Mr. Smith might have the privilege of the Habeas Corpus and of having the legality and constitutionality of the writ tested.

But as ex-Governor Carlin, ex-Governor Adams county, or both, were either afraid of having their deeds investigated, or wished to set at defiance the law; the writ was not forthcoming; and after the great hue and cry that has been made about Joseph Smith's fleeing from justice, he was absolutely under the necessity of petitioning Governor Ford to issue another writ before he could obtain a hearing before the court. For the purpose of answering the ends of justice, and that Mr. Smith might be legally and fairly dealt with, Governor Ford issued another writ, which was a copy of the one issued by Gov. Carlin. Mr. Smith then petitioned the United States district court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, which was granted and he appeared before that court on Saturday the 20th of December, 1842, and gave bail for his appearance at court on Monday. Mr. Lamborn, the Attorney General of the State of Illinois, appeared in behalf of the State, and Mr. Butterfield was counsel for Gen. Smith.

On Monday Mr. Lamborn requested of the court a little time, stating that the subject was new to him, that it was one of great importance, and that he wished to have time for investigating it, and he hoped that the court would indulge him with one or two days; the court granted him that privilege, and the trial was postponed until Wednesday, the 4th of January. Mr. Lamborn objected to the proceedings, on the ground that the United States Court had no jurisdiction in this case, and that it belonged to the courts of this State to adjudicate in this matter; he moreover contended that they could not go behind the writ, to try the guilt, or innocence of the accused party; his objections however were overruled by the court.

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entirely supported by law. That he was sustained by the constitution of the United States, and by a law of Congress passed upon the constitution, and by all former precedents. He then exposed in a very able manner the contrivance of Governor Reynolds of Missouri, and of Governor Carlin of Illinois, in relation to this matter, pointing from their own documents that the steps which they had taken were illegal, that Governor Reynolds had no jurisdiction to issue a writ, or to demand Joseph Smith from Governor Carlin on any thing that there was in the affidavit of Ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri, and that he was obliged to add certain clauses in his demand which were not found in the body of the affidavit, before his claims upon this State could have the sanction of law; and that Governor Carlin with these same documents before him wished to make it a little more plain, and added further additions, by way of codicil to the charge. He clearly shewed the progress of crime among these governors—Ex-Governor Boggs' affidavit stated that "he believed, and had good reason to believe that Joseph Smith was accessory before the fact, and that he was a resident of Illinois." Governor Reynolds stated that it had been represented to him that Joseph Smith was accessory before the fact, and had fled from the justice of Missouri; and to make up the thing complete, Governor Carlin stated that he was a fugitive from justice, consequently neither Governor Reynolds nor Governor Carlin had any foundation whereon to base the issuing of a demand, proclamation, or writ.

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manifested a disposition to maintain inviolate the supremacy of the law; and that the Mormons shall have even-handed justice administered to them, in common with all other citizens of the state.

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8 Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily: and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rearward.

9 Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am. If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger, and speaking vanity.

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Mr. Speaker, in which I would call your attention; and that is to the observations which have been made in regard to taking away from the citizens of Nauvoo the State arms. Well, suppose that should be done. Would that effect anything? They are now organized and have under existing laws drawn a certain portion of the public arms. In that, wherein are they acting differently from any other citizens? They have not even that equal portion of arms that they are entitled to by law. Where would be the object in taking away the public arms from the militia of this State. It surely cannot be believed that there is any danger of the Mormons breaking out and killing the people. There is no more danger of that, than there is that five, six or a dozen old women, and a few boys should do the same thing. Is this State to be carried by a hue and cry of that kind raised by politicians? I own that it is not the design of that people even so much as to molest a hair on the head of a single individual; but that, on the contrary, it is their intention in all things to conform to the constitution and laws of the land. If prejudices have been accumulating upon the public mind, calculated to produce the expression that they are villains, such prejudices are entirely unfounded. It is a great mistake to suppose the contrary. Those people consider themselves bound by the laws and endeavor to obey them. Have they not, I would ask, contributed their portion towards replenishing your county and State revenues? Have they ever refused to pay their taxes? Have they not always been both ready and willing to obey both the civil and military laws of this State? Where, then is the necessity that this honorable body should enact a law taking away from them their chartered privileges?

I will not, Mr. Speaker, detain you or this honorable body much longer. I am heartily sorry that a blow has been aimed at the chartered privileges of Nauvoo. I speak in defence of my constituents upon this occasion; feeling myself bound to do so, not by any former pledges but by principle. I believe in defending the cause of the defenceless. As has already been remarked, all that we claim is equal rights and equal privileges. I would remark for the satisfaction of my own feelings in this matter, that I was some little interested in the event of the last election, I then was engaged in the cause of democracy, enlisted in the campaign of canvassing my county, and in consequence of the many prejudices that they are called, I was placed under circumstances of most unparalleled embarrassment. But still, I thought it a favorable opportunity to unite the democracy of the county.

I know that considerable political capital has been made by the question of Mormonism and anti-Mormonism. Perhaps one thing that now contributes to that result is that there are hints in the Governor's message in regard to a repeal of the Nauvoo charter. It is a circumstance within my own knowledge, that previous to the last election in Hancock county that some few individuals there made strong efforts to get our votes for the Governor's election. By exertions made there more than a thousand votes were cast for the Governor by Mormon influence. And since I have been here, a gentleman, of the opposite politics, has said to me, "now your Governor is paying you off." I do not allude to this to wound the feelings of any person whatever. I do not consider that the recommendation of the Governor was designed to effect the repeal of our charter.

All that we have to say is that we throw ourselves upon your mercy. As democrats we ask for equal justice and equal rights. Give us those rights and we are content, without them, we are deprived of that which was purchased by the blood of our fathers.

Eighty thousand head of cattle have died in Egypt, of an epidemic that has raged among them during the past year.

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But as ex-Governor Carlin, or the sheriff of Adams county, or both, were either afraid of having their deeds investigated, or wished to set at defiance the law; the writ was not forthcoming; and after the great hue and cry that has been made about Joseph Smith's fleeing from justice, he was absolutely under the necessity of petitioning Governor Ford to issue before the court. For the purpose of answering the ends of justice, and that Mr. Smith might be legally and fairly dealt with, Governor Ford issued another writ, which was a copy of the one issued by Gov. Carlin. Mr. Smith then petitioned the United States district court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, which was granted and he appeared before that court on Saturday the 30th of December, 1842, and gave bail for his appearance at court on Monday. Mr. Lamborn, the Attorney General of the State of Illinois, appeared in behalf of the State, and Mr. Butterfield was counsel for Gen. Smith.

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8 Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily: and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rearward.

9 Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am. If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger, and speaking vanity.

10 And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day:

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12 And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in."

Since the above was written, President Marks has suggested the propriety of the brethren taking something for the relief of the poor, to the Bishops, that they may supply the wants of the necessitous. As

Mr. Speaker, to which I would call your attention; and that is to the observations which have been made in regard to taking away from the citizens of Nauvoo the State arms. Well, suppose that should be done. Would that effect any thing? They are now organized and have under existing laws drawn a certain portion of the public arms. In that, wherein are they acting differently from any other citizens? They have not even that equal portion of arms that they are entitled to by law. Where would be the object in taking away the public arms from the militia of this State. It surely cannot be believed that there is any danger of the Mormons breaking out and killing the people. There is no more danger of that, than there is that five, six or a dozen old women, and a few boys should do the same thing. Is this State to be carried by a hue and cry of that kind raised by politicians? I own that it is not the design of that people even so much as to molest a hair on the head of a single individual; but that, on the contrary, it is their intention in all things to conform to the constitution and laws of the land. If prejudices have been accumulating upon the public mind, calculated to produce the expression that they are villains, such prejudices are entirely unfounded. It is a great mistake to suppose the contrary. Those people consider themselves bound by the laws and endeavor to obey them. Have they not, I would ask, contributed their portion towards replenishing your county and State revenues? Have they ever refused to pay their taxes? Have they not always been both ready and willing to obey both the civil and military laws of this State? Where, then is the necessity that this honorable body should enact a law taking away from them their chartered privileges?

I will not, Mr. Speaker, detain you or this honorable body much longer. I am heartily sorry that a blow has been aimed at the chartered privileges of Nauvoo. I speak in defence of my constituents upon this occasion; feeling myself bound to do so, not by any former pledges but by principle. I believe in defending the cause of the defenceless. As has already been remarked, all that we claim is equal rights and equal privileges. I would remark for the satisfaction of my own feelings in this matter, that I was some little interested in the event of the last election, I then was engaged in the cause of democracy, enlisted in the campaign or canvassing my county, and in consequence of the many prejudices that were excited against the Mormons as they are called, I was placed under circumstances of most unparalleled embarrassment. But still, I thought it a favorable opportunity to unite the democracy of the county.

I know that considerable political capital has been made by the question of Mormonism and anti-Mormonism. Perhaps one thing that now contributes to that result is that there are hints in the Governor's message in regard to a repeal of the Nauvoo charter. It is a circumstance within my own knowledge, that previous to the last election in Hancock county that some few individuals there made strong efforts to get our votes for the Governor's election. By exertions made there more than a thousand votes were cast for the Governor by Mormon influence. And since I have been here, a gentleman, of the opposite politics, has said to me, "now your Governor is paying you off." I do not allude to this to wound the feelings of any person whatever. I do not consider that the recommendation of the Governor was designed to effect the repeal of our charter.

All that we have to say is that we throw ourselves upon your mercy. As democrats we ask for equal justice and equal rights. Give us those rights and we are content, without them, we are deprived of that which was purchased by the blood of our fathers.

Eighty thousand head of cattle have died in Egypt, of an epidemic that has raged among them during the past year.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843.

THE RELEASE OF GEN. JOSEPH SMITH.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the distinguished individual above named is once more free, and that the illegal prosecution, and persecution which has been instituted against him by ex-Gov. Boggs, Gov. Reynolds of Missouri, and ex-Gov. Carlin of this State, has terminated successfully in behalf of the innocent and unoffending; and we have had one striking instance of the dignity and purity of our laws being held inviolate, despite of executive influence and intrigue, and the influence of misrepresentation and bigotry.

Mr. Smith had long been convinced of the illegality of the proceedings which were instituted against him; but he at the same time thought that when public excitement was so great, and popular prejudice so strong, that it would be hazardous for him to place himself in the hands of any of the minions of ex-Gov. Carlin—judging (very correctly) that if that gentleman had issued a writ illegally, and unconstitutionally for his apprehension, he might use an unwarrantable, executive influence in having him delivered up to the justice (i. e. injustice) of the State of Missouri.

But while on the one hand he feared, and had reason to fear, usurped executive power; he as firmly believed that if he could obtain a fair and impartial hearing before the judiciary that there was sufficient strength, and virtue in the laws, to deliver him from the unjust influence, and mal-administration of his enemies.

Feeling fully convinced of the justice of his cause, he repaired to Springfield, about two weeks ago, for the purpose of obtaining a hearing, (and as he believed) receiving an acquittal from the District Court of the United States, for the district of Illinois.

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EIGHTEEN FORTY THREE.

BY L. C. LITTLEFIELD.

Hail another year! Farewell '42; thy months are numbered—they have flown away upon the wings of Time, never to return. Thy deeds—good or ill—have departed with thee; but are registered upon the annals of Eternity. By them mortals are to be judged! Then who does not hope that his conduct has been humane, benevolent and manly? Look back, gentle reader, upon past acts, and see if they are such as will stand the scrutiny of the Great Eternal One! Have you wrested one comfort from your fellow mortal? it weighs upon your conscience! Has the destitute been administered to?—the ragged been supplied with raiment?—the hungry with bread?—has the beggar obtained his humble pittance?—the widow and orphan been consoled in their lonely, hopeless, destitute situation, and the innocent and virtuous protected from the poisonous breath of calumny and detraction?—they are written with the finger of Peace upon the tablet of thy memory, and joy and an unbroken tranquility of soul steals over you, like the silent hovering of celestial Deities, as thy merited reward. Is the page of her history blackened by deeds of cruelty and crime—have men—blind, infatuated men—like ignorant barbarians, rushed blindly into conflicts of blood—has ignorance and superstition been suffered to establish their dominion over the empire of the human mind—has the peace of communities been disturbed, at intervals, with the jostlings of bad men and bad measures?—have the institutions of benevolence become warped and distorted from their original sphere, by the toleration of vice and degradation in the moral world—has avarice and chicanery turned aside the feet of men from the path of virtue and truth, and taken from them the honor and dignity infallibly awarded to a life of uprightness and fair dealing—has aristocracy raised its hydra-head of self-conceited superiority over the more humble, yet honest, classes of citizens—has the spirit of patriotism been dimmed in its lustre by the damning ear of political ambition,—if these evils have existed in '42, let '43 place upon them the seal of disapprobation; let her open her books anew, that its pages may not be sullied by bearing record of such baneful

O, mysterious and incomprehensible future!—who can draw aside the purple folds of thy aerial curtain, and comprehend the future condition of man—the ultimate destiny of the illimitable Universe! Who can look forward to the unborn days and months of '43, and foretell the various revolutions, events and changes in the affairs of men, as they will therein transpire! This is an indefinite enigma which Time—ceaseless, constant, and untiring—in its unnumbered rounds of LIGHT and DARKNESS, alone can solve. Spotless and unsurveyed blank of futurity!—thou can alone be compared to the yet unblemished page in the great book of human Destiny, which is to help make up the history of man!

Nauvoo, January 1, 1843.

HORRIBLE MUTINY!!

Horrible Attempt at Mutiny on board the U. States Brig Somers—Midshipman Spencer, Hung at the yard arm.

The U. S. brig Somers, Commander Alexander Siddell Mackenzie, our readers will remember arrived off this port on Wednesday night, and was reported in the express on Thursday morning. Little did we think that to this report we should have to add one of the most horrible attempts at mutiny ever known in the Navy.

The Somers sailed from Monrovia (Liberia) on the night of the 11th of November, and from St. Thomas on the night of the 5th of December. It seems that a horrible scheme was concocted before her sailing, to murder the commander and chief officers, and turn the vessel into a Pirate ship. At the head of this detestable plot was Midshipman Spencer, one of the sons of the present Secretary of War. He had enlisted some fifteen or twenty of the apprentices, and some of

such inhuman conspiracies, the hearts of some one or more of the conspirators failed, before the night of the intended massacre arrived—or at all events it was discovered.

The story we learn is that young Spencer offered his paper or roll of the conspirators to the master-at-arms to sign, who signed it to quiet their suspicion, and then immediately revealed the fact to the commander. The moment the conspirators found out they were discovered, they met in a body and went to the commander, demanding possession of the ship, and young Spencer presented a pistol to his heart. All this was at night, and the chief part of the crew were below, when the officers on deck not knowing the extent of the conspiracy, immediately closed the hatchways and kept all confined who were below. The officers, after something of a struggle, as we understand, overpowered the conspirators, and regaining a complete possession of the ship, instantly caused the ringleaders to be tried by court martial, and young Spencer, within ten minutes of the finding of the court, was hung at yard arm, along with two of the men. The others were put in irons, and some fourteen or fifteen were sent on board the North Carolina the moment the ship came from sea. A messenger, we also learn, was landed below, and despatches announcing these facts were sent to Washington.—[N. Y. Express.

FROM CAMPEACHY.—Highly Important
—*Battle between the Mexicans and Yucatanans—Loss of two hundred Mexicans—Capture of two American vessels by the Mexicans.*—By an arrival on the 2d inst., at New Orleans, of the schooner Freeland, Capt. Smith, from Campeachy, the Crescent City has news up to the 22d ult.

A general engagement had taken place outside the walls of the city, which lasted for several hours. The loss in killed and wounded, on the part of the Mexicans, amounted to over 200. The loss of the Yucatanans was estimated at 150. Both parties, thinking they had punished each other sufficiently for the time being, retired from the field, in order to recruit for another engagement.

The Mexican army was decreasing rapidly. Their loss from death and desertions amounted to over 500, before their landing at Champotan.

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ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo January 13 1843.

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HIRAM KIMBALL

January 13 1843.

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For the Wasp.

PROCLAMATION TO THE SAINTS IN NAUVOO.

Feeling a deep sense of gratitude to our Heavenly Father, for the great blessings which he has conferred on us, in the deliverance of our beloved President Joseph Smith, from the oppression with which he has so long been bound, the Travelling High Council invite the brethren in Nauvoo, to unite with them in dedicating Tuesday, the 17th day of January inst., as a day of humiliation fasting, praise, prayer and thanksgiving, before the great Eloheim, that he will continue the outpouring of his holy spirit upon this people—that they may ever walk humbly before him—seek out and follow the councils given through his servant, and ever be united, heart and hand, in building up this stake of Zion and the Temple, where God will reveal himself to his people; that no strife or confusion may ever be found in our midst, but peace and righteousness may be our companions,—and as he has hitherto sustained his Prophet in all the difficulties he has had to encounter, so he will continue to do, until he has finished the great work committed to his charge, and that all those who have been called to his assistance in the holy ministry may be diligent and faithful in all things, that his hands may be strengthened, like unto Moses—that our enemies, if such we have, may repent, and turning away from their enmity, get forgiveness and salvation—and that they may have no dominion over the servants of God or his saints; but that Zion may flourish upon the mountains and be exalted on the hills, and that all nations shall flow unto it and be saved, we will humble ourselves with fasting and supplication, and sing praises

and thanksgiving, for the deliverance he has wrought out for his servant Joseph, through the legally constituted authorities of our Government.

The Bishops of the several Wards are requested to see that meetings are appointed sufficient for the accommodation of the brethren and make a report to us immediately of the same,—and it may be expected that some one of the brethren who visited Springfield, will be present at the different meetings, and give a history of their proceedings.

In our fastings, humiliations, and thanksgivings, let us not forget the poor and destitute, to minister to their necessities, and respectfully would we suggest to the consideration of the brethren the situation of our President, who has long had all his business deranged, and has been recently obliged to expend large sums of money in procuring his release from unjust persecution, leaving him destitute of necessities for his family, and of means for prosecuting the History of the Church and the translations which he is anxious should be in the hands of the brethren as speedily as possible. We therefore recommend that collections be taken at the different meetings, for his benefit, and such as have not cash will recollect that provisions will be an excellent substitute whenever it is convenient to bring them in; and we hope our brethren who are farmers in LaHarpe, Ramus, Zarahemly &c. and the region around, will have the opportunity of reading these few hints. A word to the wise is sufficient. The Lord loveth a cheerful and bountiful giver, and will restore an hundred fold—for the laborer is worthy of his hire.

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For the Wasp.

EIGHTEEN FORTY THREE.

BY L. C. LITTLEFIELD.

Hail another year! Farewell '42; thy months are numbered—they have flown away upon the wings of Time, never to return. Thy deeds—good or ill—have departed with thee; but are registered upon the annals of Eternity. By them mortals are to be judged! Then who does not hope that his conduct has been humane, benevolent and manly? Look back, gentle reader, upon past acts, and see if they are such as will stand the scrutiny of the Great Eternal One! Have you wrested one comfort from your fellow mortal? it weighs upon your conscience! Has the destitute been administered to?—the ragged been supplied with raiment?—the hungry with bread?—has the beggar obtained his humble pittance?—the widow and orphan been consoled in their lonely, hopeless, destitute situation, and the innocent and virtuous protected from the poisonous breath of calumny and detraction?—they are written with the finger of Peace upon the tablet of thy memory, and joy and an unbroken tranquility of soul steals over you, as the silent hovering of celestial Deities as thy merited reward. Is the page of her history blackened by deeds of cruelty and crime—have men—blind, infatuated men—like ignorant barbarians, rushed blindly into conflicts of blood—has ignorance and superstition been suffered to establish their dominion over the empire of the human mind—has the peace of communities been disturbed, at intervals, with the jostlings of bad men and bad measures?—have the institutions of benevolence become warped and distorted from their original sphere, by the toleration of vice and degradation in the moral world—has avarice and chicanery turned aside the feet of men from the path of virtue and truth, and taken from them the honor and dignity infallibly awarded to a life of uprightness and fair dealing—has aristocracy raised its hydra-head of self concealed superiority over the more humble, yet honest, classes of citizens—has the spirit of patriotism been dimmed in its lustre by the damning car of political ambition,—if these evils have existed in '42, let '43 place upon them the seal of disapprobation; let her open her books anew, that its pages may not be sullied by bearing record of such baneful evils.

O, mysterious and incomprehensible future!—who can draw aside the ample folds of thy aerial curtain, and comprehend the future condition of man—the ultimate destiny of the illimitable Universe! Who can look forward to the unborn days and months of '43, and foretell the various revolutions, events and changes in the affairs of men, as they will therein transpire! This is an indefinable enigma which Time—ceaseless, constant, and untiring—in its unnumbered rounds of LIGHT and DARKNESS, alone can solve. Spotless and unsurveyed blank of futurity!—thou can alone be compared to the yet unblemished page in the great book of human Destiny, which is to help make up the history of man!

Nauvoo, January 1, 1843.

HORRIBLE MUTINY!!

Horrible Attempt at Mutiny on board the U. States Brig Somers—Midshipman Spencer, Hung at the yard arm.

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such inhuman conspiracies, the hearts of some one or more of the conspirators failed, before the night of the intended massacre arrived—or at all events it was discovered.

The story we learn is that young Spencer offered his paper or roll of the conspirators to the master-at-arms to sign, who signed it to quiet their suspicion, and then immediately revealed the fact to the commander. The moment the conspirators found out they were discovered, they met in a body and went to the commander, demanding possession of the ship, and young Spencer presented a pistol to his heart. All this was at night, and the chief part of the crew were below, when the officers on deck not knowing the extent of the conspiracy, immediately closed the hatches and kept all confined who were below. The officers, after something of a struggle, as we understand, overpowered the conspirators and regaining a complete possession of the ship, instantly caused the ringleaders to be tried by court martial, and young Spencer, within ten minutes of the finding of the court, was hung at yard arm, along with two of the men. The others were put in irons, and some fourteen or fifteen were sent on board the North Carolina the moment the ship came from sea. A messenger, we also learn, was landed below, and despatches announcing these facts were sent to Washington.—[N. Y. Express.

FROM CAMPEACHY.—Highly Important—Battle between the Mexicans and Yucatanans—Loss of two hundred Mexicans—Capture of two American vessels by the Mexicans.—By an arrival on the 2d inst., at New Orleans, of the schooner Freeland, Capt. Smith, from Campeachy, the Crescent City has news up to the 22d ult.

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TRUTH CRUSHED

Volume I.—No. 38

THE WASP.

1843

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Nauvoo, January 11, 1843.

*The above appointments are made.

Nauvoo, Hancock County

PSSET.

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HON. BLE WUTINS

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NORMONISM

The celebrated Gen. Bennett has been lecturing in our city against the Mormons. He gave his first lecture on Friday evening, on Sunday, he commenced a public discussion with the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Mormon preacher in our city. We were present, on Sunday evening; and there was a very large assemblage of gentlemen and ladies. There was great interest excited and the Mormon preacher surprised every one by his tact and talent. Gen. Bennett is a man of distinguished talents and a good scholar, and, though Mr. Anderson has not the advantage of an education, he sustained his part admirably well and proved himself a great possessor in scriptural knowledge. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the discussion was to have been continued; and, on Monday evening, the General was to have lectured on "the female fringe." At Nauvoo, Mormon Scaplan, Secret wife system, &c. all of which the Mormons in our city pronounce false as hell and demand proof. If Mr. Anderson would speak alternately with the General throughout our State, we think the Mormons would lose nothing by all he could say or do.—Chicago Democrat

Casa Bede in Spain.—In Spain and Portugal beds are made of the husks of corn which are very durable, convenient and healthy. These beds are made in the following manner. The husks are gathered as soon as they are ripe, and in a clear dry day. The outer husks are rejected, and the softer inner ones are collected and dried in the shade, and when dry, the hard ends that are attached to the cut are cut off. They are then drawn through a basket or comb, so as to cut them into narrow strips. These enclosed in a sack, or formed into a mattress like prepared hair, will be found almost equal to the best moss or hair mattresses; and are so durable, that with any ordinary care they will last from five to ten years. These beds could be easily made in this country, and would be found far more pleasant, comfortable and healthy than beds made with moss, hair or feathers. We have seen husk beds in this country, but they were so uncomfortable that we should suppose the makers had stuffed into them not only the hardest outer husks, but cobs and stalks likewise: of course they were unfit for use; but if they had been prepared according to the above directions, they would have been found pleasant and comfortable.—Cincinnati Sun.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.

The Tropic mays, that for years, the Levant has not been so crowded with produce. The steamboats from the West arrive so fast that they can scarcely get berth, and it is almost impossible to walk along the wharf. The inspectors are kept busy from sunrise till sunset, and for weeks to come, they will know very little rest. Merchants, clerks, and draymen are in high glee, and New Orleans has once again assumed the prospect of better days.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 13TH INST.

Ann Phaffen 10 years; 8 months, inflammatory fever.

W. D. HUNTINGTON. City Sexton.

The following deaths were inserted in our last week's number; but, owing to a typographical error, at the request of the parties, we insert them again.

DIED.—In this city on the 15th ult., Simon C. Houston, aged 11 years 8 months and 11 days.

—In this city, on the 16 ult., Louise Houston, aged 13 years and 28 days; both children of Isaac and Dacia Houston.

TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE.

A SMALL tan yard and dwelling house with both tanner's tools and every thing tools, and a good patent bark mill and good pumps, all in good order. There is 13 rats, 10 of which is in doors. The house has 4 rooms in it and a good bark shed. The lot contains 1 acre and is in the best part of the town. There is a plenty of water; for further information call on Wm. Field, on the premises. I will let a few cords of bark go.

Nauvoo, Jan. 14, 1843. no37-4f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethin Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the foreclosed lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo January 13 1843.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND LABORERS.

THE undersigned wishes to contract for the making of one million of bricks.

Also for the making of 1200 rods of ditch and turf fence.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

January 13 1843.

THE



TRUTH CRUSHED

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Mo.

POETRY.

Volume I.—No. 38

THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY

the deliverance of our beloved President Joseph Smith, from the oppression with which he has so long been bound, the Travelling High Council invite the brethren in Nauvoo, to unite with them in dedicating Tuesday, the 17th day of January inst., as a day of humiliation fasting, praise, prayer and thanksgiving, before the great Eloheim, that he will continue the outpouring of his holy spirit upon this people—that they may ever walk humbly before him—seek out and follow the councils given through his servant, and ever be united, heart and hand, in building up this stake of Zion and the Temple, where God will reveal himself to his people; that no strife or confusion may ever be found in our midst, but peace and righteousness may be our companions,—and as he has hitherto sustained his Prophet in all the difficulties he has had to encounter, so he will continue to do, until he has finished the great work committed to his charge, and that all those who have been called to his assistance in the holy ministry may be diligent and faithful in all things, that his hands may be staid on high, like unto Moses—that our enemies, if such we have, may repent, and turning away from their enmity, get forgiveness and salvation—and that they may have no dominion over the servants of God or his saints; but that Zion may flourish upon the mountains and be exalted on the hills, and that all nations shall flow unto it and be saved, we will humble ourselves with fasting and supplication, and sing praises unto our God, with the voice of melody and thanksgiving, for the deliverance he has wrought out for his servant Joseph, through the legally constituted authorities of our Government.

The Bishops of the several Wards are requested to see that meetings are appointed sufficient for the accommodation of the brethren and make a report to us immediately of the same,—and it may be expected that some one of the brethren who visited Springfield, will be present at the different meetings, and give a history of their proceedings.

In our fastings, humiliations, and thanksgivings, let us not forget the poor and destitute, to minister to their necessities, and respectfully would we suggest to the consideration of the brethren the situation of our President, who has long had all his business deranged, and has been recently obliged to expend large sums of money in procuring his release from unjust persecution, leaving him destitute of necessities for his family, and of means for prosecuting the History of the Church and the translations which he is anxious should be in the hands of the brethren as speedily as possible. We therefore recommend that collections be taken at the different meetings, for his benefit, and such as have not cash will recollect that provisions will be an excellent substitute whenever it is convenient to bring them in; and we hope our brethren who are farmers in LaHarpe, Ramus, Zarahemly &c. and the region around, will have the opportunity of reading these few hints. A word to the wise is sufficient. The Lord loveth a cheerful and bountiful giver, and will restore an hundred fold—for the laborer is worthy of his hire.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, President.

W. RICHARDS, Clerk.

Nauvoo, January 11, 1843.

*The above appointments are made.

For the Times—noble pittance!—the widow and orphan been consigned in their lonely, hopeless, destitute situation, and the innocent and virtuous protected from the poisonous breath of calumny and detraction!—they are written with the finger of Peace upon the tablet of thy memory, and joy and an unbroken tranquility of soul steals over you, like the silent hovering of celestial Deities, as thy merited reward. Is the page of her history blackened by deeds of cruelty and crime—have men—blind, insatiate men—like ignorant barbarians, rushed blindly into conflicts of blood—has ignorance and superstition been suffered to establish their dominion over the empire of the human mind—has the peace of communities been disturbed, at intervals, with the jostlings of bad men and bad measures?—have the institutions of benevolence become warped and distorted from their original sphere, by the toleration of vice and degradation in the moral world—has avarice and chicanery turned aside the feet of men from the path of virtue and truth, and taken from them the honor and dignity infallibly awarded to a life of uprightness and fair dealing—has aristocracy raised its hydra-head of self conceited superiority over the more humble, yet honest, classes of citizens—has the spirit of patriotism been dimmed in its lustre by the damning car of political ambition,—if these evils have existed in '42, let '43 place upon them the seal of disapprobation; let her open her books anew, that its pages may not be sullied by bearing record of such baneful evils.

O, mysterious and incomprehensible future!—who can—law aside the ample folds of thy aerial curtain, and comprehend the future condition of man—the ultimate destiny of the illimitable Universe! Who can look forward to the unborn days and months of '43, and foretell the various revolutions, events and changes in the affairs of men, as they will therein transpire! This is an indefinite enigma which Time—ceaseless, constant, and untiring—in its unnumbered rounds of LIGHT and DARKNESS, alone can solve. Spotless and unsurveyed blank of futurity!—thou can alone be compared to the yet unblemished page in the great book of human Destiny, which is to help make up the history of man!

Nauvoo, January 1, 1843.

HORRIBLE MUTINY!!

Horrible Attempt at Mutiny on board the U. States Brig Somers—Midshipman Spencer, Hung at the yard arm.

The U. S. brig Somers, Commander Alexander Slides Mackenzie, our readers will remember arrived off this port on Wednesday night, and was reported in the express on Thursday morning. Little did we think that to this report we should have to add one of the most horrible attempts at mutiny ever known in the Navy.

The Somers sailed from Monrovia (Liberia,) on the night of the 11th of November, and from St. Thomas on the night of the 5th of December. It seems that a horrible scheme was concocted before her sailing, to murder the commander and chief officers, and turn the vessel into a Pirate ship. At the head of this detestable plot was Midshipman Spencer, one of the sons of the present Secretary of War. He had enlisted some fifteen or twenty of the apprentices, and some of the men, but, as is generally the case in

a conspiracy, the hearts of more of the conspirators failed the night of the intended massacre arrived—or at all events it was delayed.

The story we learn is that young Spencer offered his paper or roll of the conspirators to the master-at-arms to sign, who signed it to quiet their suspicion, and then immediately revealed the fact to the commander. The moment the conspirators found out they were discovered, they met in a body and went to the commander, demanding possession of the ship, and young Spencer presented a pistol to his heart.—All this was at night, and the chief part of the crew were below, when the officers on deck not knowing the extent of the conspiracy, immediately closed the hatches and kept all confined who were below. The officers, after something of a struggle, as we understand, overpowered the conspirators, and regaining a complete possession of the ship, instantly caused the ringleaders to be tried by court martial, and young Spencer, within ten minutes of the finding of the court, was hung at yard arm, along with two of the men.—The others were put in irons, and some fourteen or fifteen were sent on board the North Carolina the moment the ship came from sea. A messenger, we also learn, was landed below, and despatches announcing these facts were sent to Washington.—[N. Y. Express.

FROM CAMPEACHY.—Highly Important—Battle between the Mexicans and Yucatan—Loss of two hundred Mexicans—Capture of two American vessels by the Mexicans.—By an arrival on the 2d inst., at New Orleans, of the schooner Freeland, Capt. Smith, from Campeachy, the Crescent City has news up to the 22d ult.

A general engagement had taken place outside the walls of the city, which lasted for several hours. The loss in killed and wounded, on the part of the Mexicans, amounted to over 200. The loss of the Yucatanes was estimated at 150. Both parties, thinking they had punished each other sufficiently for the time being, retired from the field, in order to recruit for another engagement.

The Mexican army was decreasing rapidly. Their loss from death and desertions amounted to over 500, before their landing at Champoton.

The schooner Anna Maria, Capt. Peters, from New Orleans for Campeachy, laden with flour, owned in New Orleans and sailing under the American flag, was captured, as she was entering the port, by the Mexican fleet. The schooner Champion, Capt. Hutton, hence for Tampico, was also captured by the Mexicans.

The army of Yucatan was over 6000 strong, and was receiving daily reinforcements from the interior. The enemy asked a capitulation, which was promptly denied. The natives hoisted a red flag, and expressed a determination to repel the invading force, or perish in the attempt.

MORMONISM.

The celebrated Gen. Bennett has been lecturing in our city against the Mormons. He gave his first lecture on Friday eve; and, on Sunday, he commenced a public discussion with the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Mormon preacher in our city. We were present, on Sunday evening; and there was a very large assemblage of gentlemen and ladies. There was great interest excited and the Mormon preacher surprised every one by his tact and talent. Gen'l Bennett is a man of distinguished talents and a good scholar; and, though Mr. Anderson has not the advantage of an education, he sustained his part admirably well and proved himself a great proficient in scriptural knowledge. On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, the discussion was to have been continued; and, on Monday evening, the General was to have lectured on "the female fixings." at Nauvoo, Mormon Seraglio, Secret wife system, &c. &c. all of which the Mormons in our city pronounce false as hell and demand proof. If Mr. Anderson would speak alternately with the General throughout our State, we think the Mormons would lose nothing by all he could say or do.—Chicago Democrat.

CHEAP BEDS IN SPAIN.—In Spain and Portugal beds are made of the husks of corn which are very durable, convenient and healthy. These beds are made in the following manner. The husks are gathered as soon as they are ripe, and in a clear dry day. The outer husks are rejected, and the softer inner ones are collected and dried in the shade, and when dry, the hard ends that are attached to the cob are cut off. They are then drawn through a hatel or comb, so as to cut them into narrow strips. These enclosed in a sack, or formed into a mattress like prepared hair, will be found almost equal to the best moss or hair mattresses; and are so durable, that with any ordinary care they will last from five to ten years. These beds could be easily made in this country, and would be found far more pleasant, comfortable and healthy than beds made with moss, hair or feathers. We have seen husk beds in this country, but they were so uncomfortable that we should suppose the makers had stuffed into them not only the hardest outer husks, but cobs and stalks likewise; of course they were unfit for use; but if they had been prepared according to the above directions, they would have been found pleasant and comfortable.—Cincinnati Sun.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.

The Tropic says, that for years, the Levee has not been so crowded with produce. The steamboats from the West arrive so fast that they can scarcely get berths, and it is almost impossible to walk along the wharf. The inspectors are kept busy from sunrise till sunset, and for weeks to come, they will know very little rest. Merchants, clerks, and draymen are in high glee, and New Orleans has once again assumed the prospect of better days.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 13TH INST.

Asa Phippen 10 years; 8 months, inflammatory fever.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

The following deaths were inserted in our last week's number; but, owing to a typographical error, at the request of the parties, we insert them again.

DIED—In this city on the 15th ult., Sisson C. Houston, aged 11 years 8 months and 11 days.

—In this city, on the 16 ult., Louise Houston, aged 13 years and 25 days; both children of Isaac and Dacia Houston.

TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE.

A SMALL tan yard and dwelling house with both tanner's tools and currying tools, and a good patent bark mill and good pumps, all in good order. There is 13 vats, 10 of which is in doors. The house has 4 rooms in it and a good bark shed. The lot contains 1 acre and is in the best part of the town. There is a plenty of water; for further information call on Wm. Field, on the premises. I will let a few cords of bark go.

Nauvoo, Jan. 14, 1843. no37-1f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo January 13 1843.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND LABORERS.

THE undersigned wishes to contract for the making of one million of bricks.

Also for the making of 1200 rods of ditch and turf fence.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

January 13 1843.

A LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county Ill., January 1st 1843, which, if not taken out before the first of April next, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Elisha Averett	H Chamberlin
Jno Altemon	Jonathan Crosby
Elisha Atwood	Emeline Cooper
Sam Alexander	Geo Clyde
Geo Anderson	D P Curtis
Jacob Abbott	2 O Cook or Ira Rice
A L Atwood	Charlotte Claword
Richard Ashley	J S Curtis
J C Annis	Isaac Chase
Chas Butler	3 E W Cunningham
Mr Baum	Philo Dibble
C Baldwin	Isaac Decker
M E Bliss	2 Rachael Danfield
Narah Buckwater	Hiram Dayton
R Boacher	3 Isaac Davis
L Brown	Freemorn Daniel
Geo Broditt	2 Abram Delony
Jno Battle	David Diller
J M Brand	Rachael Drollinger
Jno Bills	Lewis Eager
Edmond Bosley	David Elliot
J G Bigler	3 Albert Fellows
Arch Bates	Esther Ann Green
Lewis Brooks	Saml G Flagg
Isaac Butterfield	Cyrus B Fisher
J H Burtis	Horrace Fisk
Dorcas Brown	Geo Foster
Ormond Butler	Jno Fox
J Barlow	Jas Fisher
Palatiah Brown	James Flanigan
P R Bird	Jacob Fauny
P D Bailly	Peter Pulmer
Eli Blackhurst	Levi Gray
Eli Brotherton	Truman Gilbert
E L Brown	Patrick Gilmore
Jno Clemison	Ezra Grant
Dorr Curtis	2 Ezra F Grant
Bohan Clark	Jane Ann Green
Isaac Calhoun	Jno P Green
A Cutler	2 David Gorlick
Gardner Clark	Jno Glines
Stephen Chase	Jno F Gleason
Eunice Cone	Joshua Grant
J W Cammina	Susanah Godard
John Cox	Amanda Higbee
Jared Curtis	Isaac Houston
P Clayton	Elliot Hartwell
Jacob Cleveland	2 Deborah Haughton
Greenup Carretters	Ed Hunter
Wm Cross	Jno Huntman
Dani Carter	2 Jno Hulme
Robt Culbertson	Benj Hoyt
J R Clark	James Hurst
Samuel Covert	Saml Henderson
Sarah Giff	H J Hunt
Chas Hopkins	Soomon Hancock
Wm Hale	Adeline Roundy
J H Holmes	2 M Rank
Jno Halford	Celestina Rowley
Alex Hay	Wm Ridd
Peter Hopkins	G H Rolph
Joseph Hadlock	E Robinson
H Herinshaw	Thos Richmond
	Jefferson Ring
	2 Wm Robinson
Benj Hill	Willard Richards
Saml W Henderson	Dani Russel
Mr Hartley	Andrew Rose
Elisha Hooper	D H Redfield
James Harper	Mrs Roe
John Harlem	Ezra Strong
Nathan Haskins	Henry Standage
Peter Haws	Robt Shacklton
J M Hemmick	Hiram Smith
Laura Hendricks	Moses Smith
Jno Harrington	D H Stow
Thos Hertel	Jane Sharnuck
J S Johnson	James Showell
Wm Jones	J S Scofield
L Johnson	
3 M Johnson	Joseph or Hiram Smith
Homar Jackson	Jacob Strong
Jacob Johnson	Publisher of Times and Seasons
Elizabeth Johnson	
P T Kelley	Mrs Emma Smith
G McKenzie	Stiler Sergeant
E King	Alex Simpson
E Kellogg	Jno Smith
David Lemeraux	R Shepherd
Gilbert Loynd	2 A W Sherman
Abel Lamar	Geo Snow
Peter Lemon	DT Smith
James Long	DS Study
Hannah Loveland	H W Stay
Benj Leland Jr	H H or D Stow
Sarah Lancaster	C E Spencer
Joris Minor	Joshua Smith
Ira Miles or Wm Bent	Allen Stephens
Jesse McCarroll	Levi Skinner
Isaac Morton	Joseph Smith
Joseph Mount	Bun Tomlinson
Dani Miller	Jno Till
Saml Merrill	Jno S Twist
L J Murdock	A Thompson
James Morgan	Allen Taylor
Delilah Mikesell	E P Terrill
Younger McCourlin	Nelson Turner
Geo Montague	2 DS Thomas
Geo Morey	Chas Thomas
Davis McOlney	John Tyson
James G Miller	Jno Taylor
Saml Marick	Briton Willis
Jno Morris	S F Wilber
E P Merriam	Stephen Wilkerson
M or E Mechim	HD H Webster
Elijah Martin	Robt Williams
Thos J Morgan	Benj S Wilber or Lady
E Mayle	Price Waggoner
Wm Miller	Rebecca White
Saml McLenathan	2 DB Walters
J Noble	Rake Wright
Peter Nelson	

M C Nickerson
 Jno Newman
 Rodger Norton
 Laertes Newel
 Wm Niswanger
 Patrick Norris
 J C Owen
 Rufus Patrick
 S Pratt
 P P Pratt
 Wm C Patten
 Nathan or Jonathan Packer
 Chester Philips
 Ada Pierpoint
 E J Pearsons
 J F Palmer
 J W Phippen
 Jno Pack
 Wm Pan
 Horace Roberts
 Meritt Rockwell
 Stephen Reach
 James Rodeback
 Lewis Robison

Adam Wighton
 Alex Wright
 Philip Wort
 James Wilson
 Jno Wilkes
 Cynthia Weston
 Warren Wallace
 James Whitteker
 M B Welton
 Robt Wilets
 W J Wilson
 Allen Weeks
 Jno Walker
 2 Richd Worthen
 Jno Weston or B Tomlin

B S Wilber
 Stephen Wilkerson
 Jos Wymouth
 David Wood
 P W Webb
 N A West
 Joseph Young
 Alphonzo Young
 Michael Yaman

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.
DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no35.

NO CURE NO PAY.
 I propose to cure smoking chimneys by the use of "Hammond's Patent No Cure No Pay." There is no mistake in this patent; call and examine Mr. Wilford Woodruff's, under the Printing Office, who is authorized to make contracts for me. I shall return to the city about the 3rd day of next month, and will attend to all persons who may desire their chimneys to draw well.

ALEX. SYMPSON.
 Dec. 28, 1842. no35-tf.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above named business, on Mulhollon St., south east corner of the Temple square. All kinds of work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Also intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of ready made work. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes.

M. ADAMS.
 Dec. 31, 1842. no35-tf.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at,
J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street.
 31-tf.

AGENTS FOR THE WEST.
ILLINOIS.
 J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
 Joseph Johnson, Ramus
 J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
 Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
 L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
 Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
 Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.
IOWA TERRITORY.
 Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
 Levi Moffet, Augusta.
 Elias Smith, Nashville.
PENNSYLVANIA.
 Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
 John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
 B. Winchester, Philadelphia.
NEW JERSEY.
 Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
 James Curtis, Horners Town.
 W. I. Appleby, Reccles Towh.
 Israel Ivins, Toms River.
MASSACHUSETTS.
 Erastus Snow, Salem.
 Freeman Nickerson, Boston.
MICHIGAN.
 S. S. Holmes, Lapior.
OHIO.
 John Johnson, Kirtland.
NEW YORK.
 Charles Thompson, Batavia.

DR. J. F. WELD.
PRACTITIONER IN
MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
 Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

GEO. P. STILES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842.
 no31-tf.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
 Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Cough, Croup, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
 The only infallible Worm medicine ever known. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.
 For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
 The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
 These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,
 This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
 (22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
 Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

GRANT & WATT,
TAILORS.
TENDER their thanks to their old customers, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their shop is situated near the Masonic Hall on Main Street, in a new building erected for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of fashionable tailoring. Having made arrangements to receive the fashions, quarterly, from D. & S. G. Williams, of the city of New York, they hope to be enabled to render general satisfaction to their customers.

Trade, of every description, will be recieved in payment; money not refused.
 Dec. 3, 1842. no31-6w.

GEO. BACHMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House.

no29-tf.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.
LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO
 H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
 Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
 A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
 Whitman & Springer, Cincinnati.
 December 11, 1842. no32.

H. TATE, M. D.
NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. His success in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. For, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multiform diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case.

Vis medicatrix naturae.
 N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay.
 Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.

DRUG STORE.
THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of

Medicines,	Paints and Oils,
Pure,	Wines,
Glass,	Putty,
School,	Books,
Stationary.	

JAMES H. HAVEN.
 Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-tf.

WANTED.
HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSEND.
A. WASHBURN.
 Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. H.
 Nauvoo, Nov. 2, 1842. no29.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county Ill., January 1st 1843, which, if not taken out before the first of April next, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Elisha Averett	H. Chamberlin
Jno Allemon	Jonathan Crosby
Elisha Atwood	Emeline Cooper
Saml Alexander	Geo Clyde
Geo Anderson	D P Curtis
Jacob Abbott	2 O Cook or Ira Rice
A L Atwood	Charlotte Claword
Richard Ashley	J S Curtis
J C Annis	Isaac Chase
Chas Butler	3 E W Cunningham
Mr Baum	Philo Dbble
C Baldwin	Isaac Decker
M E Bliss	Rachael Danfield
Sarah Buckwater	Hiram Dayton
R Beacher	3 Isaac Davis
Brown	Freeborn Daniel
Geo Brumitt	Abram Delony
Jno Battle	David Diller
J M Broad	Rachael Drollinger
Jno Bails	Lewis Eager
Edmond Bosley	David Elliot
J G Bigler	3 Albert Fellows
Arch Bates	Esther Ann Green
Lewis Brooks	Saml G Flagg
Isaac Butterfield	Cyrus B Fisher
J H Burtis	Horrace Fisk
Borcas Brown	Geo Foster
Ormand Butler	Jno Fox
J Barlow	Jas Fisher
Palstiah Brown	James Flennigan
P R Bird	Jacob Fauny
P D Bailey	Peter Palmer
Eli Blackhurst	Levi Gray
Eli Brotherton	Truman Gilbert
E L Brown	Patrick Gilmere
Jno Clemison	Ezra Grant
Dorr Curtis	Jane Ann Green
Boban Clark	Jno P Green
Israel Calkins	2 David Gorlick
A Cutler	Jno Glines
Gardner Clark	Jno F Gleason
Stephen Chase	Joshua Grant
Emine Cone	Susanah Godard
J W Cummins	Amanda Higbee
John Cox	Isaac Houston
Jared Curtis	2 Elliot Hartwell
P Clayton	Deborah Haughton
Jacob Cleward	Ed Hunter
Greenup Carretters	Jno Huntsman
Wm Cross	2 Jno Hulme
Dani Carter	Benj Hoyt
Robt Culbertson	James Hurste
J R Clark	Saml Henderson
Spencer Covert	H J Hunt
Sarah Clift	Seomon Hancock
Chas Hopkins	Adeline Roundy
Wm Hale	2 M Rank
J H Holmes	Celestiana Rowley
Jno Hatfield	Wm Ridd
Alex Hay	G H Rolph
Peter Hopkins	E Robinson
Joseph Hadlock	Thos Richmond
H Herinshaw	Jefferson Ring
Dani Hendrix	David Rogers
Benj Hill	Wm Robinson
Saml W Henderson	Willard Richards
Mr Hartley	Dani Russell
Elisha Hooper	Andrew Rose
James Harper	D H Redfield
John Harlem	Mrs Roe
Nathan Haskins	Ezra Strong
Peter Haws	Henry Standage
J M Hemmick	Robt Shackleton
Laura Hendricks	Hiram Smith
Jno Harrington	Moses Smith
Thos Hortel	D H Stow
J S Johnson	Jane Sharnuck
Wm Jones	James Shotwell
L Johnson	J S Scofield
J H Johnson	Wm Smith
Homer Jackson	Joseph or Hiram Smith
Jacob Johnson	Jacob Strong
Elizabeth Johnson	Publisher of Times and Seasons
P T Kelley	Mrs Emma Smith
G McKenzey	Stiler Sergeant
E King	Alex Simpson
E Kellogg	Jno Smith
David Lemeraux	R Shepherd
Gilbert Loynd	2 A W Sherman
Abel Lamax	Geo Snow
Peter Lemon	D T Smith
James Long	D S Study
Hannah Loveland	H W Stay
Benj Leland Jr	H H or D Stow
Sarah Lancaster	C E Spencer
Joris Minor	Joshua Smith
Ira Miles or Wm Bent	Allen Stephens
Jesse McCarroll	Levi Skinner
Isaac Morton	Joseph Smith
Joseph Mount	Bun Tomlinson
Dani Miller	Jno Till
Saml Merrill	Jno S Twist
L J Murdock	A Thompson
James Morgan	Allen Taylor
Delilah Mikesell	E P Terrill
Younger McCourling	Nelson Turner
Geo Montague	2 D S Thomas
Geo Morcy	Chas Thomas
Davis McOlney	John Tyson
James G Miller	Jno Taylor
Saml Merrick	Briton Willis
Jno Morris	S F Wilber
E P Merriam	Stephen Wilkerson
M or E Mechim	H D H Webster
Elisha Martin	Robt Williams
Thos J Morgan	Benj S Wilber or Lady
R Mayle	Price Waggoner
Wm Miller	Rebecca White
Saml McLanathan	2 D B Walters
J B Noble	Robt Wright
Peter Nelson	2 Jno Worthing
Edmund Nelson	

M C Nickerson
Jno Newman
Rodger Norton
Laertes Newel
Wm Niswanger
Patrick Norris
J C Owen
Rufus Patrick
S Pratt
P P Pratt
Wm C Patten
Nathan or Jonathan Packer
Chester Phillips
Ada Pierpoint
E J Pearsons
J F Palmer
J W Phippen
Jno Pack
Wm Pan
Horace Roberts
Meritt Rockwell
Stephen Reach
James Rodeback
Lewis Robison

Alex Wright
Philip Wort
James Wilson
Jno Wilkie
Cynthia Weston
Warren Wallace
James Whitteker
M B Welton
Robt Wilets
W J Wilson
Allen Weeks
Jno Walker
2 Richd Worthen
Jno Weston or B Tomlin
B S Wilber
Stephen Wilkerson
Jos Wormouth
David Wood
P W Webb
N A West
Joseph Young
Alphonzo Young
Michael Yaman

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the Botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no35.

NO CURE NO PAY.

I propose to cure smoking chimneys by the use of 'Hammond's Patent No Cure No Pay.' There is no mistake in this patent; call and examine Mr. Wilford Woodruff's, under the Printing Office, who is authorized to make contracts for me. I shall return to the city about the 3rd day of next month, and will attend to all persons who may desire their chimneys to draw well.

ALEX. SYMPSON.

Dec. 28, 1842. no35-tf.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above named business, on Mulhollon St., south east corner of the Temple square. All kinds of work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Also intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of ready made work. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes.

M. ADAMS.

Dec. 31, 1842. no35-tf.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at, J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-tf.

AGENTS FOR THE WASH.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.

Levi Moffet, Augusta.

Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.

John E. Page, Pittsburgh.

B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.

James Curtis, Horners Town.

W. I. Appleby, Reckless Town.

Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.

Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

with assidu satisfaction a call. I affections Nauvoo.

ATTORNEY WILL P. Courts of

business entrusted of his profession, strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co., Ill., 1842. no31-tf.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-tf.

BRADFORD & BROWN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Moson, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-

H. TATE, M. D.

NOW occupies a part of James Sloan's Tavern Stand, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity in the practice of the various branches of medicine and surgery. He hopes, from ten year's experience in western diseases, and by punctuality and success, to merit a share of public patronage. As with the imperfect systems of religion, so with the multiplied theories of medicine; each may contain more or less truth, and it requires the truth, to be severed from error, and united, to make one consistent system. Fer, to rigidly apply any one, of the dogmas of the day, to all the multifarious diseases, constitutions, ages, temperaments, habits, &c., will kill as many as it will cure, and the secret laws of nature are to be cooperated with in every case. Vis medicatrix naturae.

N. B. Prolapsus Uteri and Hernia or Rupture treated, no cure no pay. Nov. 30, 1842. no31-6w.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles; on Mulholland Street—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-tf.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSEND,

A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. if. Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1842. no20-

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 38

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, January 21, 1843.

Whole Number 38

THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

O. C. SKINNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor
in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the
contiguous counties. Office at the
Masonic Hall, Nauvoo.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.

G. B. Holt, Dayton.

G. P. Bell, Hamilton.

Wm. Burney, Cincinnati.

Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.

Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and
Federal Courts. All business in
the line of his profession, entrusted to his
care, will be punctually attended to. Of-
fice in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the
Court House. no29-1f.

TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE.

A SMALL tan yard and dwelling house
with both tanner's tools and currying
tools, and a good patent bark mill and
good pumps, all in good order. There is
13 vats, 10 of which is in doors. The
house has 4 rooms in it and a good bark
shed. The lot contains 1 acre and is in
the best part of the town. There is a
plenty of water; for further information
call on Wm. Field, on the premises. I

Nauvoo, Jan. 14, 1843. no27-1f.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND LABOR-
ERS.

THE undersigned wishes to contract
for the making of one million of
bricks.

Also for the making of 1200 rods of
ditch and turf fence.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

January 13 1843.

WANTED

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the sub-
scribers, in exchange for Boots and
shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their
shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's
store.

B. W. TOWNSEND,

A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at
the above establishment. T. & W.

Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29-1f.

MISSOURI MARBLE.—The Hannibal Jour-
nal of the 23rd inst. says:—Mr. Atkinson
has presented us with some specimens of
stone found in this vicinity, which bears
a great resemblance to marble. One
specimen is of a grey color, the others of
a brownish yellow beautifully veined
with dark brown, mingled with angular
white spots. Both are susceptible of a
fine finish. Mr. A assures us that the
quarries from which he procured them
are of considerable extent, and that the
strata are sufficiently large to yield blocks
for steps, lintels, pilasters, monuments,
&c.

POETRY.

For the Times and Seasons.

APOSTROPHE TO DEATH.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

What art thou, Death!—I've seen thy visage
and
Have heard thy sound—the deep, low, morn-
ing sound
That rises on thy tread!

Thy land is called
A land of shadows; and thy path, a path
Of blind contingency gloominess and fear—
Thy form, comprising all that's terrible;
For all the terrors that have cross'd the earth,
Or crept into its lowest depths, have been
Associated with the thoughts of Death!
The tales of old bear record of thy deeds,
For thou hast been in every rank and grade—
In every circumstance—in every place
A visitor. Unceremoniously

Thou'st strode into the mansions of the great,
And rous'd a strain of agonizing grief
Above the rich, embroidered carpetings
That decorate the splendid citadels
Where pomp and fashion reign: where bolts
and bars

To each intruding form; all but thyself,
Preclude admittance: Thou hast added oft
To the abode of wretched poverty
A larger, deeper draught of wretchedness!

The rich and poor, the little and the great
Have shar'd thy bitterness—have seen thy hand!
But thou art chang'd—the terror of thy looks—
The darkness that encompass'd thee, is gone;

There is no frightfulness about thee now.
Intelligence, the ever-living lamp
Of truth, of truth eternal, lighted from—
The world on high, has pour'd its brilliant flame
Abroad, to scatter darkness and to chase
The horrors that attended thy approach!
And thou art chang'd—for since the glorious
light

Of revelation shone upon thy path
Thou seem'st no more a hideous monster,
arm'd

With jav'lines, arrows, shafts, and iron bars,
To fix in everlasting hopelessness
The noblest prospect and the purest hope.

Beyond thy presence and beyond thy reach—
Beyond the precincts of thy dread domain—
Beyond the mansions where in silence lie
The scattered relics of thy ghastly power—
High on eternity's projecting coast;
A glorious beacon rears its lofty disk,
And the bright beams of immortality

Have fall'n upon thee and roll'd back the shades
Which superstition, ignorance and doubt
Had heap'd like ocean's mountain-waves upon
Thy lone, unsocial, hourly-trodden path.

Hope, the bright luminary of the heart,
Is coursing round thee, and her orbit's breadth
Extends beyond the utmost of thy shades
And points her radius to celestial spheres.

The mask that hung in troubled folds around
Thy pulchrous bosom, has been torn aside—
Seen as thou art, by inspiration's light,
Thou hast no look the right we need to fear,
With all thy ghastliness—amid the grief
Thy presence brings, I hear a thrilling tone
Of music, sweet as seraph notes that ride
Upon the balmy breath of summer eve.

Art thou a tyrant, holding the black reins
Of destiny that binds the future course
Of man's existence? No: thou art, O Death!
A haggard porter, charg'd to wait before
The Grave, life's portal to the worlds on high.

AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT,
REGULATING THE SALE OF PRO-
PERTY ON JUDGMENTS AND EX-
ECUTIONS."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the People
of the State of Illinois, represented in the
General Assembly, That when any exe-
cution, fee bill, or attachment shall be
issued out of the courts of this State,
whether of record or not, and shall be
levied on any real or personal property,
or both, it shall be the duty of the officer
levying such execution, to summon three
disinterested house-holders of the vicinity
where such property is levied on, one of
whom may be chosen by the defendant in
execution, and one by the plaintiff, the
other by the officer; *Provided*, in all cases,
where either or both parties shall
fail, refuse or neglect, to make such
choice, or in case of a choice, if such ap-
praisers shall fail, refuse or neglect, to
make such appraisal, then it shall be

the duty of such officer to choose or sum-
mon such house-holders for them, when
the said officer shall administer an oath
to them, well and truly to value all such
property as may be by him pointed out
to them, at its fair and reasonable value,
in ordinary times, and they, or a major-
ity of them, shall make out a list of said
property so valued by them, annexing
the valuation of each article, or species
of property thereto, and sign the same;
which list shall be annexed to the execu-
tion, and when such property shall be
offered for sale, it shall not be struck off,
unless two thirds of the valuation thereof
shall be bid for the same; *Provided*, al-
ways, the plaintiff in execution may elect
on what property he will have the same
levied, except the homestead on which the
defendant resides, which shall be last ta-
ken in execution, and in all other execu-
tions issued from any courts not of re-
cord, the plaintiff may elect on what per-
sonal property he will have the same le-
vied, excepting and reserving, however,
to the defendant in execution, in all cases,
such an amount and quantity of prop-
erty as is now exempt from execution by
the laws of this State; *And provided*, fur-
ther, that all sales of mortgaged property,
shall be made according to the provisions
of this act, whether the foreclosure be by
judgment, decree in chancery, or other-
wise; also all sales by commissioners,
masters in chancery, or other persons
acting by authority of any of the courts
of this State, shall be made in strict con-
formity to this act; furthermore, the
provisions of this act, shall extend to all
contracts, judgments, deeds of trust, and
mortgages, wherein the mortgage has
reserved the right to sell the mortgaged
promises, executions and debts of every
kind and character which now exist, or
may hereafter be made, excepting, how-
ever, those which are made in default, as

a public officer, executor, administrator,
or guardian, or while acting in any other
fiduciary capacity; *Provided*, further-
more, in all cases, where any person or
persons, may now be, or hereafter be-
come indebted to any school commission-
er or trustee, or treasurer of any school
funds, and such persons shall fail to pay
the interest thereon, or after having been
notified, shall neglect, fail or refuse to
renew his or her note, with additional
security, as is now provided by law, then
in such case the property shall be sub-
ject to sale without the benefit of the pro-
visions of this act; but in all cases the
debtor shall be allowed to stay the collec-
tion of the principal, of any sum of mo-
ney, in any way due to the school fund,
by giving good and sufficient security
and by paying the interest and cost there-
on punctually, as it becomes due, wheth-
er judgment has been obtained thereon
or not; *Provided*, that in all cases, in
which the property offered, or to be of-
fered for sale, has been decided by the
proper court to have been fraudulently con-
veyed by the execution debtor, to avoid
paying his debts, the same shall be sold
without valuation.

SEC. 2. When any real personal prop-
erty shall be levied on and appraised in
the manner prescribed by this act, and the
same shall be susceptible of division, no
greater quantity thereof shall be sold than
is sufficient to pay the debt and proper
costs thereon in accordance with the va-
luation; and when any execution shall be
levied on any house, houses, lot or lots,
or other real estate, situated in any city,
town or village or elsewhere, not suscep-
tible of division, the officer, at the request

or direction of the plaintiff, shall proceed
to offer for sale such an interest in said
property as will satisfy the debt and
costs, and in case of sale the purchaser
shall become tenant in common in said
property; *Provided*, that in case of the
sale of any real estate, the same rights of
redemption, shall ensure to the defend-
ant and judgment creditors, as is now
provided by law, any thing in this act to
the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. Whenever a levy execution is
issued by any of the courts of this State,
whether of record or not, and the same
shall have been levied, and the property,
whether real or personal, fails to sell,
there shall no other execution issue or
costs accrue thereon (for the same debt)
for twelve months, except at the expense
of the plaintiff.

SEC. 4. Whenever any officer, or
other person, offers for sale any real or
personal property, and the same fails to
sell according to the provisions of this
act, for the want of bidders, it is hereby
made the duty of such officer to re-deliver
said property to the defendant.

SEC. 5. All sales of personal prop-
erty, made by virtue of any execution, or-
der or decree of any of the courts of this
State, whether of record or not, shall be
made at the residence of the defendant;
Provided, he or she has a place of resi-
dence in the county where such process,
execution or decree exists; except the
defendant otherwise requests; *Provided*
in all cases, where the defendant fails to
give the officer a delivery bond in the
manner now prescribed by the laws of
this State, said officer in such cases may
remove and sell said property where he
may choose, subject to valuation.

SEC. 6. Any person, or persons,
summoned to appraise any property un-
der the provisions of this act, shall be
entitled to twenty-five cents for each
sums where the judgment is one hundred
dollars and under, and where said judg-
ment exceeds one hundred dollars, they
shall be entitled to fifty cents each, to be
added to the costs of suit, and to be paid
as other costs; and for failing to attend
when summoned so to do, shall thereby
forfeit and pay a fine, not undred one dol-
lar nor exceeding three dollars, to be col-
lected before any justice of the peace, as
other fines, and paid over to the county
in the same manner; *Provided*, in all
cases where an appraiser fails to attend,
and has a legal excuse, he shall not be
fined.

SEC. 7. All acts, and parts of an act,
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Assembly of this State, regulating the
sale of property," approved February the
twenty-seventh, in the year of our Lord,
one thousand eight hundred and forty-
one, are hereby repealed. This act to
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Provided, furthermore, it is made the
special duty of the Secretary of State to
transmit immediately to the clerks of the
courts of the several counties in this
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and other securities which may hereafter
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of debts existing before that time.

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THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 38

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, January 21, 1843.

Whole Number 38

THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY

JOHN TAYLOR,

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O. C. SKINNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor
in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the
contiguous counties. Office at the
Masonic Hall, Nauvoo.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.

G. B. Holt, Dayton,

G. P. Bell, Hamilton,

Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,

Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
Dec. 31. 1842. no35-3m.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practice law in the State and
Federal Courts. All business in
the line of his profession, entrusted to his
care, will be punctually attended to. Of-
fice in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the
Court House. no29 if.

TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE.

A SMALL tan yard and dwelling house
with both tanner's tools and currying
tools, and a good patent bark mill and
good pumps, all in good order. There is
13 vats, 10 of which is in doors. The
house has 4 rooms in it and a good bark
shed. The lot contains 1 acre and is in
the best part of the town. There is a
plenty of water; for further information
call on Wm. Field, on the premises. I
will let a few cords of bark go.
Nauvoo, Jan. 14, 1843. no37-if.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND LAFOR- ERS.

THE undersigned wishes to contract
for the making of one million of
bricks.

Also for the making of 1200 rods of
ditch and turf fence.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

January 13 1843.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the sub-
scribers, in exchange for Boots and
shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their
shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's
store.

B. W. TOWNSEND,
A. WASHBURN

Three or four shoe makers wanted at
the above establishment. T. & W.
Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29. if.

MISSOURI MARBLE.—The Hannibal Jour-
nal of the 23rd inst. says:—Mr. Atkinson
has presented us with some specimens of
stone found in this vicinity, which bears
a great resemblance to marble. One
specimen is of a grey color, the others of
a brownish yellow beautifully veined
with dark brown, mingled with angular
white spots. Both are susceptible of a
fine finish. Mr. A. assures us that the
quarries from which he procured them
are of considerable extent, and that the
strata are sufficiently large to yield blocks
for steps, lintels, pilasters, monuments,
&c.

POETRY.

For the Times and Seasons.

APOSTROPHE TO DEATH.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

What art thou, Death!—I've seen thy visage
and
Have heard thy sound—the deep, low, murm-
ring sound
That rises on thy tread!

Thy land is called
A land of shadows; and thy path, a path
Of blind contingency gloominess and fear—
Thy form, comprising all that's terrible;
For all the terrors that have cross'd the earth,
Or crept into its lowest depths, have been
Associated with the thoughts of Death!
The tales of old bear record of thy deeds,
For thou hast been in every rank and grade—
In every circumstance—in every place
A visitor. Unceremoniously
Thou'st strode into the mansions of the great,
And rous'd a strain of agonizing grief
Above the rich, embroidered carpetings
That decorate the splendid citadels
Where pomp and fashion reign: where bolts
and bars

To each intruding form; all but thyself,
Preclude admittance: Thou hast added oft
To the abode of wretched poverty
A larger, deeper draught of wretchedness!
The rich and poor, the little and the great
Have shar'd thy bitterness—have seen thy hand!
But thou art chang'd—the terror of thy looks—
The darkness that encompass'd thee, is gone;
There is no frightfulness about thee now.
Intelligence, the everglowing lamp
Of truth, of truth eternal, lighted from
The world on high, has pour'd its brilliant flame
Abroad, to scatter darkness and to chase
The horrors that attended thy approach!
And thou art chang'd—for since the glorious
light

Of revelation shone upon thy path
Thou seem'st no more a hideous monster,
arm'd

With jav'lines, arrows, shafts, and iron barbs,
To fix in everlasting hopelessness
The noblest prospect and the purest hope.
Beyond thy presence and beyond thy reach—
Beyond the precincts of thy dread domain—
Beyond the mansions where in silence lie
The scattered relics of thy ghastly power—
Thou art eternally reflecting coast.

A glorious beacon rears its lofty disk,
And the bright beams of immortality
By revelation's bold reflection giv'n,
Have fall'n upon thee and roll'd back the shades
Which superstition, ignorance and doubt
Had heap'd like ocean's mountain-waves upon
Thy lone, unsocial, hourly-trodden path.
Hope, the bright luminary of the heart,
Is coursing round thee, and her orbit's breadth
Extends beyond the utmost of thy shades
And points her radius to celestial spheres.
The mask that hung in troubled folds around
Thy pulseless bosom, has been torn aside—
Seen as thou art, by inspiration's light,
Thou hast no look the right was need to fear,
With all thy ghastliness—amid the grief
Thy presence brings. I hear a thrilling tone
Of music, sweet as seraph notes that ride
Upon the balmy breath of summer eve.
Art thou a tyrant, holding the black reins
Of destiny that binds the future course
Of man's existence? No; thou art, O Death!
A hallowed porter, charg'd to wait before
The Grave, life's portal to the world on high.

AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT, REGULATING THE SALE OF IM- PROPERTY ON JUDGMENTS AND EX- ECUTIONS."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the People
of the State of Illinois, represented in the
General Assembly, That when any exe-
cution, fee bill, or attachment shall be
issued out of the courts of this State,
whether of record or not, and shall be
levied on any real or personal property,
or both, it shall be the duty of the officer
levying such execution, to summon three
disinterested house-holders of the vicinity
where such property is levied on, one of
whom may be chosen by the defendant in
execution, and one by the plaintiff, the
other by the officer; *Provided*, in all
cases, where either or both parties shall
fail, refuse or neglect, to make such
choice, or in case of a choice if such ap-
praisers shall fail, refuse or neglect, to
make such appraisal, then it shall be

the duty of such officer to choose or sum-
mon such house-holders for them, when
the said officer shall administer an oath
to them, well and truly to value all such
property as may be by him pointed out
to them at its fair and reasonable value,
in ordinary times, and they, or a major-
ity of them, shall make out a list of said
property so valued by them, annexing
the valuation of each article, or species
of property thereto, and sign the same;
which list shall be annexed to the execu-
tion, and when such property shall be
offered for sale, it shall not be struck off,
unless two-thirds of the valuation thereof
shall be bid for the same; *Provided*, al-
ways, the plaintiff in execution may elect
on what property he will have the same
levied, except the homestead on which the
defendant resides, which shall be last ta-
ken in execution, and in all other execu-
tions issued from any courts not of re-
cord, the plaintiff may elect on what per-
sonal property he will have the same le-
vied, excepting and reserving, however,
to the defendant in execution, in all
cases, such an amount and quantity of
property as is now exempt from execution by
the laws of this State; *And provided*, fur-
ther, that all sales of mortgaged property,
shall be made according to the provisions
of this act, whether the foreclosure be by
judgment, decree in chancery, or other-
wise: also all sales by commissioners,
masters in chancery, or other persons
acting by authority of any of the courts
of this State, shall be made in strict con-
formity to this act: furthermore, the
provisions of this act, shall extend to all
contracts, judgments, deeds of trust, and
mortgages, wherein the mortgage has
reserved the right to sell the mortgaged
premises, executions and debts of every
kind and character which now exist, or
may hereafter be made, excepting, how-
ever, those which are made in default, as
a public officer, executor, administrator,
or guardian, or while acting in any other
fiduciary capacity; *Provided*, further-
more, in all cases, where any person or
persons, may now be, or hereafter be-
come indebted to any school commission-
er or trustee, or treasurer of any school
funds, and such persons shall fail to pay
the interest thereon, or after having been
notified, shall neglect, fail or refuse to
renew his or her note, with additional
security, as is now provided by law, then
in such case the property shall be sub-
ject to sale without the benefit of the pro-
visions of this act: but in all cases the
debtor shall be allowed to stay the collec-
tion of the principal, of any sum of mo-
ney, in any way due to the school fund,
by giving good and sufficient security
and by paying the interest and cost there-
on punctually, as it becomes due, wheth-
er judgement has been obtained thereon
or not; *Provided*, that in all cases, in
which the property offered, or to be of-
fered for sale, has been decided by the
proper court to have been fraudulently con-
veyed by the execution debtor, to avoid
paying his debts, the same shall be sold
without valuation.

SEC. 2. When any real personal prop-
erty shall be levied on and appraised in
the manner prescribed by this act, and the
same shall be susceptible of division, no
greater quantity thereof shall be sold than
is sufficient to pay the debt and proper
costs thereon, in accordance with the va-
luation; and when any execution shall be
levied on any house, houses, lot or lots,
or other real estate, situated in any city,
town or village or elsewhere, not suscepti-
ble of division, the officer, at the request

or direction of the plaintiff, shall proceed
to offer for sale such an interest in said
property as will satisfy the debt and
costs, and in case of sale the purchaser
shall become tenant in common in said
property; *Provided*, that in case of the
sale of any real estate, the same rights of
redemption, shall ensure to the defend-
ant and judgment creditors, as is now
provided by law, any thing in this act to
the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. Whenever a *ly* execution is
issued by any of the courts of this State,
whether of record or not, and the same
shall have been levied, and the property,
whether real or personal, fails to sell,
there shall no other execution issue or
costs accrue thereon (for the same debt)
for twelve months, except at the expense
of the plaintiff.

SEC. 4. Whenever any officer, or
other person, offers for sale any real or
personal property, and the same fails to
sell according to the provisions of this
act, for the want of bidders, it is hereby
made the duty of such officer to re-deliv-
er said property to the defendant.

SEC. 5. All sales of personal prop-
erty, made by virtue of any execution, or
order or decree of any of the courts of this
State, whether of record or not, shall be
made at the residence of the defendant;
Provided, he or she has a place of resi-
dence in the county where such process,
execution or decree exists; except the
defendant otherwise requests; *Provided*
in all cases, where the defendant fails to
give the officer a delivery bond in the
manner now prescribed by the laws of
this State, said officer in such cases may
remove and sell said property where he
may choose, subject to valuation.

SEC. 6. Any person, or persons,
summoned to appraise any property un-
der the provisions of this act, shall be
entitled to twenty-five cents each, for all
sums where the judgment is one hundred
dollars and under; and where said judg-
ment exceeds one hundred dollars, they
shall be entitled to fifty cents each, to be
added to the costs of suit, and to be paid
as other costs; and for failing to attend
when summoned so to do, shall thereby
forfeit and pay a fine, not undred one dol-
lar nor exceeding three dollars, to be col-
lected before any justice of the peace, as
other fines, and paid over to the county
in the same manner; *Provided*, in all
cases where any appraiser fails to attend,
and has a legal excuse, he shall not be
fined.

SEC. 7. All acts, and parts of an act,
entitled "An act passed in the General
Assembly of this State, regulating the
sale of property," approved February the
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one thousand eight hundred and forty-
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take effect from and after its passage.—
Provided, furthermore, it is made the
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transmit immediately to the clerks of the
courts of the several counties in this
State, twenty copies of this act, for the
use of each of said counties. This act
shall extend only to contracts made be-
fore the first day of January, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and forty-three, and to all bonds, notes
and other securities which may hereafter
be given to renew or secure the payment
of debts existing before that time.

SEC. 8. Whenever a judgment shall
hereafter be rendered on any contract
bearing date after the first day of Janu-
ary, one thousand eight hundred and forty-
three, it shall be competent for the de-

defendant to file his affidavit, stating that such contract was made in renewal of a previously existing debt, which fact may be denied by any party to the contract by his affidavit, if he alleges the same to be untrue, and either party may produce such other affidavits, as he may think necessary in relation to the facts, and if on hearing the motion, the court shall decide that the contract sued on was made to renew a previously existing debt, as aforesaid, the court shall direct that an endorsement to that effect shall be made on the execution, and such execution shall be subject to the provisions of this law.

This act shall continue in force three years from and after its passage.

SAML. HACKELTON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN MOORE,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved by the Council January 6th 1843.

THOMAS FORD.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Office of Secretary of State.

I, Lyman Trumbull, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and perfect copy of the enrolled law deposited in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, at Springfield, this 7th day of January, 1843.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

Secretary of State.

SINAI.

Among all the stupendous works of nature, not a place can be more fitted for the exhibition of Almighty power. I have stood upon the summit of the giant Etna, and looking over the clouds floating beneath it, upon the bold scenery of Sicily and the distant mountains of Calabria; upon the top of the Vesuvius, and looked down upon the waves of the lava, and the ruined and half recovered cities at its foot; and they are nothing compared with the terrific solitude and bleak majesty of Sinai. An observing traveller has well called it 'a perfection of desolation.' Not a tree or shrub, or blade of grass is to be seen upon the bare and rugged sides of innumerable mountains, having their naked summits to the skies, while the crumbling masses of granite all around, and the distant view of the Syria desert, with its boundless waste of land, form the wildest and most dreary, the most terrific and desolate picture that the imagination can conceive. The level surface of the

At one end is a single rock about twenty feet high, on which side the mount the Spirit of God descended, while in the crevice of the rock beneath, his favored servants received the tables of the law. The ruins of the church and convent are still to be seen upon the mountain, to which, long before the convent below was built, monks and hermits used to retire and secluded from the world, sing the praises of God upon the chosen hill. Near this, also in ruins, stands a Mahomedan mosque. The followers of Christ and Mahomed have united in worshipping the true and living God. Under the chapel is a hermit's cell, where, in the iron age of fanaticism the anchorite lived out his days in meditation and prayer.

MORE MORMONS.—The N. O. Picayune of the 28th says: The ship Emerald, from Liverpool last night, brought 248 Mormons, bound for Illinois, and all consigned to Joe Smith. Another ship, with about as many more of the same kidney, is coming up the river.

Emigrants and Mormons.—The Steamer Goddess of Liberty brought up yesterday from New Orleans, 240 English Mormons, whose ultimate destination is Nauvoo, and 124 German emigrants.

A Pickled Orange.—A London paper states that on opening a vase, lately discovered in the ruins of Hierulaneum, the learned Abbe Faciolati found an orange in vinegar. The Romans pickled oranges as we do gherkins. This pickle has been preserved for 1,770 years.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

The very polite Editor of the Alton Telegraph seems to be no little troubled about the release of (what he is pleased to call) the 'Mormon Impostor.' We quote the following:

'On Saturday quite a sensation was created in this city by the appearance of Jo Smith, the Mormon Prophet, in our midst.

J. Lamborn, the Attorney General, will appear in support to the legality of the warrant issued by the Governor of this State; but from a candid examination of the law, I am satisfied the impostor, Jo Smith, will be discharged. He is clearly not a fugitive from justice within the intent and meaning of both the act of Congress and the constitution of the United States.

'He was attended by a retinue of some fifteen or twenty of as fine looking men as my eyes ever beheld. My great astonishment is, how men possessing the intellectual faculties, refinement of education, and cultivated minds, that most of his body guard apparently do, can be so outrageously blinded, and led captive by imposition, as they are by Jo Smith. As for Joe Smith, his demeanor as far as I could observe was by no means censurable, and he apparently was as unconcerned as to what was passing around him, as though he was a perfect stranger to the whole proceedings.'

We should be pleased to know by what rule of interpretation the editor of the Telegraph finds out that Jo (Joseph) Smith is an impostor, for we can assure the gentleman that if he had taken a lesson from the Prophet, or had associated with those 'intelligent gentlemen' that accompanied him to Springfield, he would have been taught that it was a breach of the rules of polite etiquette; that it was a species of vulgarity, and low blackguardism, and that it was ruinous to the moral character of a gentleman professing to regulate the tone of the public mind, gratuitously to make use of such opprobrious epithets without evidence, testimony, or proof.

But as he has displayed his ignorance, rendered himself culpable, and at the same time acknowledged our intelligence, we may turn perceptor, and shew him by what rule we interpret such things; and if it is necessary that we should use the rod we think it might be useful at the present time, we would remind him of the saying of a wise man, that a 'whip is for the horse, a bridle for the ass, and a rod for the fool's back.'

Concerning the demeanor of Joseph Smith, he admits that he saw nothing censurable, and says that after a candid examination of the law, he is satisfied that the impostor Jo Smith will be discharged; he is clearly not a fugitive from justice within the intent and meaning of both the act of Congress, and the Constitution of the United States.

If Joseph Smith is 'clearly' not a fugitive from justice, and he could see nothing censurable in the gentleman, why is he called an impostor? He tells us that he came to this conclusion after a candid examination of the law.

Now it does appear singular, to us, that a man of his clear understanding, and comprehensive mind, having discovered that Joseph Smith's case had not come under the purview of the law; that there was iniquity somewhere else, and that his 'candor' in the investigation did not lead him to acknowledge that if Joseph Smith was 'clearly' not a fugitive from justice that Gov. Reynolds and Gov. Carlin had clearly stepped beyond the bounds of their executive authority in maliciously and illegally trying to injure an innocent man by stating that he was a fugitive from justice, and illegally prosecuting him, when he clearly was not a fugitive from justice.

We are necessarily led to the following conclusions from his remarks. That because Joseph Smith could not be proven guilty of any crime he is an impostor; but because these two men had violated the law and sought to injure an innocent man they are gentlemen.

We are in the habit of calling men and things by their proper names, and if the term impostor signifies to impose, or cheat we think that those Governors imposed upon Mr. Smith by their assumed executive authority, and that Mr. Smith and the people of this State were cheated by the mal-administration of these Governors. And we also think that when any editor professes to be candid and gives such a partial one-sided view of any case as he has done of this; that he gives his professions the lie, and the public will be very apt to suspect that he is imposing on them, whether he be an impostor or not.

One word more and we have done. The gentleman says that 'he' (Mr. Smith) was attended by some fifteen or twenty of as fine looking men as my eyes ever beheld. My great astonishment is, how men possessing the intellectual faculties, refinement of education and elevated minds that most of his body guards apparently do, can be so outrageously blinded and led captive by imposition as they are by Joe Smith.

Query. Whether are men of refined education, cultivated minds, clear intellectual faculties, and good looking withal, more competent to judge of what is imposture?—or those that are less intelligent, whose minds are not so much cultivated, and who are not so learned, nor as good looking?

MISSOURI.

We have frequently had occasion to speak of the mobocratic spirit, and the lawlessness that prevailed in that State; together with the inhumanity, and barbarity that we as a people have experienced from their hands. Some people have been rather credulous, and have thought it impossible that such cold blooded, butcheries could take place as those referred to by us. The absolute necessity for such a step as the following among their own people, and related by one of their own organs, may remove the scepticism of individuals on that point.

DREADFUL STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

The 'Osage Valley,' a paper published at Warsaw, Benton county, Missouri, on the 27th ultimo, contains the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of that county, convened for the purpose of expressing their determination and making arrangements to arrest the high handed and murderous conduct of certain persons, whom the meeting represent as having combined, formed themselves into a mob, and proceeded to act against each other, with deadly and increasing hostility. The proceedings also state, that several individuals have already been waylaid and killed, others have been tied up and whipped most horribly and but recently the sheriff and a couple of friends were shot at by several persons, who were concealed behind an ambuscade. Indictments have been found, and arrests and trials have been had, but the laws are regarded as though they were not. The members of the meeting express the belief that, unless the judicial and executive officers of the county be more vigilant and firm in ferreting out the perpetrators of these horrid crimes, and holding them to strict accountability, the worst is yet to come, which in the language of the meeting, will be exterminating collision, or, in other words, a desolating civil war, of the bloodiest character.—[Paris Sent.

We are pleased that our old friend J. B. Backenstas has received the appointment of Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county of Hancock; he is a worthy man, and every way competent for the task; he desired us to inform the public that he had returned to Carthage, and was now prepared to enter upon his official duty.

JUBILEE SONGS.

We suppose that it is generally known that Gen. Wilson Law and Elder Willard Richards composed the one published in the 'Wasp', on their way from Springfield. Since then our well known poetess Miss. Eliza Snow, has composed another, we have them printed on a separate sheet; and for sale at the printing office.

THE SABBATH.—There is something in this consecrated day of which every other is entirely divested. There is a kind of universal stillness lingering around nature's scenery, that tranquilizes every feeling and quiets every ruffled impulse of the heart. A halo of reposing gentleness hovers around every thing we behold—all nature bears the impress of a holy calm upon its face—the soul of man is etherealized and elevated, for the time, above those sordid and groveling desires embedded, by nature, in the human mind—mortals turn with loathing from the avarice of the unfeeling world—the rumbling wheels of busy life are hushed, and motionless—and when the tread of the religiousist, going to, or coming from, his devotions, is heard upon the pavement, it falls with a lightness that scarcely awakens an echo upon the ear of the contented listener. Such is the holy Sabbath—such her quietude—such are her enjoyments—and such the moralizing influence it exerts over the civilized world.—OMER.

TREMENDOUS STORM—SHIP WRECKS—LOSS OF LIFE.

[From the Boston Post, Dec. 1.]

The weather during the part of yesterday was cloudy and the wind variable. In the evening, about six o'clock, a south-east snow storm set in, which continued until about 9 o'clock, when it commenced raining, and the wind, which up to that time had blown moderately, burst forth from E. S. E. with tremendous fury. Many vessels, which were riding at anchor in the harbor, were driven from their moorings, and either dashed against the ends of the wharves or jammed alongside of each other.

At Fort Hill wharf, several small vessels were more or less damaged. A small schooner, the Jane Fish, of St. George's, Me., was driven from her anchor against the wharf, and Nathan Fuller, an elderly sailor, in attempting to leave the vessel, fell between her side and the wharf, and was drowned. The crew of this vessel state that the brig Uncle Sam had been blown adrift, and was then driving about the harbor.

The space between India and Central wharves was filling up fast with drifting wrecks, and these vessels at the ends of these wharves were careening as if their tall masts would turn them over.

The space between this wharf and Central wharf, was also the scene of the most terrible and crashing of drifting wrecks rose, at intervals, above the storm, and might have been heard even at the centre of the city.

At the northern wharves, and, in fact, at all the wharves more or less damage was sustained by a great portion of the shipping. Such was the terrific violence of the gale that it was dangerous for an individual to venture to the ends of the wharves.

We were informed that more than a dozen vessels had been sunk, and that the crews of one or two of them had perished, but the names of the vessels we could not learn. This leads us to hope that such reports are exaggerated.

Perhaps no gale that has visited this place for some time has destroyed so much property in this port in so short a time. We fear that a few days will unfold tales of shipwreck and death along our coast, that will bring pain and sorrow to many a bereaved bosom; for no vessel close in with land could carry sail or ride at anchor, in exposed situations and weather such a tempest.

We have taken no notice of the damage on the land, but, undoubtedly it is considerable—for nothing fragile, exposed to such fury, could escape unscathed.

CHARACTER OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF EUROPE.

In Religion, the German is skeptical, the Englishman devout, the Frenchman zealous, the Italian ceremonious, the Spaniard a bigot.

In Keeping his Word, the German is faithful, the Englishman safe, Frenchman giddy, the Italian shuffling, the Spaniard a cheat.

In giving advice, the German is slow, the Englishman fearless, the Frenchman precipitate, the Italian nice, the Spaniard circumspect.

In external appearance, the German is large, the Englishman well made, the Frenchman well looking, the Italian middle size, the Spaniard awkward.

In dress, the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman tickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent.

In manners, the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, and the Spaniard proud.

In keeping a secret, the German forgets what he has been told, the Englishman conceals what he should divulge, and divulges what he should conceal, the Frenchman tells every thing, the Italian is close, the Spaniard mysterious.

In vanity, the German boasts little, the Englishman despises all other nations, the Frenchman flatters every body, the Italian estimates cautiously, the Spaniard is indifferent.

In eating and drinking, the German is a drunkard, the Englishman ludicrous, the Frenchman delicate, the Italian moderate, the Spaniard penurious.

In address, the German looks like a blockhead, the Englishman resembles neither a fool or a wise man, the Frenchman is gay, the Italian is prudent, but looks like a fool, the Spaniard is quite the reverse.

Servants are companions in Germany, obedient in England, masters in France, captives in Italy, submissive in Spain.

The women are housewives in Germany, queens in England, ladies in France, captives in Italy, slaves in Spain.

In courage, the German resembles a bear, the Englishman a lion, the Frenchman an eagle, the Italian a fox, the Spaniard an elephant.

In the sciences, the German is a pendant, the Englishman a philosopher, the Frenchman a smatterer the Italian a professor, the Spaniard a grave thinker.

Magnificence; in Germany the princess, in England the ships, in France the courts, in Italy the churches, and in Spain the armies.

MR. SNYDER AND MR. GIDDINGS.

These two men have unluckily been thrown together at one of the double desks on the floor of the House of Representatives; and Mr. Snyder, (the son of an old patriot Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania,) remembering Mr. Giddings' petition to divide the Union, has practically enforced the doctrine upon Mr. Giddings, by having a plank put between them on the desk. Mr. Snyder, in this silent way, has spoken almost as emphatic eloquence in our House of Representatives as Cicero did in the Roman Senate, when, demanding the expulsion of Cataline, he said: "Let there be a wall between us and the wicked."

Mr. Giddings, it seems, construed this bar, put between him and the honest representative of Keystone of the Union, into a practice joke, and labelled his side of the board with these two lines of Pope: "Great wit with madness sure is near allied, And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

Mr. Snyder, seeing the part of the wit assigned him by the madman who sat beside him, humored the conceit, by placarding his side of the board thus: This line's the act of mutual concession: This the white side; the other Abolition, White is the emblem of our living God; Black was Cain marked, when driven forth to Nod.

*There seems to be a double entendre in the word concession, which, from the spelling, shows that it is a derivative from the Latin *con* and *cedo* meaning sitting together. It is not, therefore, the concession which comes from mutual consent, which is here meant; but rather a sitting together, without mutual consent. At least, it seems Mr. Snyder is as much averse to it, as a majority of the House evinced itself to be, by its vote of the last session against Mr. Giddings.—*Globe*.

Strange Sickness.—An alarming sickness has broke out among the hemp rotters in Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati. Two of them the other day were suddenly taken sick, their symptoms showing great distress in the general functions of the animal economy, and in less than one hour they died, and had turned black, or nearly so. The circumstance has occasioned quite a panic among those engaged in the business.

Milk Sickness.—This fearful disease we learn, rages to some extent in the northern parts of India. People are taken with vomiting, which continues until death. It is generally supposed to be caused by water being impregnated with some mineral; but this fact has never been fully ascertained.

The bilious fever, and the "chills and fever" continue to prevail in Philadelphia, and its vicinity.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

A treaty is concluded between these two nations, China is to pay to England, within three years, twenty-one millions of dollars. The former throws open to England by the treaty, the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo choo-foo, Ningpoo and Shanghai. Hong-kong, an island, has been permanently ceded to Britain. The "Liverpool Mail" discourses thus:—The French journals have already raised the question, What is France to gain by the opening of certain new parts in China to the English trade? The Americans in this country are propounding the same inquiry, What are we to get by it?

England has forced upon the Emperor or Government of China certain terms favorable to her trade and commerce.—But are the French or the Americans to participate in these advantages, who have never aided in the slightest degree; but rather the reverse, in acquiring them?

It is not likely; and we do not believe that Sir Robert Peel would sell his victories, and the honors of the British forces so cheap.

In India too, the British have been successful, and the Afghans entirely defeated. Britain is now at liberty to direct her forces to some other quarter.

[Juliet Courier.]

A PROPHECY IN THE YEAR 1008.

Translated from the German Language, by Goff.

When I take a strict examination of the Heavenly bodies, I find in all regions by the movements of the stars, that the mighty empire shall under its present name, continue to exist, until the year A. D. 1796. Then will a hero through manhood and virility, reach the two-headed eagle, and conduct the Empire praiseworthy, and conquer the surrounding nations, with most desperate sway, and continue to conquer all after the 17th century; then he will fall, and a general peace will be established till the year 1827. Then will confusion and rebellion begin in all quarters; then will the Red Lion rise against the two-headed eagle. Then will the White Swan and a powerful Eagle from a dark valley in the West, unite and rise fiercely against him, and rule the Empire many years, till the Almighty God with his unchangeable wisdom will make an end thereof. Then will the prophecy of Daniel go no further; and then will you see the end of Nebuchadnezzar's dream that the end of the world is near at hand.

Signed, F. SEABOLD.
Mezzig, in Germany, Nov. 25, A. D. 1008
[Exchange paper.]

During the current year, up to the 15th of the present month, says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, 51,800 emigrants have arrived at New York from Europe, and 9,521 returned. Over 150,000 altogether have landed within the past twelve months in this country.—Plenty of room here—plenty to drink—blue skies—handsome women—noble streams—great mountains—capital storms—nice lightning—and rogues in and out of prison of every description. Great nation ours!

FROM YUCATAN.

There has been a bloody engagement between the Yucatecos and the Mexicans

outside the walls of Campeachy. The former lost 150 and the latter 200 men. Both retired from the field to recruit for another engagement.

The Mexican army was decreasing rapidly, their loss from death and desertion, amounting to over 500 since their landing at Champotan.

The schr. Anna Maria, Captain Peters, laden with flour and corn, owned in New Orleans, and sailing under the U. S. flag, was captured by the Mexican fleet as she was entering the port. The steamer Champion, Capt. Hutton, was also captured by the Mexican fleet.

The army of Yucatan was over six thousand strong, and was receiving daily reinforcements from the interior. The enemy asked a capitulation, which was peremptorily denied, the "natives" hoisted a red flag, and expressed their determination to resist the invading force or perish in the attempt.

FIRST LOVE.

How deep—how fervent—and how binding are the emotions of FIRST LOVE! Attachments formed in children, when the feelings are pure, and uncorrupted; when our affections and desires are untrampled and free from the desultory cares and perplexities of life—it is then that the heart is in a condition to realize and return that mutual reciprocity of feelings, which neither time nor circumstances can ever extinguish. They go through life, and as we advance in age, they become stronger, and stronger, and finally become irresistible.

Although we may be separated from the object of our first love, and be debarred the privilege of mingling together in the dry and happy scenes of youth; yet the feelings that were then kindled are too deep ever to be eradicated.

Many hundred miles may separate, and seem to present a formidable barrier between us, yet our thoughts will peregrinate to and dwell upon that delightful spot where the object of our affection resides. Under all circumstances—in prosperity or adversity—in the gay circle or the solitary chamber—in the hum of business or the retirements of solitude, our thoughts are still riveted to the object that called forth the first impressions of love in our bosom. How truly sensitive then must be the remorse—how keen the chagrin of disappointed hopes—when thwarted in our earliest and fond anticipations! The heretofore happy hours which were spent in the full assurance of future felicity, are instantaneously annihilated.—and sadness and grief supply the vacuum. Time, perhaps may to some extent eradicate, but never can obliterate from our memory the delightful emotions of first love

[Greenville Messenger.]

For the Wasp.

A Sting for the Wasp,
Wound off on Tom Sharp's Quill-Wheel Rhapsody Machine.

BY BUZ AWAY-BILLY.

Now sing it, as bell ringers ring it;
For praise is comely
When mobbers are paid off, as robbers,
In coin that's homely.

There's Francis, where the Sangamo dances,
'S a spit-bob of evil;
And Davis, of the Alton 'hot laves,'
'S a mean-pet-devil.

There's Bennett, like a worm eaten rennet,
Has lost his virtue;
And Carlin, like the song of John Darling,
I'm sure won't hurt you.

Though Reynolds, like dogs in their kennels,
May growl vexation.—
Yet Boggs, (oh!) like the Egyptian frogs, (oh!)
'S a sign of damnation.

So sing it, as wood-choppers ping it,
In full animation;
Through Joseph the inhabitants knows of
The end of creation.

*Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, whose Editor wishes an *ex post facto* law passed to send Joseph Smith to the Penitentiary as an accessory for shooting Boggs, who might have been shot by his own negro, or shot himself.—He ought to read the Constitution. I own Rooters have been whipped for crowing on Sunday.

Meet! O, meet me, I implore you,
Meet, where most I may adore you;
'Neath the shadow of the bower,
Meet me there at any hour;
Meet me there or where you will—
Meet, and—JAY THAT LITTLE BILL!

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 20TH INST.

Dorson Dunlap 39 years; consumption.

Orin W. Davis 3 years; 2 months, dropsy, in the head.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

DR. CHARLES TIGBEE.

FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.

Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

TEETH! TEETH!!

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!

DR. J. B. BRANCH Surgeon Dentist, (formerly of St. Louis, late of Fort Madison) tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nauvoo, for a few days only.

Prices in conformity with the times in all cases. Perfect satisfaction given or no charge. Examination and advice given gratis.

Room at the Masonic Hall Main St
Jan. 21. no38—1w*

LOST.

IN or about Nauvoo, a leather colored pocket book, containing about three hundred dollars in papers; one note against Lysander M. Davis, and one against Berton Phelps, and one breast pin. The finder will confer a favor on the owner by giving notice at this office, or at Thomas Butterfield's, and he shall be amply rewarded.

SAMUEL PARKER.

January 16, 1843.

no38—

WEAVING.

THE inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity are respectively informed that I have established the weaving business in the north part of the city near Col. Rockwoods; Durphy street, block 6 where all kinds of weaving will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Having lately emigrated from England, and been brought up in that line of business; I flatter myself that I shall be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see.

GEORGE THORP.

Nauvoo January 21.*

NOTICE.

THOSE that have orders that I have given on accounts for labor, or materials for the last year, will bring them in immediately, so that I can settle up my business. J. W. COOLIDGE.
Jan. 16, 1843. no38—

LEATHER LEATHER.

THE subscriber has just received from Cincinnati a large assortment of leather of all kinds, and of the best quality, which will be sold low for cash or hides.

J. BROTHERTON.

Main Street near the Masonic Hall.
Nauvoo January 20 1843. 38-1w*

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of C. B. Street, and M. B. Street of Hancock county, to be declared bankrupts and to be discharged from their debts.

Notice is hereby given, that C. B. Street, and M. B. Street, of Hancock county, have filed their petition in this court to be declared bankrupts, and to be discharged from their debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 6th day of February next, at the district court room, in the town of Kaskaskia in this district as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of January A. D. 1843.

J. C. DOREMUS,

Solicitor for petitioners.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 38-w2.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock county Ill., January 1st 1843, which if not taken out before the first of April next, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the following letters will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Eliza Averett | Jonathan Crosby |
| Jno Allenon | Emeline Cooper |
| Eliza Atwood | Geo Clyde |
| Saml Alexander | D P Curtis |
| Geo Anderson | 2 O Cook or Ira Rice |
| Jacob Abbott | Charlotte Claword |
| A L Atwood | J S Curtis |
| Richard Ashley | Isaac Chase |
| J C Annis | 3 E W Cunningham |
| Chas Butler | Philo Doble |
| Mr Baun | Isaac Decker |
| C Baldwin | Rachael Danfield |
| M E Bliss | Hiram Dayton |
| Sarah Buckwater | 3 Isaac Davis |
| R Beacher | Freeborn Daniel |
| L Brown | 2 Abram Delony |
| Geo Broffitt | David Diller |
| Jno Battle | Rachael Drollinger |
| J M Broad | Lewis Eager |
| Jno Bills | David Elliot |
| Edmond Bosley | 3 Albert Fellows |
| J G Bgler | Ether Ann Green |
| Arch Bates | Saml G Flagg |
| Lewis Brooks | Cyrus B Fsher |
| Isaac Butterfield | Horace Fisk |
| J H Burt | Geo Foster |
| Dorcas Brown | Jno Fox |
| Ormand Butler | Jas Fisher |
| J Larlow | James Flenigin |
| Patiah Brown | Jacob Fauny |
| P R Bird | Peter Pulmer |
| P D Baily | Levi Gray |
| Eli Blackhurst | Truman Gilbert |
| Eli Brotherton | Patrick Gilmora |
| E L Brown | Ezra Grant |
| Jno Cleminson | 2 Ezra F Grant |
| Dorr Cur is | Jane Ann Green |
| Bahan Clark | Jno P Green |
| Israel Calkins | 2 David Gorlick |
| A Culler | Jno Gines |
| Gardner Clark | Jno F Gleason |
| Stephen Chase | Joshua Grant |
| Eunice Cone | Susanah Godard |
| J W Cummins | Amanda H. bee |
| John Cox | Isaac Houston |
| Jacob Curtis | Elliot Harwell |
| P Clayt n | 2 Deborah Haughton |
| Jacob C evard | Ed Hunter |
| Gre nup Carretters | Jno Huntsman |
| Wm Cross | 2 Jno Hu me |
| Dani C rter | Benj Hoyt |
| Robt Culbertson | James Hurst |
| J R Clark | Saml Henderson |
| Spencer Covert | H J Hunt |
| Sarah Cuff | So omon Hancock |
| Chas Hopains | Adeline Roundy |
| Wm Hale | 2 M Rank |
| J H Holmes | Celestiana Rowley |
| Jno Hatfield | Wm Ridd |
| Alex Hay | G H Rolph |
| Peter Hopkins | E Robinson |
| Joseph Hadlock | Thos Richmond |
| H Herinshaw | Jefferson Ring |
| Dani Hendrix | David Rogers |
| Benj Hill | Wm Robinson |
| Saml W Henderson | Willard Richards |
| Mr Hartley | Dani Russel |
| Eliza Hooper | Andrew Rose |
| James Harper | D H Redfield |
| Joun Harter | Miss Rose |
| Nathan Haskins | Ezra Strong |
| Peter Haws | Henry Standage |
| J M Hemmick | Ro t Shackl on |
| Laura Hendricks | Hiram Smith |
| Jno Harr nton | Moses Smith |
| Thos Hortel | D H Stow |
| J S Johnson | Jane Sharnuck |
| Wm Jones | James Sho well |
| L Johnson | J S Scofield |
| J H Johnson | Wm Smith |
| Homer Jackson | Joseph or Hiram Smith |
| Jacob Johnson | Jacob Strong |
| Elizabeth Johnson | Publisher of Times and Seasons |
| P T Ke ley | Ms Emma Smith |
| G McKenziey | Stiler Serjeant |
| E King | Alex Simpson |
| E Ke logg | Jno Smith |
| David Leimeraux | R Shepherd |
| Gibert Loynd | 2 A W Sherman |
| Abel Lama | Geo S ow |
| Peter Lemon | DT Smith |
| James Long | DS Study |
| H nnah Loveland | 11 W Stay |
| Benj Leland Jr | H H or D Stow |
| Sarah Lancaster | C E Sp neer |
| Jorvis Minor | Joshua Smith |
| Ira Miles or Wm Bent | Jesse McCarroll |
| Jesse McCarroll | Allen Stephens |
| Isaac Morton | Levi Skinner |
| Joseph Mount | Joseph Smith |
| Dani Miller | Bun Tomlinson |
| Saml Merrill | Jno Till |
| L J Murdock | Jno S Twist |
| James Morgan | A Thompson |
| De ilah M. esell | Allen Taylor |
| Younger McCourlin | E P Te rid |
| Geo Montague | Nelson Tu ner |
| Geo Morey | 2 D S Thomas |
| Davis McOlney | Chas Thomas |
| James G Miller | John Tyson |
| Saml Merrick | Jno Taylor |
| Jno Morris | Brown Willie |
| E P Merriam | S F W ller |
| M or E Mechim | Stephen Wilkerson |
| Eliah Martin | H D H We ster |
| Thos J Morgan | Robt Williams |
| R Mayle | Benj S Wilber or Lady |
| Wm Miller | Peace Waggoner |
| Saml McLenathan | Rebecca White |
| J B Noble | 2 D B Walters |
| Peter Nelson | Robt Wright |
| Blinded Nelson | 2 Jno Werthing |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| M C Nickerson | Adam Wighton |
| Jno Newman | Alex W ight |
| Rodger Norton | Philip Wo t |
| Laertes Newel | James Wilson |
| Wm Niswanger | Jno Wilkes |
| Patrick Norris | Cynthia Weston |
| J C Owen | Warren Wa lace |
| Rufus Patrick | James Whitaker |
| S Pratt | M B Welton |
| F P Pratt | Ro t Willets |
| Wm C Patten | W J Wilson |
| Nathan or Jonathan | A len Weeks |
| Pac er | Jno Wai er |
| Chester Phillips | 2 R chd Wo then |
| Ada Pierpoint | Jno Weston or B Tomlin |
| E J Pearsons | |
| J F Palmer | B S Wilber |
| J W Phippen | Stephen Wilkerson |
| Jno P ex | Jon Wo mouth |
| Wm Pan | David Wood |
| Horace Roberts | P W Webb |
| Mer tt Rockwell | N A West |
| Stephen Reach | Joseph Young |
| James Rodeback | Alphonzo Young |
| Lewis Robison | Michael Yaman |

SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no35.

NO CURE NO PAY.

I propose to cure smoking chimneys by the use of 'Hammond's Patent No Cure No Pay.' There is no mistake in this patent; call and examine Mr. Wilford Woodruff's, under the Printing Office, who is authorized to make contracts for me. I shall return to the city about the 3rd day of next month, and will attend to all persons who may desire their chimneys to draw well.

ALEX. SYMPSON. no35-1f.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above named business, on Mulholland St., south east corner of the Temple square. All kinds of work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Also intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of ready made work. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes.

M. ADAMS. no35-1f.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at, J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-1f.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

- | | |
|---|--|
| J. B. Backenstos, Cathage, Hancock co. Ill. | |
| Joseph John-on, Ramus | |
| J. Salsbery, Plymouth. | |
| Har ow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike | |
| L. R. Cliffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill. | |
| Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill. | |
| Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy. | |
| IOWA TERRITORY. | |
| Daniel S. Davis, Montrose. | |
| Levi Moffet, Augusta. | |
| Elias Smith, Nashville. | |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg. | |
| John E. Pag e, Pittsburgh. | |
| B. Winchester, Philadelphia. | |
| NEW JERSEY. | |
| Abraham Burtis, New Egypt. | |
| Jam a Curtis, Horners Town. | |
| W. I. Appleby, Rectess Town. | |
| Israel Ivins, Toms River. | |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| Erastus Snow, Salem. | |
| Freeman Nickerson, Boston. | |
| MICHIGAN. | |
| S. S. Holmes, Lapiet. | |
| OHIO. | |
| John Johnson, Kirt and. | |
| Charles Thompson, Batavia. | |
| L. E. Foster, city of New York. | |

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by an assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street. Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Glass, Putty, School, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28; 1842. 31-1f.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents.) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of publishing the "Times and Seasons," and the "Wasp;" and of carrying on the business of Printing, Stereotyping, Book binding, Book selling and everything connected with the above named branches of business.

N. B. All business connected with the firm will be done in the name of TAYLOR, & WOODRUFF. Nauvoo, Oct. 1st. 1842.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing, Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poylras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans, Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis. A. H. Mathews, Warsaw. Whitman & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 10, 1842. no32-

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent HIRAM KIMBALL. Nauvoo January 13 1843.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 39

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Saturday, January 29, 1843.

Whole Number 39

THE WASP.

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF,
At the corner of Water and Bain Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

G. C. SKINNER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor
in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the
contiguous counties. Office with
G. Hills, Esq., a few rods south east of
the Temple.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
G. B. Holt, Dayton.
G. P. Bell, Hamilton.
Wm. Burney, Cincinnati.
Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and
Federal Courts. All business in
the line of his profession, entrusted to his
care, will be punctually attended to. Of-
fice in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the
Court House. no29 tf.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE.

FOR the last thirteen years, a practi-
tioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illi-
nois; and a graduate of the university of
Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every
branch of his profession; more especially
in diseases of women and children, to the
citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding
country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main
Street.

Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE.

A SMALL tan yard and dwelling house
with both tanner's tools and currying
tools, and a good patent bark mill and
good pumps, all in good order. There is
13 vats, 10 of which is in doors. The
house has 4 rooms in it and a good bark
shed. The lot contains 1 acre and is in
the best part of the town. There is a
plenty of water; for further information
call on Wm. Field, on the premises. I
will let a few cords of bark go.

Nauvoo, Jan. 14, 1843. no37-tf.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND LABORERS.

THE undersigned wishes to contract
for the making of one million of
bricks.

Also for the making of 1200 rods of
ditch and turf fence.

HIRAM-KIMBALL.

January 13 1843.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the sub-
scribers, in exchange for Boots and
shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their
shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's
store.

B. W. TOWNSEND,

A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at
the above establishment. T. & W.
Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29 tf.

NOTICE.

THOSE that have orders, or have
given on accounts for labor, or ma-
terials for the last year, will bring them
in immediately, so that I can settle up
my business. J. W. COOLIDGE.

Jan. 16, 1843.

no38-

Circuit Court of the United States
for the District of Illinois.

December term A. D. 1842.

Before the Honorable NATHANIEL POPE,
Presiding Judge.EX-PARTE JOSEPH SMITH,
ON HABEAS CORPUS.J. BUTTERFIELD AND B.
S. EDWARDS, COUNSELLORS
FOR SMITH.
J. LAMBORN, ATTORNEY
GENERAL FOR THE STATE
OF ILLINOIS.

This case came before the Court upon a return
to a writ of Habeas Corpus, which was issued
by this court on the 31st of December, 1842, up-
on a petition for a habeas corpus on the relation
of Joseph Smith, setting forth that he was ar-
rested and in custody of William F. Elkin, Sheriff
of Sangamon county, upon a warrant issued by
the Governor of the State of Illinois, upon the
requisition of the Governor of the State of Mis-
souri, demanding him to be delivered up to the
Governor of Missouri, as a fugitive from justice;
that his arrest as aforesaid was under color of a
law of the United States, and was without the
authority of law in this, that he was not a fugi-
tive from justice, nor had he fled from the State
of Missouri.

Afterwards on the same day, the Sheriff of
Sangamon county returned upon the said Ha-
beas corpus, that he detained the said Joseph
Smith in custody by virtue of a warrant issued
by the Governor of the State of Illinois upon the
requisition of the Governor of the State of Mis-
souri, made on the affidavit of L. W. Boggs,
—copies of the said affidavit, requisition and
warrant were annexed to the said return in the
words and figures following:—

"State of Missouri,)
County of Jackson.) This day person-
ally appeared before me, Samuel Weston, a Jus-
tice of the Peace within and for the County of
Jackson, the subscriber, Lithburn W. Boggs, who
being duly sworn, both depose and say, that on
the night of the 6th day of May 1842, while sit-
ting in his dwelling in the town of Independence,
in the County of Jackson, he was shot with
intent to kill, and that his life was desper-
ately endangered for several days; and that he be-
lieves, and has good reason to believe from evi-
dence and information now in his possession, that Joseph
Smith, commonly called the Mormon Prophet,
was accessory before the fact of the intended
murder; and that the said Joseph Smith is a
citizen or resident of the State of Illinois; and
that the said document hereto annexed to the
Governor of the State of Missouri to make a demand on
the Governor of the State of Illinois, to deliver
the said Joseph Smith, commonly called the Mor-
mon Prophet, to some person authorized to re-
ceive and convey him to the State and county
aforesaid, there to be dealt with according to
law.

LILURN W. BOGGS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th
day of July, 1842.

SAMUEL WESTON, J. P.

"The Governor of the State of Missouri,
To the Governor of the State of Illinois,
GREETING.

Whereas it appears by the annexed document
which is hereby certified to be authentic, that
one Joseph Smith is a fugitive from justice,
charged with being accessory before the fact to an
assault with intent to kill, made by one O.
P. Rockwell, on Lithburn W. Boggs, in this
State, and it is presented to the Executive au-
thority of this State, his fled to the State of
Illinois;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Ford, Govern-
or of the said State of Missouri, by virtue of the
authority in me vested by the Constitution and
laws of the United States, do hereby present and
demand the surrender and delivery of the said
Joseph Smith to Edward R. Ford, who is here-
by appointed as the agent to receive the said
Joseph Smith on the part of this State.

In testimony whereof, &c.

"The People of the State of Illinois, to the
Sheriff of Sangamon county, GREETING:

"Whereas, it has been made known to me by
the Executive authority of the State of Missouri,
that one Joseph Smith, stands charged by the
affidavit of one Lithburn W. BOGGS, made on
the 10th day of July, 1842, at the county of
Jackson, in the State of Missouri, before Samuel
Weston, a Justice of the Peace, within and for
the county of Jackson aforesaid, with being ac-
cessory before the fact to an assault with an
intent to kill, made by one O. P. Rockwell, on
Lithburn W. Boggs, on the night of the 6th
day of May, 1842, at the county of Jackson, in
said State of Missouri, and that the said Joseph
Smith had fled from the justice of said State,
and taken refuge in the State of Illinois;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Ford, Governor
of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Consti-
tution and laws of the United States, and of
this State, do hereby command you to arrest
and apprehend the said Joseph Smith, if he be

found within the limits of the State aforesaid,
and cause him to be safely kept and delivered
to the custody of Edward R. Ford, who has been
duly constituted the agent of the said State of
Missouri, to receive said fugitive from the jus-
tice of said State, he paying all fees and charg-
es for the arrest and apprehension of said Joseph
Smith, and made due return to the Executive
Department of this State, the manner in which
this writ may be executed.

"In testimony whereof," &c.

The case was set for hearing on the 4th day
of January, 1843, on which day Josiah Lamborn,
Attorney General of the State of Illinois, ap-
peared, and moved to dismiss the proceedings,
and filed the following objection to the juris-
diction of the Court, viz:

"1st. The arrest and detention of Smith was
not under or by color of authority of the United
States, or of any officers of the United States,
but under and by color of authority of the
State of Illinois, by the officers of Illinois.

"2d. When a fugitive from justice is arrested
by authority of the Governor of any State, upon
the requisition of the Governor of another
State, the courts of justice, neither State or
Federal, have any authority or jurisdiction to
enquire into any facts behind the writ."

The counsel of the said Joseph Smith then
offered to read in evidence affidavits of several
persons, showing conclusively that the said Jo-
seph Smith was at Nauvoo, in the County of
Hancock and State of Illinois, on the whole of
the 6th and 7th days of May, in the year 1842,
and on the evenings of those days, more than
three hundred miles distant from Jackson Coun-
ty, in the State of Missouri, where it is alleged
that the said Boggs was shot, and that he had
not been in the State of Missouri at any time
between the 10th day of February and the 1st
day of July, 1842, the said persons having been
with him during the whole of that period.—
That on the 6th day of May aforesaid, he at-
tended an officer's drill at Nauvoo aforesaid, in
the presence of a large number of people, and
on the 7th day of May aforesaid he reviewed
the Nauvoo Legion in presence of many thou-
sand people.

The reading of these affidavits was objected
to by the Attorney General of the State of Illi-
nois, on the ground that it was not competent
for Smith to impeach or contradict the return
to the Habeas Corpus. It was contended by
the counsel of the said Smith, 1st, That he had
a right to prove that the return was untrue.

2d, That the said affidavits did not contradict
the said return, as there was no averment under
oath in said return that the said Smith was in
Missouri at the time of the commission of the
alleged crime or had fled from the justice of
that State. The Court decided that the said
affidavits should be read in evidence, subject
to all objections; and they were read accord-
ingly.

The cause was argued by J. Butterfield and
B. S. Edwards, for Smith, and by Josiah Lam-
born, Attorney General of the State of Illinois,
contra.

J. Butterfield, counsel for Smith, made the
following points:—

1. This court has jurisdiction.

The requisition purports on its face to be
made, and the warrant to be issued, under the
Constitution and laws of the United States, re-
gulating the surrender of fugitives from jus-
tice.—2d sec. 4th article Const. U. S.—1st sec.
of the act of Congress of 12th Feb. 1793.

When a person's rights are invaded under a
law of the United States he has no remedy ex-
cept in the courts of the United States.—2d sec.
3rd article Const. U. S.—12th Wend. 325.—16
Pet. 542.

The whole power in relation to the deliver-
ing up of fugitives from justice and labor, has
been delegated to the United States, and Con-
gress have regulated the manner and form in
which it shall be exercised. The power is ex-
clusive. The State Legislatures have no right
to interfere, and if they do, their acts are void.
—2d and 3d clause of 2d sec. 4th article Const.
U. S.—2d vol. laws U. S. 331.—16 Pet. 617—
15, 623.—4th Wheaton's Rep. 122, 193—12,
Wend. 212.

All courts of the United States are authorized
to issue writs of Habeas Corpus when the pris-
oner is confined under or by color of authority
of the United States.—Act of Congress of Sept.
24th, 1789, Sec. 14. 2d condensed 33.—3d
Cranch 447. 3d Pet. 123.

2. The return to the Habeas Corpus is not
certain and sufficient to warrant the arrest and
transportation of Smith.

In all cases on Habeas Corpus previous to in-
dictment, the court will look into the deposi-
tions before the Magistrate, and though the
commitment be full and in form, yet if the testi-
mony prove no crime, the court will discharge
Ex-parte.—Taylor 5th, Cowen 50.

The affidavit of Boggs does not show that
Smith was charged with any crime committed
by him in Missouri, nor that he was a fugitive
from justice.

If the commitment be for a matter for which
by law the prisoner is not liable to be punished,
the court must discharge him.—3. Bac. 434.

The Executive of this State has no jurisdic-
tion over the person of Smith to transport him
to Missouri, unless he has fled from that State.

3. The prisoner has a right to prove facts
not repugnant to the return, and even to go be-
hind the return and contradict it, unless com-
mitted under a judgment of a court of compe-
tent jurisdiction.—3d Bacon 435, 438.—3d Pe-
ters 202.—Gale's Rev. Laws of Ill. 323.

The testimony introduced by Smith at the
hearing, showing conclusively that he was not
a fugitive from justice, is not repugnant to the
return.

J. Lamborn, Attorney General of the State
of Illinois, in support of the points made by
him, cited 2d Condensed Rep. 37; Gordon's
Digest, 73; Gale's Statutes of Illinois 315;
Conkling 85; 9th Wendell 212.

And afterwards, on the 5th day of January
1843, Judge POPE delivered the following

OPINION:

The importance of this case, and the conse-
quences which may flow from an erroneous pre-
cedent, affecting the lives and liberties of our
citizens, have impelled the court to bestow upon
it the most anxious consideration. The able
arguments of the Counsel for the respective par-
ties have been of great assistance in the exami-
nation of the important question arising in this
cause.

When the patriots and wise men who framed
our Constitution were in anxious deliberation to
form a perfect union among the states of the
confederacy, two great sources of discord pre-
sented themselves to their consideration: the
commerce between the States, and fugitives
from justice and labor. The border collisions
in other countries had been seen to be a fruitful
source of war and bloodshed, and most wisely
did the constitution confer upon the National
Government the regulation of those matters,
because of its exemption from the excited pas-
sions awakened by conflicts between neighbor-
ing States, and its ability alone to adopt a uni-
form rule, and establish uniform laws among
all the States in those cases.

This case presents the important question aris-
ing under the constitution and laws of the Uni-

ted States, whether a person charged with a
crime, which if he ever committed, was com-
mitted in the State of Illinois; whether he can
be transported to Missouri, as a fugitive from
justice, when he has never fled from that State.

Joseph Smith is before the court on habeas
corpus, directed to the Sheriff of Sangamon
County State of Illinois. The return shows
that he is in custody under a warrant from the
Executive of Illinois, professedly issued in pur-
suance of the constitution and laws of the Uni-
ted States, and of the State of Illinois, ordering
said Smith to be delivered to the agent of the
Executive of Missouri, who had demanded him
as a fugitive from justice, under the 2d section,
4th article of the Constitution of the United
States, and the act of Congress passed to carry
into effect that article. The article is in these
words, viz: "A person charged in any State
with Treason, Felony, or other crime, who
shall flee from justice and be found in another
State, shall on demand of the Executive au-
thority of the State from which he fled, be de-
livered up to be removed to the State having
jurisdiction of the crime." The act of Congress
made to carry into effect this article, directs
that the demand be made on the Executive of
the State where the offender is found, and pre-
scribes the proof to support the demand, viz:
Indictment or affidavit.

The Court deemed it respectful to inform the
Governor and Attorney General of the State of
Illinois, of the action upon the habeas corpus;
on the day appointed for the hearing, the At-
torney General for the State of Illinois, appeared,
and denied the jurisdiction of the Court to
grant the Habeas Corpus.

1st. Because the warrant was not issued un-
der colour or by authority of the United States,
but by the State of Illinois.

2d. Because no habeas corpus can issue in
this case from either the Federal or State courts
to enquire into facts behind the writ. In sup-
port of the first point, a law of Illinois was read,
declaring that whenever the Executive of any
other State shall demand of the Executive of
this State, any person, as a fugitive from justice,
and shall have complied with the requisition of
the act of Congress in that case made and pro-
vided, it shall be the duty of the Executive of this
State to issue his warrant to apprehend the said
fugitive, &c. It would seem that this act does

not purport to confer any additional power upon the Executive of this State independent of the power conferred by the Constitution and laws of the United States, but to make it the duty of the Executive to obey and carry into effect the act of Congress. The warrant on its face purports to be issued in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as of the State of Illinois. To maintain the position that this warrant was not issued under color or by authority of the laws of the United States, it must be proved, that the United States could not confer the power on the executive of Illinois. Because if Congress could and did confer it, no act of Illinois could take it away, for the reason that the Constitution and laws of the United States passed in pursuance of it, and treaties, are the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. This is enough to dispose of that point. If the Legislature of Illinois, as is probable, intended to make it the duty of the Governor to exercise the power granted by Congress, and no more, the Executive would be acting by authority of the United States. It may be that the Legislature of Illinois, appreciating the importance of the proper execution of those laws, and doubting whether the Governor could be punished for refusing to carry them into effect, deemed it prudent to impose it as a duty, the neglect of which would expose him to impeachment. If it intended more, the law is unconstitutional and void.—16 Peters 617 Prigg vs. Pennsylvania.

In supporting the second point the Attorney General seemed to urge that there was greater sanctity in a warrant issued by the Governor, than by an inferior officer. The Court cannot assent to this distinction. This is a Government of laws, which prescribes a rule of action, as obligatory upon the Governor as upon the most obscure officer. The character and purposes of the *habeas corpus* are greatly misunderstood by those who suppose that it does not review the acts of an Executive Functionary; all who are familiar with English history must know that it was extorted from an arbitrary monarch and that it was hailed as a second Magna Charta, and that it was to protect the subject from arbitrary imprisonment by the King and his minions, which brought into existence that great Palladium of liberty in the latter part of the reign of Charles the Second. It was indeed a magnificent achievement over arbitrary power. Magna Charta established the principles of liberty; the *Habeas Corpus* protected them. It matters not how great or obscure the prisoner, how great or obscure the prison-keeper, this munificent writ, wielded by an independent Judge, reaches all. It penetrates, alike the Royal Towers and the local prisons, from the garret to the secret recesses of the dungeon. All doors fly open at its command, and the shackles fall from the limbs of prisoners of State as readily as from those committed by subordinate officers. The warrant of the King and his Secretary of State could claim no more exemption from that searching enquiry. "The cause of his caption and detention," than a warrant granted by a justice of the peace. It is contended that the United States, is a government of granted powers, and that no Department of it can exercise powers not granted. This is true. But the grant is to be found in the 2d section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States.—"The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law or equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made and which shall be made under their authority."

The matter under consideration presents a case arising under the 2d section, 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress of February 12th, 1793, to carry it into effect. The Judiciary act of 1789 confers on this Court (indeed on all the Courts of the United States,) power to issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, when a person is confined "under color of or by the authority of the United States." Smith is in custody under color of, and by authority of the 2d sec. 4th art. of the Constitution of the United States. As to the instrument employed or authorized to carry into effect the Constitution (as he derives from it the authority to issue the warrant,) he must be regarded as acting by the authority of the United States. The power is not official in the Governor, but personal. It might have been granted to any one else by name, but considerations of convenience and policy recommended the selection of the Executive, who never dies. The citizens of the States are citizens of the U. States; hence the U. States are as much bound to afford them protection in their sphere, as the States are in theirs.

This Court has jurisdiction. Whether the State Courts have jurisdiction or not, this Court is not called upon to decide.

The return of the Sheriff shows that he has arrested and now holds in custody Joseph Smith, in virtue of a warrant issued by the Governor of Illinois, under the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, relative to fugitives from justice, and the act of Congress passed to carry it into effect. The article of the Constitution does not designate the person upon whom the demand for the fugitive shall be made; nor does it prescribe the proof upon which he shall act. But Congress has done so. The proof is "an indictment or affidavit," to be certified by the Governor demanding. The return brings before the Court the warrant, the demand and the affidavit. The material part of the latter is in these words, viz:—*"Lilburn W. Boggs, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on the night of the sixth day of May, 1842, while sitting in his dwelling in the town of Independence, in the county of Jackson, he was shot with intent to kill, and that his life*

was destroyed by the said Joseph Smith, who believes and has good reason to believe from evidence and information now in his possession, that Joseph Smith, commonly called the Mormon Prophet, was accessory before the fact of the intended murder, and that the said Joseph Smith is a citizen or resident of the State of Illinois." This affidavit is certified by the Governor of Missouri to be authentic. The affidavit being thus verified, furnished the only evidence upon which the Governor of Illinois could act. Smith presented affidavits proving that he was not in Missouri at the date of the shooting of Boggs. This testimony was objected to by the Attorney General of Illinois, on the ground that the Court could not look behind the return. The Court deems it unnecessary to decide that point, inasmuch as it thinks Smith entitled to his discharge for defect in the affidavit. To authorize the arrest in this case the affidavit should have stated distinctly, 1st That Smith had committed a crime. 2d, That he committed it in Missouri.

It must appear that he fled from Missouri to authorize the Governor of Missouri to demand him, as none other than the Governor of the State from which he fled can make the demand. He could not have fled from justice, unless he committed a crime, which does not appear. It must appear that the crime was committed in Missouri to warrant the Governor of Illinois in ordering him to be sent to Missouri for trial. The 2d section, 4th article, declares he shall be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

As it is not charged that the crime was committed by Smith in Missouri, the Governor of Illinois could not cause him to be removed to that State, unless it can be maintained that the State of Missouri can entertain jurisdiction of crimes committed in other States. The affirmative of this proposition was taken in the argument with a zeal indicating sincerity. But no adjudged case or dictum was adduced in support of it. The Court conceives that none can be. Let it be tested by principle.

Man in a state of nature is a sovereign, with all the prerogatives of King, Lords and Commons. He may declare war and make peace, and as nations often do who "feel power and forget right," may oppress, rob and subjugate his weaker and unoffending neighbors. He unites in his person the legislative, judicial and executive power—"can do no wrong," because there is none to hold him to account. But when he unites himself with a community, he lays down all the prerogatives of sovereign (except self-defence,) and becomes a subject. He owes obedience to its laws and the judgments of its tribunals, which he is supposed to have participated in establishing, either directly or indirectly. He surrenders also, the right of self-redress. In consideration of all which, he is entitled to the aid of that community to defend him from wrongs. He takes upon himself no allegiance to any other community, so owes it no obedience, and therefore cannot disobey it. None other than his own sovereign can prescribe a rule of action to him. Each sovereign regulates the conduct of its subjects, and they may be punished upon the assumption that they know the rule and have consented to be governed by it. It would be a gross violation of the social compact, if the State were to deliver up one of its citizens to be tried and punished by a foreign State, to which he owes no allegiance, and whose laws were never binding on him. No State can or will do it.

In the absence of the constitutional provision, the same of Missouri would hold of this subject in the same relation to the State of Illinois, that Spain does to England. In this particular the States are independent of each other. A criminal, fugitive from the one State to the other, could not be claimed as of right to be given up. It is most true as mentioned by writers on the laws of nations that every State is responsible to its neighbors for the conduct of its citizens so far as their conduct violates the principles of good neighborhood. So it is among private individuals. But for this, the inviolability of territory, or private dwelling, could not be maintained. This obligation creates the right, and makes it the duty of the State to impose such restraints upon the citizen as they

It was in the performance of this duty, that the United States passed laws to restrain citizens of the United States from setting on foot and fitting out military expeditions against their neighbors. While the violators of this law kept themselves within the United States, their conduct was cognizable in the courts of the United States, and not of the offended State, even if the means provided had assisted in the invasion of the foreign State. A demand by the injured State upon the United States for the offenders, whose operations were in their own country, would be answered, that the United States' laws alone could act upon them, and that as a good neighbor it would punish them.

It is the duty of the State of Illinois, to make it criminal in one of its citizens to aid, abet, counsel, or advise, any person to commit a crime in her sister State,—any one violating the law would be amenable to the laws of Illinois, executed by its own tribunals. Those of Missouri, could have no agency in his conviction and punishment. But if he shall go into Missouri, he owes obedience to her laws, and is liable before her courts, to be tried and punished for any crime he may commit there, and a plea that he was a citizen of another State, would not avail him. If he escape, he may be surrendered to Missouri for trial. But when the offence is perpetrated in Illinois, the only right of Missouri, is, to insist that Illinois, compel her citizens to forbear to annoy her. This she has a right to expect—for the neglect of it nations go to war and violate territory.

The Court must hold that where a necessary fact is not stated in the affidavit, it does not ex-

ist. It is not averred that Smith was accessory before the fact, in the State of Missouri, nor that he committed a crime in Missouri; therefore he did not commit the crime in Missouri,—did not flee from Missouri to avoid punishment.

Again, the affidavit charges the shooting on the 6th of May in the County of Jackson and State of Missouri, "that he believes and has good reason to believe, from evidence and information now (then) in his possession, that Joseph Smith was accessory before the fact, and is a resident or citizen of Illinois." There are several objections to this. Mr. Boggs having the "evidence and information in his possession," should have incorporated it in the affidavit to enable the Court to judge of the sufficiency to support his belief. Again, he swears to a legal conclusion when he says that Smith was accessory before the fact. What acts constitute a man an accessory in a question of law are not always of easy solution. Mr. Boggs' opinion then, is not authority. He should have given the facts. He should have shown that they were committed in Missouri, to enable the Court to test them by the laws of Missouri, to see if they amounted to a crime. Again, the affidavit is fatally defective in this, that Boggs swears to his belief.

The language in the Constitution is "charged with felony, or other crime." Is the Constitution satisfied with a charge upon suspicion? It is to be regretted that no American adjudged case has been cited to guide the Court in expounding this article. Language is ever interpreted by the subject matter. If the object were to arrest a man near home, and there were fears of escape, if the movement to detain him for examination were known, the word charged might warrant the issuing of a capias on suspicion. Ruyard (reported in Skiff 676) was committed to Newgate for refusing to give bail for his good behavior, and was brought before Common Pleas on *Habeas Corpus*. The return was that he had been complained of for exciting the subjects to disobedience of the laws against seditious convalescents, and upon examination they found cause to suspect him. Vaughan, Chief Justice Tyrrel and Archer against Wild held "the return insufficient, 1st, because it did not appear but that he might abet frequenters of 'conventicles in the way the law allows. 2d, 'To say that he was complained of or was examined, is no proof of his guilt. And then to say that he had cause to suspect him is too cautious; for who can tell what they count a cause of suspicion, and how can that ever be tried? At this rate they would have arbitrary power upon their own allegation, to commit whom they pleased."

From this case it appears that suspicion does not warrant a commitment, and that all legal intendments are to avail the prisoner. That the return is to be most strictly construed in favor of liberty. If suspicion in the foregoing case did not warrant a commitment in London by its officers, of a citizen of London, might not the objection be urged with greater force against a commitment of a citizen of our State to be transported to another on suspicion? No case can arise demanding a more searching scrutiny into the evidence, than in cases arising under this part of the constitution of the U. States. It is proposed to deprive a freeman of his liberty; to deliver him into the custody of strangers, to be transported to a foreign State, to be arraigned for trial before a foreign tribunal, governed by laws unknown to him; separated from his friends, his family and his witnesses, unknown and unknowing. Had he an imman-

Such a spectacle is appalling enough to challenge the strictest analysis. The framers of the Constitution were not insensible of the importance of courts possessing the confidence of the parties. They therefore provided that citizens of different States, might resort to the federal courts in civil causes. How much more important that the criminal have confidence in his Judge and Jury? Therefore, before the capias is issued, the officers should see that the case is made out to warrant it.

Again, Boggs was shot on the 6th of May. The affidavit was made on the 20th of July following. Here was time for enquiry, which would confirm into certainty or dissipate his suspicions. He had time to collect facts to be had before a grand jury or be incorporated in his affidavit. The Court is bound to assume that this would have been the course of Mr. Boggs, but that his suspicions were light and unsatisfactory.

The affidavit is insufficient, 1st, Because it is not positive. 2, Because it charges no crime. 3, It charges no crime committed in the State of Missouri. Therefore he did not flee from the justice of the State of Missouri, nor has he taken refuge in the State of Illinois.

The proceedings in this affair from the affidavit to the arrest affords a lesson to Governors and judges whose action may hereafter be invoked in cases of this character.

The affidavit simply says that the affiant was shot with intent to kill, and he believes that Smith was accessory before the fact to the intended murder, and is a citizen or resident of the State of Illinois. It is not said who shot him, or that the person was unknown.

The Governor of Missouri in his demand calls Smith a fugitive from justice, charged with being accessory before the fact to an assault with intent to kill, made by one O. P. Rockwell, on Lilburn W. Boggs, in this State [Missouri]—This Governor expressly refers to the affidavit as his authority for that statement. Boggs in his affidavit does not call Smith a fugitive from justice, nor does he state a fact from which the Governor had a right to infer it. Neither does the name of O. P. Rockwell appear in the affidavit, nor does Boggs say Smith fled. Yet the Governor says he has fled to the State of Illinois. But Boggs only says he is a citizen or resident of the State of Illinois.

The Governor of Illinois responding to the demand of the Executive of Missouri, for the arrest of Smith, issues his warrant for the arrest of Smith, reciting that "whereas Joseph Smith stands charged by the affidavit of Lilburn W. Boggs with being accessory before the fact to an assault with intent to kill, made by one O. P. Rockwell on Lilburn W. Boggs, on the night of the 6th day of May, 1842, at the county of Jackson, in said State of Missouri, and that the said Joseph Smith has fled from the justice of said State, and taken refuge in the State of Illinois."

Those facts do not appear by the affidavit of Boggs. On the contrary, it does not assert that Smith was accessory to O. P. Rockwell, nor that he had fled from the justice of the State of Missouri, and taken refuge in the State of Illinois.

The Court can alone regard the facts set forth in the affidavit of Boggs, as having any legal existence. The mis-recitals and over statements in the requisition and warrant, are not supported by oath, and cannot be received as evidence to deprive a citizen of his liberty, and transport him to a foreign State for trial. For these reasons Smith must be discharged.

At the request of J. Butterfield, counsel for Smith, it is proper to state in justice to the present Executive of the State of Illinois, Governor Ford, that it was admitted on the argument, that the warrant which originally issued upon the said requisition, was issued by his predecessor; that when Smith came to Springfield to surrender himself up upon that warrant, it was in the hands of the person to whom it had been issued at Quincy in this State; and that the present warrant, which is a copy of the former one, was issued at the request of Smith, to enable him to test its legality by writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

Let an order be entered that Smith be discharged from his arrest.

THE WASP.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843.

MORMONISM AND THE EDITOR OF THE ALTON TELEGRAPH.

"Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit."—[Solomon.]

"It will be recollected, that the question of Joe Smith's having procured Rockwell to commit the dastardly and cold-blooded act, of attempting, under the cover of night, to assassinate Gov. Boggs, did not at all come up in this investigation; but he was discharged upon the broad principle that he was not a fugitive from justice, within the meaning and contemplation of the act of Congress, and the Constitution of the United States. There is, therefore, but one course to be pursued, and that is for the Legislature of this State, by legal enactment, to provide a punishment, commensurate with the crime committed, and that should be imprisonment for life, in solitary confinement in the Penitentiary of the State. Joe Smith, for the time being, has escaped that punishment he so richly merits, but a righteous retribution will yet be visited upon him. No man, whose hands are stained with the blood of a fellow mortal, can successfully elude punishment. The day of his visitation upon him may be far distant, but arrive it certainly will."—[Alton Telegraph.]

The editor of the Telegraph seems to be quite in a quandary about Joseph Smith; poor fellow, we are sorry for him; we are very much afraid that he is tainted with lunacy; he would have Joe Smith either shot, or hung, or drowned, or beheaded, or imprisoned, he don't know what; but at once turns dictator and would have the Legislature make an *ex post facto* law; to meet his particular case and that should be in the Penitentiary for life; but for what reason? what has Joseph Smith done? Nothing that he or any other man can prove against him. What then is the difficulty? It would seem there was a league made between his Highness, Mr. Editor, and his Ex-Excellency Joseph Duncan, in a political campaign against Mormonism; it appears that the agreement was mutual. Ex-Gov. Duncan was to slander the Mormons with his tongue, and our worthy editor with his pen, they were to make political capital out of the Mormons, and cry arson! murder! treason! bloodshed! desolation! Joe Smith and the Mormons! and then they would have a great majority; Duncan was to be Governor, and his royal highness to have that place. But lo! and behold! when they put their finger upon it, it was like Paddy's flea, it was not there. But having been dealing so long in blood, murder, &c., he is a little

Hypo'd, and actually thinks that to be true, which he formally knew to be a lie, and having in his frantic imagination, raised a retinue of hobgoblins, and ghosts; he is terrified at the apparitions created by his own bewildered brain, and because he cannot get any help goes at it alone, and hollows murder, danger, &c., like the school boy passing through the church yard alone, with his satchel in his hand, whistling aloud to keep his courage up."

But we had almost forgot ourselves; our worthy editor it would seem is at Springfield regulating the affairs of the nation; however it appears that he has some difficulty in keeping things right from the following:—

"Mr. Vinyard of Pope, has introduced a bill repealing the Mormon charters. Whether his laudable effort will be sustained by the House is doubtful. Joe Smith has too great a capital to throw into the political market for investment, to be easily frustrated in any of his nefarious designs. The politicians on both sides will fight shy in committing themselves against him, thus virtually by their refusing to take the unconstitutional powers he possesses from him, legalizing debauchery, fraud, imposition, and crime of the blackest grade. For a season they may profit by such legislation; but ere they little expect it, the indignation of an incensed and insulted community will be so great as to entirely overwhelm every public man, who dares to truckle to Mormonism, for the sake of their support. Every man that does so, secures a few short days of empty political fame at the sacrifice of every thing like virtue and correct morals."

We formerly thought that nobody but the Mormons were to blame; but it seems that the Legislature won't do as he wants them now. They are awfully corrupt or ignorant; he has been trying to teach them a lesson for some time and they are no wiser yet. Why will they not listen to the wisdom that flows from his lips, and emanates from his pen?

We would respectfully submit to the inhabitants of this State a plan that will save them from ruin; and that is that they dispense, with the services of the Governor, and all the Hon. Members of both houses;—The Secretary of State; the Judges, and all the county clerks; and that they appoint the editor of the Telegraph to govern and legislate for them;—to keep all the State and county records, and then there would be no difficulty, as he could make a law at any time to punish Joe Smith, besides it would be a great saving to the State, as he would make and revise all the State laws, keep all records, and accounts, both of the State and counties; and pass no laws but what would be opposed to Mormonism and Joe Smith, (and we presume his services might be obtained for about one hundred dollars per year, which would be a great saving to the State.) And if they wont forsake the error of their ways, since Joseph Smith possesses such unbounded political influence—we would advise our worthy editor to apply to him, to send him off as Plenipotentiary to China, praying his Celestial Majesty to issue a proclamation commanding the barbarians of Illinois to be subject to the dictum of one of his chief mandarins; the Editor of the 'Alton Telegraph.'

The very able opinion of His Honor Judge Pope in relation to the trial of Joseph Smith on Habeas Corpus, will be read with interest by our subscribers; we did expect to have had Mr. Butterfield's speech (which was very able) in full, and to have published it in connection with Judge Pope's decision; but as we have not received it yet, we shall be obliged to defer it till a future period, we have published the minutes of it merely, as taken from the Sangamo Journal, and which we think is tolerably correct.

At the solicitation of our friends, we have struck off a number of extra copies for the purpose of supplying those who may wish to send to their friends an account of this interesting trial.

The last spell of fine weather has liberated the ice bound shores of the Mississippi—a large cake of ice that would cover a space of twenty acres, started on a journey down stream on Tuesday last; the river is rising and we expect, in a few days, if the weather continues open, to have steamboats puffing up and down the father of Waters.

To the Editor of The Wasp:—

DEAR SIR: I have, of late, had repeated solicitations to have something to do in relation to the political farce about dividing the county; but as my feelings revolt at the idea of having any thing to do with politics, I have declined in every instance in having any thing to do on the subject. I think it would be well for politicians to regulate their own affairs. I wish to be let alone, that I may attend strictly to the spiritual welfare of the church.

Please insert the above and oblige

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, Jan. 23, 1843.

For the Wasp,
JOSEPH SMITH, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—

It is, by this time, generally known that the distinguished individual, whose name heads this article, is released from the warrant issued for his arrest, upon the isolated affidavit of Ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri. This is as it should be; and while it restores to him those liberties of American citizenship, of which that writ was designed to deprive him, it shows up, in an interesting and lucid manner, the corruption and hollow-heartedness of Boggs and his petty coadjutors. It is enough to make the angels of heaven weep and the devils of hell shudder, to contemplate the wickedness, and laborious assiduity of those individuals, in trying to wrest from him his rights, as guaranteed to him, not only by the established laws of his country, but by the great and fundamental rules of justice and human liberty. He has not been in Missouri for three years past; yet Boggs had the assurance to step so far from the pale of truth and moral honesty, as to publish to the world, in a solemn affidavit, that Joseph Smith was accessory to the outrage committed upon his person, on the night of the 6th of May 1842, the night previous to the great military parade, upon which occasion General Joseph Smith was at his post as Chief-commandant of the Nauvoo Legion. How came this sudden transportation of Mr. Smith from Independence Mo., to Nauvoo Ill., a distance of at least three hundred miles, during the lapse of only six or eight hours? Can Mr. Boggs or his co-worker in evil, Dr. J. C. Bennett, solve this mystery for us? Surely, he must have passed the prairies and quagmires of Missouri with the rapidity of a Telegraph. Probably he employed some supernatural agency to translate himself, which, in this age of improvement and invention, is a more facilitated mode of traveling, than by steam, rail-road, or air-balloons! According to your affidavit, Mr. Boggs, the validity of which we presume you will not attempt to invalidate, you must certainly now be convinced of the prophetic inspiration of the great Mormon Prophet, at whose beck and royal dictum, agreeably with your own showing, the invisible wheels of some supernatural machine is set in motion, to convey his highness, in safety, from the scene of blood, and, in the short time above mentioned, place him at the head of a military corps, organized to support the supremacy of law and defend our beloved State from the innovation of hostile encroachments. Poor foolish man! how irrevocably will hundreds and thousands of the free citizens of Illinois, revile upon you the odium of this consummate falsehood! They tell the world, in the embodied sentiment of freemen, that Lilburn W. Boggs, notwithstanding all his once bright, but now waning official dignities, has sworn falsely! Contemtable, perjured being! you cannot long stagger under the weight of popular indignation, heaped upon you for deeds of your own commission!

The only reason assigned by Gov. Reynolds for making a demand on Gov. Carlin for his arrest was that he 'believed'

him to be a fugitive from justice, as had been 'represented' to him. This was another unprecedented move to be made by an individual holding the dignified office of Governor of a sovereign State.—How reckless of human liberty—of the solemn oath that confided to him the fortunes of freemen—how utterly regardless must he have been of those high duties incumbent upon him, as the Executive of a State, to perform—and blind to the principles of justice, humanity and right, when he issued his demand upon the mere, unsupported 'representation' of men, notorious for deeds of mobocracy, pillage and 'extermination.' Have men, filling high places in the departments of Government, so far lost sight of the fundamental laws of American Liberty—of those principles that inspired the hearts of our forefathers, while struggling through the battles and hardships of the Revolution—as, upon such flimsy pretences, to jeopardize the peace and happiness of a worthy citizen, and take from him the enjoyment of those civil liberties, which are the boast of Americans; and which support the very pillars of our great Republic? We regret to say that this has been the anti-republican course of Gov. Reynolds.

Gov. Carlin, too, has been a conspicuous actor in this farce. Instead of treating the demand from Missouri with the indignity and contempt which its illegality and vindictiveness so richly merited, he issued his official warrant, and took measures to have Joseph Smith delivered up as a 'FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE,' when, in fact, he must have known that the individual charged had not been within the limits of the State of Missouri for three or four years past. Then what legal or just reason can Gov. Carlin urge for his earnest endeavors to have Mr. Smith sent to Missouri to be tried for a crime which common sense tells the world he never committed. O, tempora! O, mores!

'Men clothed with a little brief authority
Play such fantastic tricks, before high heaven,
As make even the angels weep.'

He was impelled forward in this course, not by motives of patriotism and philanthropy, as should have been the case;—his mind was soured by the canker of bigotry and prejudice, which turned him from the legitimate course, marked out by the Constitution of our common country, and to gratify some narrow feeling of malevolence, he broke over the barriers of justice and law. These are our feelings—these are beginning to be the feelings throughout the country.

Every device has been formed, and every subterfuge seized upon, to thwart the hopes, dim the prospects, and blast the moral character of Joseph Smith. The fierce tide of persecution, which rolled its angry surges over him, for a time, and seemed, to the unprophetic mind, to portend his ultimate overthrow, has settled away into a silent calm; the sky of promise has resumed its empire over him—and the bow of Peace smiles once more upon his path of honor and greatness. The missiles of the storm were hurled threateningly around him; but undismayed, with his energies all concentrated, his faculties collected and unagitated, he remained—like the Ocean's rock that defies the peltings of the storm awakened wave—firm, unterrified, intrepid and dauntless. He is now safe—he has passed the dark Rubicon of danger—he is released from the allegations of injustice—and from the daily accessions which are made to his cause, and his growing popularity, we hope he will soon effect the moralization of the world.

Respectfully,
L. O. L*****

From the Chicago Democrat.

Col. Wentworth:—I noticed an article in the Express of Jan. 5th, criticising the remarks you made, in your last paper, in regard to the Mormon discussion, on Sunday evening. Now, I am inclined to think that every individual, who attended the discussion, on Sunday eve, left the house convinced that Mr. Anderson did, that night, get the better of Gen. Bennett, both in wit and argument. And all will acknowledge that Mr. Anderson was, by far, the most proficient in the Scriptures. I am sorry that your neigh-

bor of the Express should be found the first man to endorse Gen. Bennett's character for truth and veracity. This has done, in an article in the Express Jan. 3d. All classes of people must acknowledge, if Gen. Bennett is now to be believed, that he has been a very big man indeed. But your neighbor is to be pardoned, in some respects, as I conclude it would not be a hard matter, to convince him, that the moon is actually made of a small portion of green cheese, not wholly. For, in the Express of Jan. 6th, I find an editorial article headed "Bibles burnt." In this article, it is stated, that, in a certain town, in New York a large quantity of bibles were burnt by the Catholics, at the command of the clergy. For this assertion your neighbor says he has good authority. However, the authority, as he gives it afterwards, runs something in this manner.—A very credible member of the Catholic church, who saw the conflagration, so there can be no possible mistake, told it to his wife; she related it to her tenth cousin, who immediately reported the horrible affair to the Post Master's wife; and on his hearing of it, he enclosed a letter to the Rochester Democrat, New York, relating the circumstances. From this paper, the Express gets to correct news, at last. Wonder if your neighbor of the Express would pollute himself by entering a Catholic church, or by even looking at a member of it? One word in your ear. Mr. Brackett, before I close. In speaking of Mr. Anderson, in your paper of Jan. 5th, you say, that "you are desirous of doing justice at all times, and to all persons." Mr. Anderson intended you should so do. And, when you was spoken of, Sunday P. M. as a suitable person for him to select as one of the judges to preside over the debates, he politely, yet firmly, declined accepting your services L. S.

BIG TOOTH.—The Ozark Standard, published at Springfield Mo., says:—We have, in our office, a jaw tooth of an animal, dug up near Warsaw, in Benton county, that weighs 14 and a half pounds. The tusks found at the same place, and supposed to belong to the same monster, are about 13 feet long. According to the best calculation that can be made, the skeleton, when completed, will be about 40 feet in length and 28 feet high. We understand that it is the intention of the proprietors to send the skeleton to New Orleans.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of James E. Dunn, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that James E. Dunn, of Hancock county, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 10th day of February next, at the district court room, in the town of Kaskaskia, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 19th day of January A.D. 1843.

W. A. RICHARDSON,
Solicitor for petitioner.
Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 39-3w.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 23, 1842.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at, J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 39-3f. 31-3m.

ordinances regulating the Fees, and compensation of the several officers, and persons therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the salaries, fees, and compensation of the several officers, and persons hereinafter mentioned, are established as follows; to wit:

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor, shall be allowed a salary per annum, \$500.00

The Vice Mayor, or president pro tem, residing in the absence of the Mayor, per day, 3.00

The alderman and councillor's, each for every day's attendance, 2.00

The recorder, as secretary of the council, per annum, 100.00

The recorder shall, in addition to his salary, be allowed to claim the following fees, to wit:

For copies or exemplification of records or ordinances, for every seventy-two words, 12 1-2

For recording each marriage, 50

Affixing corporation seal, and certificate therewith, 50

The treasurer shall be allowed two per cent on all monies or funds paid out by him, as full compensation for his services. The salaries and compensation aforesaid shall be due semi-annually, and, on the certificate of the recorder, (except in his own case, then on the certificate of the President of the council) shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

Sec. 2. The chief justice shall be allowed, per day, 3.00

The associate justice's shall each be allowed, per day, 2.50

The clerk of the Municipal court shall be entitled to the following fees, to wit:

For each warrant, summons, subpoena, and other process not herein specified, and sealing the same, 50

Filing papers on appeals from the Mayor or alderman's court, taking appeal bond and issuing spersedas, 50

Docketing each suit, 12 1-2

Entering each order or rule of court for continuance, default, discontinuance, retraxit, non suit &c. 25

For each dedimus or commission to take depositions, 50

Calling and swearing each jury, 12 1-2

Administering each oath, 6 1-4

Swearing person to affidavit 12 1-2

For each venire to summon jury 25

Receiving and entering verdict of jury 12 1-2

Entering each order or rule of court 25

Issuing writ of habeas-corpus, certiorari, or procedendo 50

Entering special bail on record 25

Issuing execution 25

Entering marshal's return of the same 12 1-2

For each certificate and seal, other than the process of court 25

Taking bond in cases of appeal to the circuit court 50

For each license under seal granted by ordinance 50

For each certificate of magistracy under seal 25

The unsuccessful party in any suit before the Municipal court shall be taxed a docket fee of three dollars, to be collected with the costs of suit, and paid over, in proportionate sums, to the justices sitting on said suit, as compensation, or part compensation for their services; and the deficit, if any, in the compensation of the justices, shall be paid semiannually, on the certificate of the clerk, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

MAYOR AND ALDERMAN'S FEES.

Sec. 3. For taking each complaint in writing under oath 25

For each warrant, summons, or subpoena 25

For each venire or jury warrant 25

Swearing jury in each case 25

Entering verdict of jury 12 1-2

Administering each oath 6 1-4

Issuing dedimus to take depositions 25

Taking each deposition when required for each 100 words 12 1-2

Entering security on docket 25

Seire facias to be served on secun-

ment 25

Notification to each referee 25

Entering award of referee's 25

Each order or judgment and entering the same 25

Docketing each suit 12 1-2

For each precept on forcible entry and detainer 50

Issuing process of attachment and taking bond and security 75

On trial, per day 2.00

Entering appeal to the Municipal or circuit court 25

For each transcript of judgment and proceedings 25

For each execution, or mittimus 25

Taking the acknowledgment of a deed or other indenture 25

For each marriage ceremony performed 1.00

For certificate of the same 25

For each continuance of a case 12 1-2

MARSHALL AND CONSTABLE'S FEES.

Sec. 4. For serving a warrant or summons on each person named therein 25

Serving each subpoena 12 1-2

Serving and returning each execution 50

Serving and returning jury warrant in each case 50

Serving each mittimus 25

Each day's attendance on the city council or municipal court when required 2.00

Each day's attendance on the Mayor's or alderman's court when required 1.00

Advertising property for sale 25

Commission on all sales not exceeding ten dollars, ten per centum; and on all sales exceeding that sum, six per centum.

Mileage when serving a warrant, summons, or subpoena, from the justice's or clerk's office to the residence of the defendant, juror, or witness, per mile 5

Mileage when serving a mittimus, from the office of the justice's or clerk to the jail, per mile 6 7-4

For guarding jail, or other similar services, for every twenty-four hours 1.00

JUROR'S FEES.

Sec. 5. To each juror sworn in a case before the Mayor or alderman 25

To each juror sworn in a case before the municipal court 25

To each juror attending a coroner's inquest 25

WITNESSES' FEES.

Sec. 6. Each witness attending the Mayor's alderman or municipal court, or attending for the purpose of having his deposition taken, in each case, 50

ARBITRATOR'S FEES.

Sec. 7. To each arbitrator for every day he shall be necessarily employed in performing the duties of his appointment, where the award is to be made the judgment of the municipal court 1.50

To each arbitrator or referee, for each day he shall be necessarily employed in making up his award in cases before the Mayor or alderman 1.00

CORONERS FEES.

Sec. 8. For holding an inquest over a dead body when required by law, 5.00

For summoning a jury 75

For burial expenses, &c. 10.00

All of which fees shall be certified by the coroner, and paid out of the city treasury, when the same cannot be collected out of the estate of the deceased.

And whenever the coroner shall be required by law to perform any of the duties appertaining to the office of marshal, he shall be entitled to the like fees and compensation.

REGISTER'S FEES.

Sec. 9. For recording all deeds, mortgages and other instruments of writing, for every 100 words 75

For copies of the same, when requested, for every 100 words 12 1-2

For every search of record 12 1-2

Official certificate under seal 37 1-2

NOTARY PUBLIC'S FEES.

Sec. 10. For Noting a bond, promissory note, or bill of exchange for protest 25

For protesting and recording the same 50

For noting without protest 25

For notice to endorsers &c. each 25

For affixing the seal notarial 25

For each certificate, 25

For taking acknowledgment of deed or other indenture 25

ASSESSOR AND COLLECTORS FEES.

Sec. 11. The assessors and collector's shall be allowed for every day they are necessarily employed in the business of their appointment 2.00

THE CITY WATCH.

Sec. 12. The city watch shall be allowed for services in guarding the city for every day 1.50

Sec. 13. The fees of the several officers and persons aforesaid, where not otherwise designated or provided for, shall be due, and if demanded, paid by the party claiming said services, upon the rendition of said services.

Sec. 14. The Mayor, alderman, and clerk of the municipal court shall keep an exact account of all costs that may accrue in the progress of each and every suit in their respective courts, specifying the particulars of each charge, and upon the rendition of judgment, shall charge the unsuccessful party with the costs of suit.

Sec. 15. When execution shall issue against the unsuccessful party, for the recovery of the judgment rendered, a bill of the costs as aforesaid shall be included in such execution, and if said costs are not recovered from the unsuccessful party by execution as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful, and it is hereby made the duty of the Mayor, alderman, or clerk, as aforesaid, to issue a fee bill against the successful party for all costs that remain unsatisfied; which fee bill shall contain the particulars for which fees are charged; be directed to the marshal; and shall have all the force of an execution.

Sec. 16. There shall be clerk of the Mayor's court who shall be appointed from time to time by the Mayor, as he shall deem expedient, whose compensation of services shall be the usual perquisites of the Mayor's office as set forth in the third section of this ordinance, excepting the compensation "on trial per day \$2.00" and "each marriage ceremony performed 1.00."

Sec. 17. This ordinance to take effect and be in force, from and after its passage.

Passed January 14th 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of C. B. Street, and M. B. Street of Hancock county, to be declared bankrupts and to be discharged from their debts.

Notice is hereby given, that C. B. Street, and M. B. Street, of Hancock county, have filed their petition in this court to be declared bankrupts, and to be discharged from their debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 6th day of February next, a district court room, in the town of Kaskaskia in this district as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 9th day of January A. D. 1843.

J. C. DOREMUS,

Solicitor for petitioners.

Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 38-w2.

WEAVING.

THE inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity are respectively informed that I have established the weaving business in the north part of the city near Col. Rockwoods; Murphy street, block 6 where all kinds of weaving will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Having lately emigrated from England, and been brought up in that line of business; I flatter myself that I shall be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see.

GEORGE THORP.

Nauvoo January 21.*

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRIC

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo

adjoining country for the liberal patronage

heretofore extended to him and respectfully

licits a continuation of the same. From the ex-

perience and success he has had during si-

years' practice in the various diseases preva-

lent in this country he hopes to be enabled, by

assiduous attention to business to give am-

ple satisfaction to all those who may favor him

with a call. Particular attention will be paid to

affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street—

Two squares East of the Temple, when may be found a general assortment of

Medicines, Paints and Oils,

Pure, Wines,

Glass, Putty,

School, Books,

Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-1f.

BRADFORD & BROWN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Poylraz St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,

Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

A. H. Mathews, Warsaw.

Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 10, 1842 no32-

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands

are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next,

as deeds will not be given to delinquents the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand

dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the foreclosed lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo January 13 1843.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no35-6m.

LOST.

IN or about Nauvoo, a leather colored pocket book, containing about three hundred dollars in papers; one note against Lysander M. Davis, and one against Berton Phelps, and one breast pin.

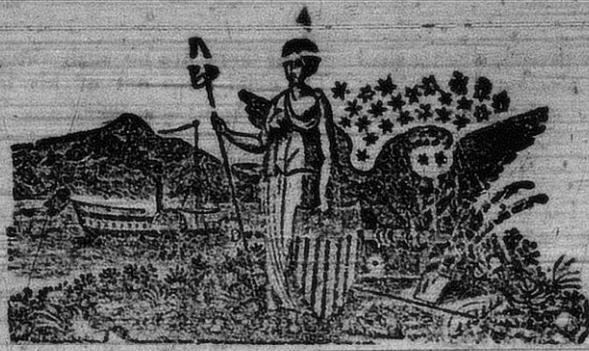
The finder will confer a favor on the owner by giving notice at this office, or at Thomas Butterfield's, and he shall be amply rewarded.

SAMUEL PARKER.

January 16, 1843.

no38-

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 40

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, February 1, 1843.

Whole Number 40

THE WASP.

ESTABLISHED

JOHN TAYLOR.

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One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor, (John Taylor,) to be paid, to receive attention.

An Ordinance regulating Municipal elections, in the City of Nauvoo.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that all general elections for Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, in the city of Nauvoo shall be held, conducted, and returns thereof made in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 2. The city council may divide the city into as many wards as they may think proper, not exceeding eight; and shall designate the house or place in each ward at which elections are to be held; and the wards and places of holding elections so established, shall so remain, until changed by order of the city council; and all general elections shall be held at the places so designated, until changed as aforesaid. Provided, that the city council may order that the said election of Mayor, Alderman, and Councillors, shall be held at one place, if they shall deem it expedient.

Sec. 3. On the first Monday of February next, and every two years thereafter, an election shall be held, for the election of one Mayor, four Aldermen, and nine Councillors, and the city council shall, at least twenty days previous to any election, appoint three capable and discreet persons, possessing the qualifications of elections, to act as judges of election, in each place of election; and the Recorder shall make out and deliver to the Marshal of the city, immediately after the appointment of said judges, a notice thereof in writing, directed to the judges so appointed; and it shall be the duty of the Marshal, within five days after the receipt of said notice, to serve the same on each Judge of election. The said Judges of election shall choose two persons having similar qualifications with themselves, to act as Clerks of the election.

Sec. 4. Previous to any votes being taken at any election, the Judges and Clerks thereof shall severally take an oath in the following form, to wit:—"I, A. B., do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will perform the duties of Judge, [or Clerk, as the case may be] according to law and the best of my ability; that I will studiously endeavor to prevent, fraud, deceit, and abuse in conducting the same;" which oath may be administered by any person having authority to administer the same, or by any of the Judges of the election.

Sec. 5. If any person appointed to act as Judge or Clerk of the election as aforesaid, shall neglect, or refuse to be sworn or affirmed to act in such capacity, the place of such person shall be filled by nomination of the other Judge or Judges of the election; and if there be no Judge of the election present, to fill such vacancy or vacancies by nomination, at the time of holding said election, then the three Judges shall be chosen by vote by the election present.

Sec. 6. The city council shall at least twenty days previous to any general election, determine the number of Aldermen, Councillors, and otherwise design-

nate the officers to be filled at the ensuing election, and the place or places at which such election shall be held; and the Recorder shall immediately make out and deliver to the Marshal four written notices thereof, [or as many as there are city wards;] and the Marshal shall post up in some public place in each ward, the proper notice as aforesaid, at least ten days previous to any general election. The notices as aforesaid shall be, as nearly as circumstances will admit, as follows, to wit:

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that on Monday the day of next, at the house of in the ward, in the city of Nauvoo, a general election will be held, for the election of one Mayor, four Aldermen, and nine Councillors, for said city, which election will be opened at eight o'clock in the morning and will continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Dated at Nauvoo this day of A. D. 1841.

By order of the city council.

J. S. Recorder.

Sec. 7. At all elections to be held under this ordinance the polls shall be open at the hour of eight in the morning, and continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at which time the polls shall be closed: *Provided, however*, that if no Judge shall attend at the hour of eight in the morning, and it shall be necessary for the electors present to appoint Judges to conduct the election, as herein before presented, the election may in that case commence at any hour before the time for closing the polls shall arrive, as the case may require; and *provided also*, that the Judges of the election may, if they shall deem it necessary, for the purpose of receiving the votes of all electors, postpone the closing of the polls, until twelve o'clock at night. And upon opening of the poll, one of the clerks, under the direction of the Judges shall make proclamation of the same, and thirty minutes before the closing of the polls, proclamation shall be made in like manner that the poll will be closed in half an hour.

Sec. 8. All free white male inhabitants who are of the age of twenty one years, who shall have resided within this State, six months next preceding any election, and who shall have been actual residents of the city of Nauvoo, sixty days next preceding said election, shall be entitled to vote for city officers.

Sec. 9. The manner of voting shall be by the elector's approaching the bar, in the election room, at any time when the poll is open, and addressing the Judges of the election in his proper person, and with an audible voice, to be heard by the judges and clerks of the election, to mention by name the persons he intends to vote for to fill the different offices which are to be filled at the said election, and the clerks shall enter his name and vote accordingly, and he shall then withdraw: *Provided*, that a voter may vote by presenting an open ticket to the judges, containing the names of the persons for whom he votes, and the offices; and the said judges shall read the same to the voter, and the clerks, with the assent of the voter, shall set the same down in their books, as in other cases.

Sec. 10. When any person shall present himself to give his vote, and either of the judges shall suspect that such person does not possess the requisite qualifications of an elector, or if his vote shall

be challenged by any elector who has previously given his vote at such election the judges of the election shall tender to such person an oath or affirmation in the following, for a to wit: I A. B., do solemnly swear, [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I am a resident of the city of Nauvoo; that I have resided in said city for the period of sixty days next preceding this election; that I have resided in the State of Illinois, for the period of six months immediately preceding this election; that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, attained to the age of twenty one years; and that I have not voted at this election. And if the person so offering his vote shall take such oath or affirmation, or shall consent to take the same, his vote shall be received, unless it shall be proved by evidence satisfactory to a majority of the judges, that said oath or affirmation is false; and if such person refuses to take such oath or affirmation, his vote shall be rejected. And if any person shall take the said oath or affirmation, knowing it to be false, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall on conviction be punished accordingly. And if any person shall vote at any election, knowing himself not to be a qualified voter he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as other penalties under this ordinance.

Sec. 11. For the preservation of order, as well as the security of the judges and clerks of the election from insult and abuse, it shall be the duty of the Marshal and the high constables, when called upon by the judges of the election, to attend at all elections within their respective wards; and should neither the Marshal nor any constable be present at such election, the judges of election are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint one or more special constables to assist in preserving order, during the election; and the judges are hereby empowered to impose a fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, on any person or persons, who shall conduct in a disorderly and riotous manner, and should he refuse to pay said fine, or persist in such conduct after having been warned of the consequences or fined as aforesaid, the judges may cause such person or persons so offending, to be arrested and committed to the common jail of the city or county, for any time not exceeding twenty days, or until the fine shall be paid, or he or they discharged by due course of law; and the Marshal or Constable to whom the order shall be directed, and the jailor of the city or county, are hereby required to execute such order, and receive such person or persons, so committed, as though it had been issued or delivered by a magistrate in due form of law.

Sec. 12. When the votes shall have been examined and counted, the clerks shall set down in their books, the name of every person voted for, written at full length, the office for which such person received such vote or votes, and the number he did receive, the number being expressed in words at full length, such entry to be made as nearly as circumstances will admit, in the following form, to wit:

"At an election held at the house of in Ward, in the City of Nauvoo in the State of Illinois, on the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, the following named per-

sons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names, for the following described offices, to wit:

A. B. had sixty three votes for Mayor.
C. D. had thirty four votes for Mayor.
E. F. had sixty one votes for Alderman.
G. H. had sixty votes for Alderman.
I. R. had forty votes for Alderman.
L. W. had seventy votes for Councillor, (and in the same manner for any other names or offices voted for.)

Certified by us

A. B. } Judges
C. D. } of the
E. F. } election.

Attest, G. H. } Clerks of the election.
I. K. }

The judges of the election shall then inclose and seal one of the poll books, under cover, directed to the Recorder of the city, and the packet thus sealed shall be conveyed by one of the judges or clerks of the election, to be determined by lot if they cannot otherwise agree; and delivered to the said Recorder at his office, within two days from the close of the polls; and the other poll book shall be deposited with one of the judges of the election, to be determined as aforesaid; and the poll book shall be subject to the inspection of any elector who may wish to examine it.

Sec. 13. On the third day after the election, or sooner if all the returns be received, the Recorder, taking to his assistance two Aldermen of the city, shall proceed to open the returns and make out his abstract of the same; and shall make out a certificate of election, under the seal of the corporation, to each of the persons having the highest number of votes for Mayor, Alderman and Councillors, and shall deliver the same to the person entitled thereto, on his making application for that purpose to the Recorder at his office. And it shall be the duty of the Recorder, on the receipt of the election returns of any general election, to make out his certificate, stating therein the compensation to which the judges and clerks of each election may be entitled, for their services, and to lay the same before the next City Council; and the City Council shall order the compensation aforesaid to be paid out of the city treasury.

Sec. 14. If, by reason of any two or more persons having an equal, and the highest number of votes for one and the same office, the requisite number of officers shall not be elected, the Recorder shall give notice to the several persons so having an equal, and the highest number of votes, to attend at his office, at a time to be appointed by the said Recorder, who shall then and there proceed publicly to decide by lot which of the persons so having an equal number of votes shall be declared duly elected; and the Recorder shall make out and deliver to the person thus declared duly elected, a certificate of his election, as herein before provided.

Sec. 15. The Recorder, immediately after making out the abstracts of votes given at any general election, shall make out his certificate under seal of the Corporation, certifying the names of the persons duly elected Mayor and Aldermen, and the time and place of said election, and shall transmit the same by mail, to the Secretary of State; and upon the receipt of their respective commissions, shall require of each the oath of office, now required by law of Justices of the Peace, shall certify the same upon their respective commissions, and deliver the same to each person entitled thereto.

Sec. 16. When any candidate shall desire to contest the validity of any election, or the right of any person declared duly elected to hold and exercise the office of Alderman, or Counsellor, such candidate shall give notice of his intention, in writing, to the person whose election he intends to contest, or leave a notice thereof at his usual place of residence, within ten days after the day of election; expressing the points on which the same will be contested, the name of one Alderman of the city who will attend at the trial of said trial, the time, and the place, when and where said trial will be held, which time shall not exceed thirty days from the day of the election. And the person whose election is contested, shall within five days after receiving said notice, select another Alderman to attend said trial: *Provided however,* That should the party whose election is contested, refuse or neglect to select an Alderman as aforesaid, the Alderman chosen by the person contesting the election as aforesaid, shall make such selection; and the two Aldermen so selected shall make choice of a third Alderman; and if they cannot agree upon a third Alderman to act with them, they shall make such selection by lot; and the three Aldermen thus selected or either of them, shall have power, and they are hereby authorized and required to issue subpoenas and such other process as may be necessary to secure the attendance at such trial of all persons whose testimony may be required by either party, in the same manner as is provided in other cases of proceedings before justices of the Peace. The said Aldermen shall meet at the time and place appointed for the trial of said contest as aforesaid, and after hearing and examining the evidence offered by both parties, they shall decide which of the said candidates shall have been duly elected, and shall certify the same to the Recorder, who shall thereupon make out and deliver to the successful party a certificate of his election as herein before provided. The said Alderman shall enter judgment against the unsuccessful party. Either party may appeal from the decision of said Alderman to the Municipal Court as in other cases, and the decision of said Court shall be final, and the unsuccessful party shall pay all costs incurred before either or both of said Courts, as the case may be.

Sec. 17. There shall be allowed out of the City Treasury to the several judges and clerks of election, such compensation, not exceeding two dollars per day, as the City Council shall deem proper to allow; they shall also allow to the clerks of election such compensation as they may deem just, for any stationary such clerk may have furnished for the purpose of election.

Sec. 18. If any judge of the election, or clerk, or any other officer or person, in any manner concerned in conducting the election, shall wilfully neglect, improperly delay, or refuse to perform any of the duties required by this ordinance, after having undertaken to perform such duties, he shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or Municipal Court, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars;—and if any such judge of the election, clerk, or other officer or person, in any wise concerned in conducting the election, shall knowingly admit any person to vote, not qualified according to law; or shall knowingly receive and count more than one vote for one person, at the same election for one office, or shall be guilty of fraud, corruption, or partiality, or manifest misbehavior in any matter or thing relating to said election; or shall refuse to receive the vote of any elector, who has a right according to law to vote at the polls; each and every person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof before the Mayor or Municipal Court, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every offence; each of the aforesaid fines to be collected and appropriated in the name of, and for the benefit of the city, together with costs of suit.

Provided, That nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to prevent the judges of election from refusing to re-

ceive the vote of any person, when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of a majority of them, that in taking the same oath he shall have sworn falsely.

Sec. 19. This ordinance, to take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Passed Jan. 14th 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
JAMES ELEAN, Recorder.

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1843.

In the City of Nauvoo, published in last week's paper, under head of "The City Council," instead of reading—For each warrant, summons, subpoena, and other process, not herein specified, and sealing the same, "50" cents, it should have been 25.

Under the head of "Register's Fees," same Ordinance, instead of reading—"75" cents for recording all deeds, mortgages and other instruments of writing, for every 100 words, it should have read 15.

NAUVOO CHARTERS.

It will be seen by an article in another column giving an account of the proceedings of the Legislature that our charters have again been brought upon the carpet.

Mr. Davis of Bond, seems to be violently opposed, but as he assigns no reason for his opposition, nor shows anything objectionable or unconstitutional in them; the good sense of the house leads them to pay little attention to him, as is fully shown by the large majority that voted for the bill to be laid on the table, being 60, to 43.

"On Thursday last a discussion sprung up in the House of Representatives upon a bill to repeal the Nauvoo Charters. The bill was defeated through the exertions of Mr. Smith and Mr. Owen, the representatives from Hancock county. Mr. Smith (who we learn is a brother of the prophet) made a powerful speech in defence of his brethren, in the course of which he gave Mr. Davis of Bond county a very severe castigation. This is the second time the proposition to repeal these charters has been defeated. We are opposed to persecution, in all its forms. The Mormons are entitled to the same rights as other citizens, but no more. Any attempt to repeal their charters is wrong unless all other charters are repealed also. It may be that the Nauvoo charters require amendment. If so, let them be amended; but this idea of depriving the Mormons of rights which other citizens possess, is worse than the edicts of the Spanish inquisition, and will not be tolerated in a free country. Messrs. Davis, Smith and Owen, are a perfect team in standing by the rights of their constituents."

[State Register.]

We are pleased to find that our Representatives have so honorable a standing in the house, and that they are so bold and independent in the discharge of their duties towards their constituents; we believed they were just such men, and our expectations have been happily realized. Even the editor of the Sangamo Journal has the following:

"Mr. Smith, the Prophet's brother, fought ably and manfully against the bill, which was finally laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Logan, by a vote of 60 to 43—tantamount to its defeat. We were pleased to see that a large majority of the Whigs voted to lay the bill on the table. This is the second effort made to repeal the Nauvoo Charters, the present session, and is probably the last."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

"The times have indeed sadly changed. One entire portion of human life is struck out. It is now boyhood or manhood.—There is no conservative state—(we do not speak politically.) Once there were intermediate states of boyhood—a barefooted and bean porridge eating state—a spelling and cyphering period—when there were boys to do the chores and go on errands—when apprentice indentures were in fashion, and the line between boyhood and manhood well defined by the "freedom suit."

But there are no such things now.—The child steps out of his diaper and frock into a "long tailed coat," and calf skin boots. He exchanges the nipple for the cigar. Not one of the present generation has ever seen a real, bona fide, "nine day old" pot of bean porridge.—Noah Webster's spelling book is crowded out of school by high works on Philosophy and Metaphysics. There are no apprentices now. Young men take a few lessons in the trade they fancy and set up for themselves. John Withn was right as a general principle, though he was wrong in that particular case.

But the present generation is as destitute of girls as of boys. It is either baby or lady—clout or bustle—nursery or parlor. The mother tends her infant or waits upon her daughter. Instead of spinning flax for their father's shirts, they reel silk for the ladies' fair; and instead of knitting stockings and mending trousers for their brothers, they work lace and make stays for themselves.—The mother milks, churns, washes and irons and the young ladies read novels, dress, and make and receive calls. They make parties instead of puddings, and cook by the book rather than from knowledge.

We should be delighted to see a generation of boys and girls—in looks, actions, and dress—we should then hope for health and strength, industry and sobriety, frugality and economy, prosperity and happiness. We go for protection to this class of our community. Every father should impose a tariff, one that should amount to an entire prohibition, on the introduction of fashionable follies into the family. He should protect and enforce home industry. He and his wife and child should enter into a "Home League" on the subject. This is a tariff that will restore confidence. This is the bank that will freely discount and never suspend."

There is a great deal of sound common sense in the above remarks; society indeed, has greatly degenerated, so much so that many of our accomplished gentlemen (versus blacklegs) without the where-with, having received a partial education, without patrimony, without being taught the principles of industry, or morality; being unacquainted with digging, and ashamed of begging, crowd our travelling routes, and from the unsuspecting and honest tradesman and mechanic, with their light fingered operations, take the hard earnings of years of frugality, industry and care. The natural result is that many families are reduced to indigence and beggary, and our accomplished gentlemen, after running a short career, find an asylum in the States prison, which now groan with forgers, pickpockets, gamblers, &c.; most of whom have been of the elite, and whose ruin may be traced to an improper educational bias, in their youth, and from the misconceived opinions of true greatness, entertained by many parents and guardians of youth.

The education of young ladies is also as much neglected, instead of being taught knitting, spinning, and the art of washing, cleaning cookery, and other branches of domestic economy; they are taught things that are of no earthly use, except as an accomplishment to those other more useful duties, and which of themselves would be like a mask without a head, and if an intelligent gentleman was to come along, like the fox in the fable when he viewed the mask, he would say it is indeed beautiful; but what a pity it has not brains!

Hence if any thing should happen Papa; if he should be reduced in his circumstances, and unable to support his ladies, in fashion, they know not what to do, it is to them as awkward as it is inelegant to perform any kind of household labor, they know not what path to take; but are frequently, instead of a help, or blessing, a drag to society. In regard to their matrimonial prospects, if a gentleman, or a merchant, should be enamored with the beauty and educational accomplishments of one of their ladies, yet, knowing that she was not acquainted with domestic economy, he would very naturally suppose that she was neither fit to manage his household affairs, nor to instruct

his children in correct principles, and a poor man does not engage her, because he would think that she was too much refined; too much of a lady; too accomplished; and too ignorant for him, and thus she is left, like a wandering star, without any fixed station; a burthen to herself, a burthen to her friends, and a cypher in the universe.

It was a maxim among the ancient Jews, that to bring up a child without learning him a trade, was to prepare him for the gallows.

We hope that while we, as a people, are favored with more religious light than others; that we shall not be neglected in this particular; but that our children may be taught the principles of morality, industry, and virtue, and when these are attended to as many other accomplishments as convenient; that we may become the praise of the whole earth.

The weather has undergone a very sudden change within a few days; for two days past we have experienced as severe weather as any that we have had during the winter.

Upwards of a thousand emigrants, on their way for this place, are waiting, at St. Louis and other places for the opening of the winter.

A Steamboat started down the river from Montrose, (opposite Nauvoo,) she passed over the Rapids; but we are informed was unable to proceed further than Keokuk.

For the Wasp.

Mr. Editor:—

In my last letter the symptoms of inflammation were treated of. We come next to the consideration of its causes, which are of no less importance. For we cannot rationally proceed to prevent or remove an effect without a correct understanding of the cause. Here, passing by the numerous and exploded theories of the schools, and avoiding scholastic terms as much as possible, I shall endeavor to let truth and reason dictate.—For the old adage, "ubi irritatio ibi fluxus;" means nothing more or less than where there is irritation, the fluids will flow.—This is a true principle, and brings us to the first division or exciting causes, which may be many. But as they mostly admit of being referred to external violence, or irritation from mechanical or chemical means, a full detail of them, would be superfluous. Suffice it to say then, that the lodgments of a thorn, a bit of glass, or any extraneous body in the flesh is a common exciting cause of inflammation.

It is evident; that the blood will flow to irritated parts. This leads us to an examination of the proximate cause; which implies the real state of the affected part, upon which the phenomena peculiar to inflammation primarily depend. It is the secret process, the first essential action, which constitutes the very beginning of inflammation; and is inseparably connected with its existence. But, a description of the capillary system, may be necessary, before the proximate cause can be fully explained. It is known that the arteries convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, for the purpose of supplying it with nourishment, where they terminate in minute ramifications, and here the veins commence in likewise as small vessels, for the purpose of taking up the blood which was not appropriated to the use of the body by assimilation.—The termination of the arteries, and commencement of the veins, or as some suppose, a separate plexus of minute vessels, constitute what is denominated the "capillary system." It is here, that secretion, as the formation of bile, &c. nutrition, which is the converting apart of the blood into actual bone, sinew, flesh, &c., and calorification, the generation of animal temperature, are actually performed by the mysterious power with which the animal economy is endowed.

And it is in these small vessels invisible to the natural eye, that the work of death by inflammation commences. Then first the nerves become excited by an irritating agent, which cause an afflux of blood to the part.

The vessels become distended, enlarged and increased in action; unless their

irritating agent acts with sufficient violence to destroy the nerves, then there may be a diminished action requiring stimulus.

The foregoing is a condensed view of the theories taught in the best medical schools in our own and foreign countries. I will now mention, what has occurred to my mind while writing the above. May not the circulation of the fluids in the capillary system, be upon the principles of capillary attraction, which is affected by the cohesive attraction between the particles of the fluid and the interior of the tube: and is exemplified by dipping one end of a piece of sponge in water and letting it remain in a perpendicular position, the upper end will be found in a short time to have imbibed water.

Thus, the caliber of the vessels, are sufficiently small to act upon the principle of capillary attraction; which action in active inflammation is overcome by the blood rushing into them, and when they become distended and enlarged they partake of the nature, and action, of the larger vessels leading to them; which produces the pulsation, &c. Then to affect a cure, the accumulated blood must be removed; so that the vessels may resume their former size, and action. For after the first exciting cause shall have been removed, the surplus blood will act as in the place of the irritating agent; for it will be recollected that the blood is a powerful stimulant.

There is either an increased or diminished action in the small vessels, which require two very different modes of treatment. This can be fully illustrated by explaining the nature of burns. A slight burn, may require no treatment; amounting merely to the blush of modesty. But, if it is sufficient to produce redness, swelling and severe pain, an application of a slippery elm poultice may be proper. But if the burn is deep, so that the sensibility of the part is destroyed, a stimulating ointment with spirits of turpentine, would be appropriate. It is a fatal mistake because stimulus has proved beneficial in certain degrees of inflammation in deep burns, to apply it to the active stage of inflammation. Hence the injurious effect of injudicious treatment, in inflammation of important organs where life is always at stake. For these cases are of the same character of the most active stage or degree of burns, and they require for a cure that the accumulated blood be drawn away and the increased nervous excitation allayed.

The fluid, predominate in the animal system: A dead body weighing one hundred and twenty pounds, may be dried in a heated oven until it will weigh only twelve pounds. The Egyptian Mummies which are completely deprived of fluids become extremely light, not weighing more than seven pounds. The dead bodies found in the arid sands of Arabia as well as the dried preparations of anatomical theaters, afford additional proof of the reduction by desiccation.

In the year 1820, a living skeleton was exhibited in N. York, who was forty two years old, five feet six inches high, and weighed but sixty pounds. His weight had formerly been one hundred and sixty pounds.

The blood circulates in the cavities of the heart, arteries and veins. It is estimated to be in quantity about twenty-eight pounds to an adult. Of this, four parts are contained in the veins, and a fifth in the arteries. The blood is the most important fluid of our bodies. It has been considered by some as being alive, and many ingenious hypothesis in support of its vitality have been formed. It nourishes the whole body. Dr. Good who was an assiduous student of nature says, "We cannot but regard the blood as in many respects the most important fluid of the animal machine. From it all the solids are derived and nourished, and all the other fluids are secreted, and it is hence the basis, or common pabulum of every part. And as it is the source of general health, so it is also of general disease. In inflammation it takes a considerable part, and evinces a peculiar phenomena. By chemical analysis, we know that the blood contains the principles that are necessary for the growth of the body. It is also evident that liv-

ing bodies possess a vital force. In every part of the body, in the brain, in the heart, the lungs, the muscles, the membrane, the bones &c., each part attracts only those ingredients from the blood, which enter into its own composition. Thus the crimson current, rich in all the constituent principles of the different parts, flows out to each. As the current approaches the part, the particles appropriate to it, feel its attracting force, obey it, quit the stream, mingle with the substance of the part, become identified with it, and are changed, into its own true and proper nature. The blood of man, which is the life thereof, has been subject to decomposition ever since he was prohibited, the use of the life perpetuating tree; and he will continue liable to disorganization until the blood is taken away, and spirit put in the stead thereof.

H. TATE.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR, IN RELATION TO THE MODE OF PAYING THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

January 12, 1843.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Springfield, January 11, 1842.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

I wish to call the attention of the General Assembly to the present mode of paying the contingent expenses of the State Government, and to the fact that great losses are sustained by the State Government, and to the fact that great losses are sustained by the State in consequence of the enormous prices demanded for articles indispensable for the two houses, and the public officers. It is by law made the duty of the public officers to contract for fire wood, candles and stationery for the use of the General Assembly, and to pay postage for all communications received at the post office. But for want of current funds in the Treasury, and because of the great uncertainty which exists as to whether any measures will be adopted to replenish the Treasury, it has been impossible for the public officers to procure supplies for the use of the Legislature, or to procure any thing to be done for the State without giving enormous prices. The article of wood alone, of which a great amount is necessarily consumed, could be purchased with cash at the rate of \$1.75 per cord; but in the means of payment proposed by the State, it cannot be procured for less than \$3.50.

Candles can be purchased with cash at thirty-seven and one half cents per pound, but with warrants or depreciated paper, they cannot be purchased less than one dollar per pound. Every thing else in like proportion. As the Government of the United States will receive nothing but current funds in payment of postage, the State is absolutely without the means of getting a letter out of the post office without taking Auditor's warrants or depreciated paper from the treasury, and exposing them in market for what they will bring, to raise the necessary funds. From the very necessity of the case, this practice has been tolerated heretofore, though unauthorized by law, but will not be continued after the General Assembly have had time to act upon the subject, unless the practice shall be continued by law. No letter, not post paid, will be taken out of the post office addressed to any department of the government, after the adjournment of the Legislature, unless some other provision shall be made for the payment of postage.

The contingent expenses of the General Assembly and the several executive departments are very considerable, even when payment is made in cash, but swell to an enormous sum when paid at the price demanded in depreciated paper or warrants. The people have fondly looked to the present session for a very considerable reduction of public expenditures, and I am satisfied that every disposition exists on the part of the General Assembly to accomplish their most sanguine expectations. But we are really in danger, from the causes above enumerated and others, of making the expenses of this session far exceed those of any former session of the General Assembly.

I, therefore, recommend that if any action is to be at this session, to put the finances of the State upon a sound footing, that it should take place immediately before further expenditures shall be made at the ruinous prices now demanded.

I desire also to call the attention of the General Assembly to the subject of reduction of taxes, and to urge by all means that no such reduction shall be made as will yield an inadequate revenue. Nothing can possibly be gained by such a reduction, but the State must necessarily be a great loser. If the revenue shall be so diminished as to be sufficient to pay the current expenses it is obvious that the State must pay an increased price for every thing of a contingent character, and that increased price will rise just in proportion as the revenue shall be deficient.

I have the honor to be &c.

THOMAS FORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 10.

A bill for an act repealing certain Nauvoo Charters!—read twice.

Mr. LOGAN would have objectionable Charters amended, not repealed, unless some substantial cause was shown.

Mr. OWENS said he did not believe that this house would consent to repeal these Charters rashly, and without sufficient pretexts. It would look extremely bad for this Legislature to do so, without finding something extraordinarily objectionable. He knew that a loud cry had been made in the last election canvass, by demagogues—but he would protest against such destructive Legislation. He asked for his constituents equal rights with other people.

Mr. SMITH, of Hancock county, asked the attention of the house for a few moments, in expressing his sentiments.—If honorable gentlemen had pledged themselves in their election campaigns, to vote against the Charters of the city of Nauvoo, they had made a bad promise. Members could not vote for a repeal of charters, to the destruction of property, and the violation of vested rights, without a violation of the Constitution. If the individuals enjoying these chartered privileges, had transgressed the Laws of the State, or had exceeded the limitations of the acts of incorporation, he would extend both hands to remedy such evils, as far as he constitutionally could. The Agricultural Society of Nauvoo, had acquired a considerable amount of property, a vast amount of land—and farms were extending in every direction over the wild and unbroken prairie. Should such extended interests be injured?

The Nauvoo House association had issued a large amount of stock which was not only owned by the people there, but by individuals in all societies throughout the State.

He would deprecate the destruction of such important interests and rights, by such rash and party Legislation. He believed that prejudice would not control the action of honorable gentlemen. He asked that it might be allowed the people, commonly called "Mormons," to exercise their own religious views. This was allowed to all men and all societies. The measure was certainly a most extraordinary one; and he asked if the name "mormon," attached to these charters was not the cause of this extraordinary opposition? Prejudice charges, misrepresentations, gross and false had been circulated through the land, till these people had been subjected to a load of oppression, from which they had hardly recovered. An honorable gentleman had prophesied that 10 years shall not roll away, before the people of this State would rise up and expel the mormons!

Here was a prophet indeed! Shall it be said that this State will re-enact the murderous outrages of the State of Missouri? He could, were it not consuming the time of the house, exhibit the crimes and violent proceedings of the Missouri mobs against the defenceless, the weak, and the innocent. He could speak of the murder of 17 persons, by a ruthless mob, on their knees, begging for life, and of the sacrifice of a boy whose brains was blown out while imploring for mercy

from his savage murderers. He would not trespass upon the time of the house; he would show that the acts of the city authorities of Nauvoo were not so dangerous as demagogues had stated.

Joseph Smith had been yielded to the proper authorities, and the general laws of the State—had been honorably discharged by the proper courts, from the false claims of Missouri upon him.

His people were a law-abiding people—he did not, could not believe that honorable gentlemen would act upon any other principles, than those of honor and constitutional right.

Mr. DAVIS, of Bond, said he deemed that the remarks of the gentleman had reference to his expressions on a former day. The gentleman had most eloquently addressed the house; and he had hoped to have heard a Mormon sermon. He had said that the requisitions from Missouri were false; he would stand up, and say that no man had a right to charge the honorable authorities of Missouri with falsehood. He would stand up for the honor of that State—and would boldly proclaim his full belief that the Mormon charters were dangerous in the extreme; and, if suffered to continue, would at no distant day, cause the most serious trouble among the people of this State.

He drew his belief from what he knew of the characters of the Mormons. Not a step should be taken in the votes upon these charters, but would find him in firm opposition to them; he cared not for their religious views. They might worship a horse, or bow down to Joseph Smith, if they would; his opposition was to the dangerous powers conferred by their charters. He had proclaimed his position, and he would firmly keep his stand.

Mr LOGAN moved to lay the bill on the table—carried—ayes 60, nays 43.

[Sangamo Journal.]

Marcus Antonius, a heathen Emperor and Philosopher, is thought by some to have uttered a good many wholesome truths; and as one of them the following is sometimes cited:—

"When people treat you ill, and show their spite, and slander you, enter into their little souls, go to the bottom of them, search their understandings, and you will soon see, that nothing they may think or say of you, need give you one troublesome thought."

ALABAMA GOLD.—The East Alabama mines in the broken lands in some parts of Randolph and Tallapoosa counties are said to teem with the precious mineral. In the latter county, a considerable number of persons have recently made entries of land with a view to commence mining operations immediately. The gold is found, we are informed, in what miners term 'rock veins'; and a yield is obtained by crushing the rock in some rude wooden contrivance, of two or three dwts. per day to the hand. In a short time we have confident expectations that the pure bullion will be very plentiful in this vicinity.

FRAUD IN PIG LEAD.—The New York Express says that a large lot of pig lead from Missouri, recently landed in that city, has been found to contain large parcels of stone and dross inside the pigs. The weight is fully one third base. The pigs are all marked on the bottom, S. Davis.

Honesty makes man the best living.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 27TH ULTIMO.

Edward Jenkins, aged 32 years; cancer.

Infant of Samuel Steel.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 3RD INST.

Nephi Workman 19 days; fit.
Ann Worthen 2 years; 1 month, consumption.

David Frampton 49 years; by the fall of a tree.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton

O. C. SKINNER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor
in Chancery.
Office in Hancock and the
contiguous counties. Office with
G. Huls, E. q., a few rods south east of
the Temple.

REFERENCES.
Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
G. B. Holt, Dayton,
G. P. Bell, Hamilton,
Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,
Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

GEO. BACHMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
WILL practice law in the State and
Federal Courts. All business in
the line of his profession, entrusted to his
care, will be punctually attended to. Of-
fice in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the
Court House. no29 if.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE,
FOR the last thirteen years, a practi-
tioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illi-
nois; and a graduate of the university of
Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every
branch of his profession; more especially
in diseases of women and children, to the
citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding
country.
Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main
Street.
Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

**TO BRICKMAKERS AND LABOR-
ERS.**

**THE undersigned wishes to contract
for the making of one million of
bricks.
Also for the making of 1200 rods of
ditch and turf fence.
HIRAM KIMBALL.
January 13 1843.**

NOTICE.
THOSE that have orders that I have
given or accounts for labor, or ma-
terials for the last year, will bring them
in immediately, so that I can settle up
my business. **J. W. COOLIDGE.**
Jan. 16, 1843. no38-

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois.
In the matter of the petition of James
E. Dunn, of Hancock county, to be
declared a bankrupt and to be discharged
from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that James
E. Dunn, of Hancock county, has filed
his petition in this court to be declared a
bankrupt, and to be discharged from his
debts under the act of Congress in such
case made and provided, and that an or-
der has been duly entered in this court,
appointing the 10th day of February
next, at the district court room, in the
town of Kaskaskia, in this District as the
time and place for the hearing of said
petition, all persons interested may then
and there appear and show cause if any
they have, why the prayer of said peti-
tion should not be granted.
Dated this 19th day of January A. D.
1843.

W. A. RICHARDSON,
Solicitor for petitioner.
Attest: J. F. Owings Clerk. 33-2w.

NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers
on the condition of no cure no pay,
and would say to those who are afflicted
with cancers to call and try a remedy
that has never failed, and I will pay fifty
dollars for every case where it will not
perform a permanent cure; and persons
residing at a distance can communicate
by letter, post paid, and they can be in-
formed of the cost and the time it may
take to perform a cure.
Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842. 39-1f.

THE DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.
A correspondent in the N. Y. Tribune
says, that this debt in silver, would load
296,250 wagons, allowing each to carry
2,000 pounds; and allowing each team 30
feet, would form a line over 1,700 miles
in length. If reduced to cents, it would
load 8,887,500 wagons, and form a line
twice round the globe.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have entered into co-part-
nership for the purpose of publishing the
"Times and Seasons," and the "Wasp;" and
of carrying on the business of Printing, Stereo-
typing, Book-Binding, Book-selling, and every
thing connected with the above named branches
of business.
N. B. All business connected with the firm
will be done in the name of
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo Oct. 1-1842.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!
THE subscribers have just received a
quantity of books of various descrip-
tions, of which are the following.
SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic
Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book,
Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader,
Eclectic 3rd Reader, E. Little 4th Reader,
Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geo-
graphy and Atlas, also a large lot of Web-
ster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books,
Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket
Journals, and other Blank Books of var-
ious descriptions, School Writing
Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P.
Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper,
Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead
Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by the sub-
scribers at their Book Store in the Print-
ing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to
carry on the business of
BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having em-
ployed skillful and experienced workmen,
they are prepared to do work as reason-
able, expeditious, and to have it as neatly
executed, as at any other establishment
in this State.

The following is a list of our
PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.10
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enu-
merated, done on the shortest notice, and
on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

WEAVING.
THE inhabitants of Nauvoo and its
vicinity are respectively informed
that I have established the weaving busi-
ness in the north part of the city near
Col. Rockwoods; Murphy street, block 6
where all kinds of weaving will be done
on the most reasonable terms, and at the
shortest notice.

Having lately emigrated from England,
and been brought up in that line of busi-
ness; I flatter myself that I shall be able
to give general satisfaction. Call and see.

GEORGE THORP.
Nauvoo January 21.*

TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE.
A SMALL tan yard and dwelling house
with both tanner's tools and currying
tools, and a good patent bark mill and
good pumps, all in good order. There is
13 vats, 10 of which is in doors. The
house has 4 rooms in it and a good bark
shed. The lot contains 1 acre and is in
the best part of the town. There is a
plenty of water; for further information
call on Wm. Field, on the premises. I
will let a few cords of bark go.
Nauvoo, Jan. 14, 1843. no37-1f.

WANTED.
HIDES & SKINS wanted by the sub-
scribers, in exchange for Boots and
shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their
shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's
store.
B. W. TOWNSEND,
A. WASHBURN.
Three or four shoe makers wanted at
the above establishment. T. & W.
Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29-1f.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.
Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo &
adjoining country for the liberal patronage
heretofore extended to him and respectfully ac-
cepts a continuation of the same. From the ex-
perience and success he has had during six
years' practice in the various diseases preva-
lent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by as-
siduous attention to business to give ample
satisfaction to all those who may favor him with
a call. Particular attention will be paid to all
affections of the eye.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a
Drug Store in the New Store house
of 1-1/2 S. Miles, on Mulholland Street.—
Two squares East of the Temple, where
may be found a general assortment of
Medicines, Paints and Oils,
Pots, Wines,
Glass, Putty,
School, Books,
Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.
Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31 3m.*

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce
consigned for sale, or to be shipped
to other ports. Forwarding done prompt-
ly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will
be deducted of all bills of forwarding,
which amount to 50 dollars or more from
the rates established by the Chamber of
Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they
shall be returned by the same boat that
brings the order if funds or produce be
sent; and our best exertions shall be used
to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whitman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are
indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands
are required to make payment in full,
on or before the first day of April next,
as deeds will not be given to delinquents
the land being incumbered by a mortgage
to secure the payment of two thousand
dollars, due Dr. G. Whitney; which
mortgage will be foreclosed and the for-
feited lands taken to satisfy said mort-
gage, if payment is not made as required
above.

**ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agen
HIRAM KIMBALL.**
Nauvoo January 13 1843. if

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his
thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo
for past patronage, and still continues the
practice of medicine at his residence, a
few rods West of the Temple, where all
calls will be punctually attended to, ei-
ther day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaint-
ance and practical experience in the use
of the botanic remedies, will secure him
the confidence and support of a liberal
and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such
as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheuma-
tism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asth-
ma, bronchitis and all affections of the
chest or any of the whole list of chronic
diseases will do well to avail themselves
of a judicious application of botanic re-
medies. His practice is, however, by no
means confined to these diseases; but is
equally applicable, whether acute or
chronic. no35-6m.

LOST.

IN or about Nauvoo, a leather colored
pocket book, containing about three
hundred dollars in papers; one note a-
gainst Lyander M. Davis, and one
against Berton Phelps, and one breast pin.
The finder will confer a favor on the
owner by giving notice at this office, or
at Thomas Butterfield's, and he shall be
amply rewarded.

SAMUEL PARKER.
January 16, 1843. no38-

**SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.**

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now
offered to the citizens of Nauvoo
and the West, as the best preparations
(for the cure of the various diseases for
which they are recommended) ever offer-
ed to the public. The proprietor, Dr.
Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medi-
cine, a member of the Medical Society of
the city and county of New York, and
these Lozenges are prepared from medi-
cal prescriptions which have been ap-
proved by the most celebrated physicians
in that city; in addition to which they are
prepared in so pleasant a manner that
children eat them with avidity and cry
for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual
remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever of-
fered to the public. They operate by
promoting expectoration, allaying the
irritation of coughing, and removing the
cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever
discovered. In over 400,000 cases they
have never been known to fail. Many
diseases arise from worms and occasion
long and intense suffering and even death
without their ever being suspected; grown
persons are very often afflicted with them,
and are doctored for various complaints,
without any benefit, when one dose of
these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpi-
tations of the Heart, Languor and ner-
vous affections generally, Persons travel-
ing or attending large parties, will find
the Lozenges really reviving, and impart-
ing the buoyancy of youth—used after
dispenation, they will restore the tone
of the system generally, and remove all
the unpleasant symptoms arising from too
free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for remov-
ing bile from the system and preventing
attacks of the bilious and intermittant fe-
ver of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a
celebrated physician in a practice of
twenty years, and have never been
known to fail in removing the distress-
ing disease. In addition to which, if the
directions be followed, the disease will
not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000
are sold yearly, is believed to be the best
Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain
in the back, side, breast or any other
part of the body, ever prepared, and its
price (only 12 1/2 cents.) brings it within
the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated
articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) **J. SNIDER.**
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

**ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at
J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulhol-
land Street. 31-3m.**

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.
ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph John on, Ramus
J. Salisbury, Plymouth.
Harrow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb M. Donough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Lilas Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam s Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Recler's Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

F. actus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.
OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirt and.
NEW YORK.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.



THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

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One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

JUBILEE SONG.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

That deed—that time we celebrate,
So ripe with liberty;
When the official pow'rs of State
Pronounced the Prophet free.

CHORUS.

When foul oppression's hand was stay'd—
A feast of Liberty,
The Prophet and his Lady made,
To crown the jubilee.

'Twas once, no subject, theme of song,
For honest men to gain,
Those rights that legally belong
To every humble swain.
When foul oppression's &c.

But now our Federal Court has done
A deed deserving praise:—
There's something 'new beneath the sun'
In these the latter days.
When foul oppression's &c.

Some patriot feeling yet remains—
Such as our fathers felt,
When on Columbia's fertile plains
Their blood, they freely spilt.
When foul oppression's &c.

Tho' Freedom weeps o'er many a blot;
Still here, she lifts her spires;
And here, has champions, who are not
Unworthy of their sires.
When foul oppression's &c.

Protection's wreath again will bloom,
Which our Carlin had become
Like Jonah's wither'd gourd.
When foul oppression's &c.

Like Freedom's true and genuine son,
Oppression to destroy,
His Excellency has begun
To govern Illinois.
When foul oppression's &c.

His 'Mormon' subjects fondly trust,
The citizens will share,
A legislation wise and just,
While he retains the Chair.
When foul oppression's &c.

Long, long, the people's rights weight,
And the people's rights weight,
Ere the people's rights weight,
The people's rights weight,
When foul oppression's &c.

The justice done a fight and cause
By those who stand in pow'r;
Does honor to our country's laws,
In this degenerate hour.
When foul oppression's &c.

And while we give our feelings scope
And gratitude a ward,
To Edwards, Butterfield and Pope,
We'll not forget the Lord.
When foul oppression's &c.

The Lord who guides the Prophet's cause;
Inspired our rulers' minds,
To execute those equal laws,
And break the chain that binds.
When foul oppression's &c.

Elijah's God! we'll praise his name,
And own his mighty hand,
Who brings his Prophet's foes to shame
In this republic land.
When foul oppression's &c.

Tho' wicked men should rage and scoff—
Though earth and hell oppose,—
The Lord will bear his people off
Triumphant o'er their foes.
When foul oppression's &c.

Now let the Prophet's soul rejoice—
His noble Lady's too;
While praise to God with heart and voice
Is heard throughout Nauvoo.

CHORUS.

When foul oppression's hand was stay'd,
A feast of Liberty;
The Prophet and his Lady made,
To crown the jubilee.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE
CITY OF NAUVOO.

The City Council do ordain as follows:
The several sections following are declared laws and ordinances of the said city, and any person who shall be guilty of any of the offences herein after mentioned, shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter to be prescribed, to be sued for and collected before the Mayor, the Municipal Court, or any Alderman of said city.

OF CITY OFFICERS.

There shall be appointed by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo biennially, the following officers for the City of Nauvoo, in addition to those provided for in the city charter of said city, to wit: an Engineer, Market-master, weigher and Sealer of weights and measures, a Fire Warden in each Ward of the city, a Sexton and a Police officer, to act under the direction of the Mayor, as captain of the Watch, and a supervisor of streets and alleys.

FIRST DIVISION—OF THE PRES-
ERVATION OF GOOD ORDER.

Sec. 1st. No person shall keep a billiard table, pharo bank, or any other instrument of gaming, where, or on, or with which money, liquor or other articles, shall in any manner be played for, or if any person shall keep a disorderly or gaming house, such person shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of twenty five dollars, and also the further penalty of twenty five dollars for every forty eight hours, during which such person shall continue to keep the same, after the first conviction for any violation of this section.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons who shall make, aid, countenance, or assist in making any improper noise, riot, disturbance, or diversion in the streets, or elsewhere; and all persons who shall collect in bodies or crowds, for unlawful purposes, to the annoyance or disturbance of citizens or travellers, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, in the discretion of the Court convicting.

Sec. 3. No person shall use any abusive, indecent, or threatening words to another individual without being deemed a disturbance of the peace, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one dollar and not exceeding twenty dollars, and shall moreover be bound to keep the peace, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. If any person shall injure another by quarrelling, fighting, assaulting, beating or otherwise, the person so offending shall on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty not less than three dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, and moreover may be imprisoned not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the Court convicting.

SECOND DIVISION—OF STREETS
AND ALLEYS.

Sec. 1. No person shall place or caused to be placed, any stones, timber, lumber, plank, boards, or other materials for building, in or upon any street, lane, or other public square, without a written permission for that purpose first obtained from the Mayor or one of the Aldermen, under the penalty of two dollars for each

offence, and the further penalty of two dollars for each and every forty eight hours during which the articles or materials aforesaid shall be or remain in any such street, lane, alley or public square, (without permission as aforesaid) after notice from the Mayor and Alderman, the Supervisor of streets, or any Police officer, to remove the same.

Sec. 2. The Mayor, or any of the Aldermen, are authorised to grant to any person permission in writing to place and keep any building materials in any of the public streets, for a period not exceeding four months, but such permission shall not authorise the obstructing of more than one half the side walk, and one half the street, on the side next the lot on which a building is to be or being erected, by the person to whom such permission is granted, and such permission may be revoked at any time by the City Council, in their discretion.

Sec. 3. Every person to whom permission is granted as aforesaid, shall cause all the timber, building materials, and rubbish arising therefrom, to be removed from the street by the expiration of the time limited in such permission, as aforesaid under the penalty of one dollar for every forty eight hours the timber, materials or rubbish aforesaid shall be and remain in such street after the expiration of the time limited in the permission granted, but no single recovery shall exceed the sum of twenty five dollars.

Sec. 4. All ornamental or shade trees hereafter placed or set out in any street, shall be placed within one foot of the outer line of the side-walk of such street, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence, and the further penalty of one dollar per each week any such tree shall be suffered to remain contrary to the prohibition contained in this section.

Sec. 5. All buildings in said city shall be at least eight feet in width where the streets are three rods wide, but where the streets shall exceed that width, ten feet shall be the width.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall injure or tear up any prominent side or cross walk, drain or sewer or any part thereof, or who shall dig any hole, ditch, or drain in any street, without due authority, or who shall hinder or obstruct the making or repairing any pavement, side or cross walk, which is or may be making under any law or resolution of the City Council, or who shall hinder or obstruct any person employed by the City Council, or the supervisor of streets or the person employed by them in making or repairing any public improvement or work ordered by the City Council, shall for every offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of ten dollars.

Sec. 7. No person shall cast or throw or cause to be cast or thrown into any of the drains or sewers within the city any straw, shavings, wood, stones, shells, rubbish, or any filthy or other substances, or any obstructions, nuisance or injury to the same, by diverting or stopping the course thereof, or otherwise, under a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than one dollar for every offence, in the discretion of the court convicting.

Sec. 8. No person shall without permission from the City Council, dig, remove, or carry away or cause the same to be done, any stone, earth, sand, or gravel from any public street, highway, alley, or public ground in this city, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

THIRD DIVISION—NUISANCE.

Sec. 1. No person shall throw, place, or deposit, or suffer any person in his or her employ to place or deposit any dead animal carion, putrid meat, or fish, or decayed vegetables, or nuisances of any kind in any street, alley, public square, in said city, any person who shall violate any of the prohibitions contained in this section, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of two dollars.

Sec. 2. No owner or occupant of any lot or tenement in said city, shall cause or permit any nuisance to be or remain in or upon the said lot or tenement or between the same and the centre of the street and joining, upon the pain of forfeiting the penalty of two dollars for each and every twenty four hours during which the same nuisance shall be or remain on the same lot or tenement or on such part of the streets adjoining as aforesaid, but no single recovery shall exceed the sum of twenty five dollars.

Sec. 3. Every butcher or other person immediately after killing any beves, calves, sheep, or other animals shall destroy the offal, garbage, and other offensive and useless parts thereof, or carrying the same into some place where the same shall not be injurious or offensive to the inhabitants under penalty of twenty dollars for every offence.

Sec. 4. Whenever any dead carcass, putrid or unsound meat of any kind, fish, hides or skins of any kind or any other putrid or unsound substance, shall be found in any part of the city, it shall be the duty of Supervisors of streets to cause the same to be destroyed or to be disposed of in such other manner as may be equally secure as regards the public health. And if any person shall resist the Supervisor of streets in the execution of the duties hereby imposed, or shall disturb, hinder, molest or resist him or any person employed by him in the execution thereof, such offender shall forfeit the penalty of twenty five dollars.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Supervisors of streets to cause any stagnant waters to be drained off or removed from any lot or out of any street or other place within said city and he is hereby authorized to call upon such persons as owe road labor to assist him therein, and also to abate or remove every nuisance whatever within the city.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the supervisor of streets to refer to the City Council, with respect to any other nuisances that may exist in the city, such as may be caused from vats, pits, or pools of stationary water, whether from tanners, skimmers, dyers, or other persons, as he may deem injurious or dangerous to the public health: for their order thereon and shall carry the order of the City Council into effect in the premises.

FOURTH DIVISION—OF THE PRE-
VENTION OF FIRES.

Sec. 1. No pipe of any stove or Franklin shall be put up unless it be conducted into a chimney made of brick or stone, except when the Mayor or any Alderman shall deem it equally safe if otherwise put up, to be certified under his hand.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the five Wardens of each Ward to examine carefully under the direction of the City Council any cause from which immediate danger of fire may be apprehended and to remove or abate with the consent of the Mayor or any Alderman (in case of neglect or refusal of the owner or occupant) any cause from which danger

apprehended and to cause all buildings, chimneys, stoves, pipes, hearth stones, boilers, ash-houses, and apparatus usual in any building, which shall be found in such condition as to be considered unsafe to be without delay, at the expense of the owner thereof, or occupant thereof, put in such condition as not to be dangerous in causing or promoting fires.

Sec. 3. If any person shall obstruct or hinder any person under the direction of the Warden aforesaid, in the performance of his duty under the preceding section, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit the penalty of twenty five dollars.

FIFTH DIVISION—OF THE CITY WATCH.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that there be established in said city a night watch or patrol to be composed of the Captain of the Police and such watchmen as may, from time to time, be appointed by the City Council, and who shall be governed by such laws and regulations, and endowed with such powers and authority as may be given or imposed upon them by the City Council.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Captain of the Police to keep a general superintendence of the watch; direct the manner of keeping watch, and the times and rounds of the watchmen; and to perform such duties as are necessary and proper for the discharge of his duty and office; he shall keep a register of the watchmen and have a house or building for the use of the same, and shall appoint a Lieutenant who shall discharge his duties in his absence.

Sec. 3. To the said watch shall be entrusted the peace and safety of the city during the night, and they shall arrest all persons who may be found in said city at unusual hours and under suspicious circumstances, and bring such person or persons before the Captain of the Police, who may, in his discretion, detain such person or persons until such time as the Mayor or some Alderman can examine into the nature of the charges against him or them; they shall also stop all riotous or improper noises during the night, and may arrest offenders as aforesaid and exercise such a discretion in preserving the peace and quiet of the city as may be proper and salutary, and for such or other services there shall be allowed them such reasonable compensation as the Council may agree upon.

SIXTH DIVISION—PUBLIC MARKET.

Sec. 1. All persons keeping fresh meat or fish in this city, shall at all times keep the building in which such meat or fish is exposed for sale, clean and free from any disagreeable smell; and any person neglecting to comply with this or the next succeeding section, shall for each offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the supervisor of streets to inspect the state of all places within this city, in which fresh meat or fish is exposed for sale, once in each month, between the first of November and the first of April, and once in each week between the first of April and the first of November, and if he shall find the foregoing section to be not complied with, he shall order the said buildings to be cleared; and it shall be the duty of the person or persons in charge of said building or buildings, to facilitate such examination, and when directed as aforesaid, to cause such place or places to be cleansed and put in a healthy condition.

Passed January 30th 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

Flogging in the Navy.—It has leaked out, in the testimony taken in the case of mutiny on board the Somers, that the number of floggings inflicted on board that vessel, between the 3d of June and the 10th of December 1842, was *two thousand two hundred and sixty-five!*—This may be one cause of the projected mutiny, for the frequent repetition of the lash is calculated to destroy all sense of honor in those who are daily subjected to it.

[N. Y. Tribune.

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1843.

CITY ELECTION.

According to previous notice, an election was held at Hyrum Smith's office, on Monday last, for the purpose of electing city officers. The following persons were nominated and received the number of votes attached to their names:

MAYOR.	
Joseph Smith,	424.
ALDERMEN.	
Orson Spencer,	423.
Daniel H. Wells,	420.
George A. Smith,	221.
Stephen Markham,	212.
Wm. Law,	205.
Samuel Bennet,	205.
COUNCILLORS.	
Hyrum Smith,	422.
John Taylor,	422.
Orson Hyde,	421.
Orson Pratt,	421.
Sylvester Emmons,	418.
Heber C. Kimball,	216.
Benjamin Warrington,	215.
Daniel Spencer,	214.
Brigham Young,	213.
William Marks,	212.
Wilson Law,	211.
Albert P. Rockwood,	211.
Samuel Bent,	209.

ALDERMEN NOT ELECTED.

William Law, Samuel Bennet

COUNCILLORS NOT ELECTED.

William Marks, Wilson Law, Albert P. Rockwood, Samuel Bent.

The above selection was undoubtedly a good one; all of the candidates were well qualified to serve the city in the capacity of Mayor, Aldermen and councillors, and we should scarcely have known how to have made the selection, and so nearly was public opinion divided that those who have lost may feel themselves highly honored, as they have only been beat from one to about 10. It certainly was a good race, and if those that were behind had only spurred a little, they perhaps might have arrived first to the winning post.

It would seem from the record of the proceedings of the Senate that that honorable body have taken it into consideration to repeal the Nauvoo charters again. Mr. Waters moved to repeal all the charters granted the Mormons. It is indeed very singular (as the Hon. Mr. Davis states) that a gentleman living in a county two hundred miles from Nauvoo, should feel so much interested about the welfare of the inhabitants of Hancock county; surely they are capable of attending to their own business without the interposition of Mr. Waters. What would the gentleman think if we were so far to transcend the bounds of decency, as to interfere with the local affairs of the county that he represents? would he not think that we were officious? that we were meddling with other people's business, that did not concern us? that we lacked some of those noble principles that govern men of honor, intelligence and truth, and that we were destitute of the common principles of etiquette and good breeding.

Mr. Waters however states that he has nothing against either Mr. Davis (our Senator) nor his constituents, what then? It would seem that he has been playing the harlequin with Messrs. Duncan, Henderson, and others, in trying to make political capital out of Mormonism, that he had nothing against them, but out of his sheer loving kindness, and tender mercies, he only wanted to do them all the harm he could. How often is the house to be troubled with such things, that are not intended for the good of the State, the Mormons, or any body else; but merely to fulfill dishonorable electioneering promises? We know that all these things arise from narrow religious prejudice, and persecution; and not from those pure principles of philanthropy, and patriotism that ought to burn in the bosom, and actuate the conduct of every American legislator; if it were not the case where is the necessity of the frequent repetition of such remarks as the following? "Mr. Worthington said that he thought that every man, or body of men, should be left to worship that great first cause, in the

way they chose, and for aught he knew the Mormons exercised that right without molesting any one."

When will narrow superstition, religious bigotry and dogged persecution cease? and the Mormons be treated upon the broad principles of republicanism, and in common with all other free American citizens, receive all the untrammelled rights of this great Republic?

We say, as we have before stated, that the Legislature have no constitutional right to repeal, or take from us our charters, it is true they can do that thing, or pass any law they please; but the question will be, will that act stand the test of a legal investigation? We think not. What is the meaning of the following clause in our charter? "We shall hereafter be called and known by the name of the City of Nauvoo," and the inhabitants thereof are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name aforesaid, and shall have PERPETUAL SUCCESSION, and may have, and use a common seal, which they may change, and alter at pleasure." Sec. 1. We have heretofore said enough on this subject; but would here ask, does the above clause 'perpetual succession,' mean that the charter is either to be taken away or altered this year, the next year, or at any other time? or do the words perpetual succession mean what they say?

A hon. member, while speaking upon a bill which contemplated giving courts power to dissolve the marriage contract, in defence of his position says, that if the house has power to break up chartered privileges, they have power to make a law of that kind. But if they have no right to disannul perpetual charters what then? We might with equal propriety say, if a man has a right to murder he has a right to steal, but his saying so would not make either murder or theft lawful.

We believe that there is sufficient intelligence and patriotism in the house to preserve our charter inviolate, and have made the above remarks merely for general information.

The following act was introduced into the Senate on Tuesday, January 31, 1843.

"Act to allow Thomas C. King for services in arresting Joe Smith. The Senate refused to order the bill to a second reading."

We are not surprised that the Senate should refuse to read such a bill as the above a second time, for the statement is altogether incorrect. It ought to have read, act to allow Thomas C. King for services in not arresting Joe Smith, for he strictly did not do it, and the Senate knew that it was an imposition upon them, for as Gov. Carlin employed him illegally and unconstitutionally to arrest Joseph Smith if he did not do it, he ought either to go without his pay or to apply to Ex-Governor Carlin for it; besides he did not follow the instructions given him, and did not go where he was, or he might have obtained him—for while he was enquiring of the old women and boys about the city for the Prophet, one of the boys who was flying his kite gave him information of him; he told him that "he was gone to heaven on Hyrum's white horse, and that he was now sending up his dinner with the kite." If the spirit had followed him he might have caught him, and then the Senate no doubt would have paid him for his services.

The subscribers having purchased the patent right of Neal's Lard Lamps, for the county of Hancock, are prepared to furnish the inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo, and of the county of Hancock with a supply of the above named lamps.

Those lamps are the most useful and economical of any that we have seen, they burn the cold lard without any inconvenience, and emit a most brilliant light, at less than half the expense of either candles or oil; while, at the same time their cleanness places it within the power of all to obtain them. We have seen in this city another kind of lard lamp, which is heated through the medium of a tube that comes in contact with the flame, and heats the lard below. There is, however, much inconvenience attending them, and we

know of persons who have them who are obliged to cease using them.

Neal's Lard Lamp is not only a much superior article, in point of usefulness, but can be obtained at about one fourth of the expense. We quote the following from the State Register:—

"We have lit up the office of the State Register with the above lamps, and find them to give better light, and to save one half over candles or oil."

We hereby warn all persons against making, selling, or vending any of the above lamps, in the county of Hancock, as we have purchased the exclusive right. The lamps may be had at Mr. Law's store, or at Taylor and Woodruff's store, in the printing office.

TAYLOR and WOODRUFF.
WILSON LAW.

IN SENATE.

TWO O'CLOCK.

The bill for an Act concerning incorporations, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Waters, to repeal all the charters granted the Mormons.

Mr. Davis said he considered all his constituents, whether Mormons or not, entitled to an equal hearing. The amendment proposed is directed exclusively to the repeal of certain city and other charters within the county of Hancock, not a word is said about any other city charter. He was opposed to the repeal of these charters. If the Nauvoo charters contain dangerous powers it is just and right that they should be amended. Mr. D. expressed his sincere thanks to the gentleman from Pope, (Mr. Waters,) for the fatherly kindness and regard he has expressed for the grievances of a county 200 miles from him. He said if the citizens of Hancock are in danger of their liberties, they could petition the Legislature for redress. If they do not petition, I shall take it for granted that they are not so much alarmed as the gentleman supposes.

Mr. Waters said he was actuated by no unkind feeling toward the gentleman from Hancock or his constituents. He felt bound by the instructions he had received to offer the amendment; it was demanded of him by those whom he represented.

Mr. Ralston said he thought it unnecessary to bring up the Mormon charter at this time, and in connection with this bill. The bill before the Senate contained some salutary provisions, and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. Worthington said that he thought that every man or body of men should be left to worship that great first cause in the way they chose, and for aught he knew the Mormons exercised that right without molesting any one; he was opposed to repealing their charters, but in favor of amending them.

Mr. Vandeverter called for the reading of the bill and the amendment.

The amendment was laid on the table by 22 to 13.—[State Register.]

TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that notwithstanding improvements in printing have apparently kept pace with other improvements of the age; yet these improvements have been directed mainly in respect of the press—to multiplying copies with great rapidity. In that department, vast improvements indeed have been achieved; but in the more experienced process of composition, (setting the type,) in which much the greatest number of workmen are employed, the art has remained stationary almost ever since printing was invented. Occasionally we have had startling announcements of contrivances to facilitate the tedious operation. A Yankee in England some time since announced that he had found out how to work it out by machinery—but he failed, we presume, for we heard nothing of it until within a few weeks past, the announcement is made in such a form as to leave little doubt of the fact, that machines are constructing, nay, have been in successful operation, by which types can be set vastly faster than they have heretofore been, and at less expense. When the apparatus shall

have been perfected and simplified, as it no doubt upon experience will be found susceptible of, the invention will be a most important one.

The *Illustrated London News* contains engravings and descriptions of both the composing and distributing machine. The compositor would be mistaken for a man seated at an organised piano, each small perpendicular pipe of which contains a letter of type piled one above another in due form—his copy is before him in place of a music book. Those pipes or tubes in the distributing machine lie horizontally instead of perpendicularly before him. We extract the following from the description. It seems there are competitors for improvements already.

"In one of our early numbers was given an account of a new mode of composing types, the invention of Messrs Young and Delcambre. We have now the pleasure of presenting two views, one of a composing and the other of a distributing machine, both invented by Captain Rosenberg, and certainly superior, in every way to any previous ones.

The setting up of the types, which Messrs Young and Delcambre were able to do at the rate of 6,000 an hour, Captain Rosenberg states he can do at least 10,800; and the distribution of the types, which, under Messrs Young and Delcambre's arrangement, furnishes occupation for four hands (boys) Captain Rosenberg does by means of one, with the aid of machinery.

The mode of working with the machine is as follows:—The chief compositor, who sits at the front of the machine, having his copy before him, performs upon the keys as he reads. By the action of the keys, the corresponding letters are forced out from their respective compartments, and are laid down upon an endless belt or chain, which is constantly passing through the middle of the machine, from the right towards the left. By the motion of this chain, the types, when liberated and placed upon it, are very quickly conveyed into the receiver, where, by the action of a small eccentric, which is revolving at a considerable speed, the types are deposited horizontally one above the other, in the same order as the keys are performed upon and are thus formed into lines, the lines being supported by a T shaped slider, which is made to recede in the same proportion as the types accumulate upon it. As each line is completed, (of which the compositor is informed by a dial, and warned by the bell,) the compositor, with his left hand, by turning which, the line thus completed is lowered to the bottom of the receiver, while, by moving with his hand a lever, the line is removed into the justifying stick. The time consumed in this operation is less than a second. As soon as the line is removed into the justifying stick, the assistant compositor detaches with his left hand the upper end of that stick, the end being moveable upon a fulcrum, and having lowered it into a horizontal position, he reads the line, the types standing now in a vertical position. Having corrected such faults as may have occurred during the composition, he, by removing a slider, which constitutes the bottom of the justifying stick, causes the line of type to drop at once from the stick into the galley, where he spaces it out.

The principal feature of novelty in this machine is the endless chain on which the types are deposited, and by which they are conveyed into the receiver, and the advantages are the types are carried forward in a straight line by the endless chain, free from all chance of disturbance, and subject to little or no friction, and that as many letters may be set at once as happened to follow in uninterrupted alphabetical sequence; and, in practice there is a vast number of words and syllables which the compositor soon learns to dispose of in this way, by one stroke of the keys. For example, *act, add, all, accent, adopt, carry*, are words the letters in which, following in their natural order, may be set up by one pressure of the hand on the keys; the endless chain carries the types forward in the order in which they were deposited upon it and

nothing can occur to disturb that order. So also with such syllables as *ad, aff, dem, opp, and ly*. The saving in time from the use of such accords (as they are termed) may be thus illustrated. The word *accentuation* contains twelve letters, and would require twenty-four movements of the arm of a compositor to set up in the ordinary way; but with Captain Rosenberg's machine it is set up with only three strokes on the keys, as thus, *ac-centu-at-ion*.

"Captain Rosenberg states that he has proved, by actual trials, that his machine, is capable of delivering, or clearing out types, (supposing them to be composed without regard to order of sequence,) to the amount of 400 in a minute, 25,000 in an hour. Already a young man, with only a few month's practice, and without a previous knowledge of printing, is able to set up about three lines of brevier in a minute, each line containing about 60 letters and spaces, (this we witnessed,) and assuming that he is able to do so for a continuance, that is equal to about 10,800 in an hour.

"We now present the view of the distributing machine, by which a lad can distribute, and replace in the composing machine, 6,000 letters in an hour; but this would offer no hindrance to the general operations of any printing office adopting the system of composing by machinery; for there might be as many more distributing machines, according to the relative speed of the two; for instance, three of the one for two of the other, five for three, and so on.

"The cost of Captain Rosenberg's two machines must, we think, be greater than that of Messrs Young and Delcambre's one; but Captain Rosenberg himself is of a contrary opinion. The machines lately shown at work in Howard street, Norfolk street, Strand, are the first complete ones of this sort, and what they may have cost furnishes of course no criterion by which to judge of the price at which they could be manufactured in considerable numbers for sale. They are now in trial for some further improvements, and will be again submitted to inspection in London, when the alterations, and amendments are finished.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

To whom was referred the resolution of the House, relative to the available means and current expenses of the State.

January 10, 1843.

Read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ARNOLD, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be requested to report to this House a statement of the amount of the present indebtedness of the State, together with a statement of her available means, her present and prospective resources, the probable amount per annum which the current expenses of the State will require for the next five years; also, the probable amount which can be raised under the present revenue system, per annum, for five years to come; the expediency or inexpediency of reducing the present rate of taxation, and the practicability of adopting some system of financial policy, which while it shall not impose on the people oppressive taxation, will ultimately relieve the State from debt.

Have had the same under consideration, and submit the following

REPORT:

The present indebtedness of the State exclusive of the bonds held by, and debts due to the State Bank and Bank of Illinois, is as follows:

<i>Canal Debt.</i>	
Bonds negotiated on account of canal	\$3,742,188 00
Interest due on same, Jan. 1, 1843	224,531 28
Canal scrip bearing interest	341,972 71
Interest due on same Jan. 1, 1843: 2 years 9 months	56,425 49
Certificate of indebtedness not bearing interest, about	300,000 00

Due contractors, per centage retained

1843	100,000 00
Total canal debt, Jan. 1, 1843	4,785,117 43
Bonds issued on account of internal improvement system	5,085,444 00
Scrip issued to contractors	929,305 53
Interest due on above, Jan. 1, 1843	511,327 43
Bonds issued for State House	121,000 00
Interest probably due	10,000 00
Due school, college and seminary fund	803,084 18
Interest due Jan. 1843	48,425 01
	12,328,913 69

Resources of the State.

Canal lands amounting to 230,467 acres.	
Lots in Chicago, unsold	370
Lots in Lockport, unsold	679
Lots in Ottawa, unsold	914
Lots in LaSalle, unsold	1,528

These lots vary in value, from \$10 each, to 5,000.

Amount due canal fund for lots sold \$207,682 53.

The Illinois and Michigan canal, with its water power, stone quarries, coal beds, &c; forty thousand acres of land, purchased by the State, and selected along the lines of contemplated railroads, estimated to be worth from \$5 to 10 per acre; 210,000 acres of valuable lands, selected under the late distribution bill of the United States; ninety thousand five hundred and seventy-seven and fifty-seven hundredths acres of these lands have been estimated, by the commissioners who located them, to be worth the sum of \$357,199 18. This estimate is made by the separate valuation of each tract, and is, therefore, entitled to great consideration. The aggregate value cannot be greatly less than one million of dollars.

The value of the canal lands, lots and property, depends on the completion of that great work. Without going into detail in this portion of the report, we now hazard the statement, that the canal property will, on the completion of the canal, if properly husbanded and judiciously sold, extinguish the entire canal debt.

There is also fifty-five miles of railroad, from Springfield to Meredosia, which is rented for 10,000 per annum.

Railroad iron, value unknown.
Unsettled claims due internal improvement fund, amount unknown.
Three per cent. fund, from

sale of lands, due 30th June last	37,206 39
Our share of proceeds of public lands to July 1842	51,909 35
Recapitulation—Amount of debt as shown above	\$12,328,913 69.
<i>Canal Resources.</i>	
Consisting of lands, lots, water power, &c. &c. on its completion, will be worth, say	6,500,000 00
Amount due for lands and lots sold	207,682 53
Forty thousand acres of land belonging to internal improvement fund, at 7 50 per acre	300,000 00
Two hundred and ten thousand acres, worth	1,000,000 00
	8,007,682 53
Add value of Meredosia railroad, &c. &c.	500,000 00
	\$8,507,682 53

Also mill sites, rights of way &c. of very considerable value.

Thus it is seen that we have the means of paying more than two-thirds of our present debt, without direct taxation, within a short period, if it could be converted into money. But this property can only be made available by exchanging it for our liabilities, and the largest item; to wit, the canal resources, are of comparatively little value before its completion.

It will be observed that the amount of debt, bearing interest, does not vary far from eleven millions of dollars, the annual interest on which is \$660,000. This

is an amount, all will admit, beyond the ability of the people, at present to pay, by direct taxation. However painful such a conclusion may be to our State pride, it is one from which we cannot escape; our credit is gone, a debt of fearful magnitude hangs over us, and a question of most intense interest now arises—what shall be the future policy of the State with regard to this debt. Your committee feel pride in saying that the voice of the people, through their executive, through the Legislature, through every organ by which it could be heard, have pronounced the noble determination, never to repudiate. Such is the honorable attitude which this State has assumed with regard to the public debt. We have, by resolutions, unanimously adopted, reiterated the pledge, that we will devote all our available resources, beyond an economical administration of the government, to the reduction and ultimate extinction of the public debt. The question then returns for our most deliberate consideration—what shall be the future policy of the State; how can our resources be best made available to discharge our debts.

It will be observed that our debt is divided into two distinct portions, each of which was incurred for a particular object and for the payment of which, in addition to the plighted faith of the State, there are distinct securities: the canal debt, and the internal improvement debt. For the canal debt, there is pledged the canal lands, tolls, &c. The value of these securities depend on its completion. There has already been expended on the work, between four and five millions of dollars, and it will require one and a half millions more to complete it, on a plan of the high level.

It is supposed that within a short period after its completion, say one or two years, that the lands, town lots, water power, &c., &c., may be sold for an amount equal to its entire cost. This being effected, would leave its entire revenues to be devoted to the payment of the remaining indebtedness of the State, and defraying its expenses. It is supposed that the amount to be derived from its tolls would be sufficient, within two years after its completion, to pay the interest on the present State debt, after reducing that debt by sale of canal property and internal improvement property, as will be detailed hereafter. Your committee have thought it not improper to examine the truth of the above positions, and to furnish to the House their estimate of the value of canal lands, and the revenues to be derived from that source.

1st. What will the canal property be worth on its completion? It has been estimated by an able financier of New York, who has given to the subject great attention, and who is notoriously cautious, that these lands, including town sites, will be worth, on an average, \$30 00 per acre. This estimate will give nearly seven millions of dollars. This estimate is not, in the opinion of your committee, extravagant. These lands, donated by the United States to Illinois for the purpose of aiding in the construction of this work, are not surpassed, in richness and fertility, by any on the globe. Situated in the immediate vicinity of this work, there would be great facilities for market. A very considerable portion of them are covered with heavy timber, which alone is worth the above estimate.

[Concluded next week.]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE notice that at the next term of the Hancock county circuit court, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third day of April, I shall apply to said court to order a sale of all the real Estate of which Henry J. Hunt died seized, for the payment of the remaining debts chargeable against the Estate of said H. J. Hunt when and where all persons interested, can appear and show cause to the contrary, if any they have.

ORSON SPENCER Administrator of the Estate of HENRY J. HUNT.
Nauvoo February 7 1843. 41-2w.

Indian paper.—The Dayton Journal says, "Don't take an Indiana bank note with ash on it—all such are counterfeit. The following from the Cashier of the bank affords other tests that it may be well to observe."

Two Dollar Counterfeit Indiana Bills.—These counterfeits are shorter and narrower than the genuine bills; the counterfeits being but six and one-fourth inches long; the genuine ones and twos are six and one-half inches in length. The counterfeit is also narrower, by the margin line, than the genuine. The public are cautioned to measure all our two dollar bills presented, as the counterfeits are well calculated to deceive.

The number, also, will furnish a means of detection. In all the twos issued by the Bank, it will be found that (except the first one thousand at the Indianapolis Branch, from one to one thousand,) the right hand, or State Bank number, always exceeds the left hand, or Branch number; and the left hand number is always in the same hundreds and termination, with the right hand number, but not in the same thousands. No two dollar bill is genuine, purporting to be on the Michigan City Branch, (with which Branch, so far as seen, the counterfeits are filled,) on which the left hand number exceeds 3000.

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

State Bank, Jan. 3, 1843.

NEW CEMENT.—A Mr. Selby has discovered a new cement said to be much cheaper and better than glue. It is composed of shalac and India rubber dissolved in Napthe. A number of experiments were tried with it in England. In one of them, two pieces of lead, an oily African wood, very difficult to unite by glue, were cemented with this substance, and afterwards a force of twenty one tons applied without separating the pieces. Heavy oak plank, eight inches thick, were glued together with it, and fired at repeatedly by well charged and pointed cannon. The shot tore the wood, but did not effect the cement. A six inch hole was then bored into the plank and a shell exploded within it. The wood was torn to shivers, but the cement remained unharmed. If it really possesses such adhesive power, it will prove a valuable discovery.

The Essentiality of Good Manners.—Manners are of more importance than laws. Upon them, in a great measure, the laws depend. The law touches us; but here and there, now and then, manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, enslave or free us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe. They give their whole form and color to our lives. According to their quality, they aid mortals, they supply them, or they totally destroy them.

A wire rope 5,300 yards in length and weighing twelve tons has been manufactured at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the inclined plane on the Liege and Antwerp railway.

O. C. SKINNER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office with G. Hills, Esq., a few rods south east of the Temple.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
G. B. Holt, Dayton,
G. P. Bell, Hamilton,
Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,
Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE.

FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.

Jan. 21, 1843. — 3m*

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice; and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscriber, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSEND,

A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W.

Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29-1f.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842.

39-1f.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND LABORERS.

THE undersigned wishes to contract for the making of one million of bricks.

Also for the making of 1200 rods of ditch and turf fence.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

January 13 1843.

NOTICE.

THOSE that have orders that I have given or accounts for labor, or materials for the last year, will bring them in immediately, so that I can settle up my business.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

Jan. 16, 1843.

no38-

GEO. BACHMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House.

no29-1f.

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRICS.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years' practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he hopes to be enabled, by assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all affections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31-3m.*

BRADFORD & BROWN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw.

Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842 no32-6m*

NOTICE.

HEREBY given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo January 13 1843. 1f

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no35-6m.

TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE

A SMALL tan yard and dwelling house with both tanner's tools and currying tools, and a good patent bark mill and good pumps, all in good order. There is 13 vats, 10 of which is in doors. The house has 4 rooms in it and a good bark shed. The lot contains 1 acre and is in the best part of the town. There is a plenty of water; for further information call on Wm. Field, on the premises. I will let a few cords of bark go.

Nauvoo, Jan. 14, 1843.

no37-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000

are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-3m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph John on, Ramus
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chidister, Labarg Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Mcombs McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam. S. Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reeces Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

THE WASP

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYAN.

Volume I.—No. 42

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, February 15, 1913.

Whole Number 42.

THE WASP.

THIS DAY.

JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN TAYLOR, N. W. CORNER OF
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
TERMS—\$1.50 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion, 3¢.
Every subsequent insertion, 2¢.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor) Post Office, to receive attention.

POETRY.

[From the French.]

THE LOVER'S ADIEU.

BY J. CLEMENS.

Then I must leave, alas! forever,
My native land and childhood home;
The ties that long have bound me, sever,
And far from her, the loved one, roam.
Then, charming vale, where we have up ken,
Our words of love so pure and sweet,
Shall now thy charm for me be broken,
I hail no more thy green retreat.

Farewell, ye fields, off-robed of flowers—
Of my Estelle to deck the hill;
And roses, called from Flora's bowers,
To grace a brow, than yet, more fit.
And, farewell, stream, whose limpid waters,
Their rapid course, ended, oft,
That she, the boast of Beauty's daughters,
Might there behold her features soft.

Farewell, ye meadows, ever verdant,
Where infancy its passions breathed;
And where in youth our love more fervent,
The flowery garland martial wreathed.
And ye, fair trees, where oft we wandered,
Our names to trace, our vows to tell,
And o'er the past with pleasure pondered,
To you I sigh a sad farewell.

TO NIAGARA.

BY DR. R. H. COLLIER.

Man offers at thy shrine his humble prayer:
Creation's wonder—"Lord, thy will be done!"
In thundering accents the wild waters raise.

Proud man—he trembles at thy sweeping flood;
In silence yields submission at thy sight;
His mortal soul admits that all is good,
And bows in awe, at thy Creator's might.

Nature, in exultation, throws her arch
Of triumph o'er the cloud by night and day.
At thus transcending Art's most onward march,
And "Victory! Victory!" ever seems to say.

Niagara!—this lesson thou hast taught
To man of every age and dialect,
That mighty, solemn as their art,—how
To the "Great Spirit"—thy dead architect.
Table Rock, Dec. 12, 1842.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

To whom was referred the resolution of the House, relative to the available means and current expenses of the State.

January 10, 1913.

Read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

(Concluded.)

We would call the attention of the House to the effects which other canals have had on the price of real estate lying in their immediate vicinity. The western portion of the Erie canal ran through a wild, unsettled country, covered with a heavy forest; yet the lands on its border, although they required the labor of a lifetime to bring a small farm under cultivation, and were neither so rich nor so

productive as those, rising in a few years from a nominal value, to be worth from twenty to thirty dollars per acre, and are now valued at from forty to one hundred dollars per acre. In the same manner, agricultural products from the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal to Buffalo, would be more than balanced by the greater productiveness and less expensive cultivation of ours; and on the completion of the canal our lands would be quite as valuable as those lying on the Erie canal.

Unexhaustible mines of coal are found upon them; flourishing villages have already sprung up on these lands and are rapidly increasing, and enhancing their value. The business of the canal would soon convert these villages into large towns. But a few years would pass before Illinois would have her Buffalo and her Rochester. Chicago, Lockport, Joliet, Ottawa and La Salle would, at no distant day, rival the flourishing towns of western New York, and the same impulse of prosperity would be given to every village, town and farm lying on the Illinois river, to its termination. Taking these things into consideration, we feel warranted in saying that the value of the canal property, on the completion of that work, will equal its entire cost.

2d. What amount of revenues will the canal yield? It requires very little consideration to perceive that there is no other work in the Union, perhaps, none in the world, which, with the same number of miles of artificial navigation, opens a trade between territories so extensive, and so rich in agricultural and mineral products. It will complete the water communication between the east and west. The whole territory lying on the great lakes, so rapidly advancing in population and wealth, within the whole Valley of the Illinois, the Mississippi and its tributaries, will be brought into commercial intercourse. In addition to the immense amount of agricultural products which it would carry to market, there would be large items of lumber, salt, coal, lead, merchandise and manufactured goods from the east, to the whole valley of the upper Mississippi, and the groceries of the south, &c.

Experience has shown that, as a general proposition, the northern market for nearly all agricultural products, is the best. In looking to the probable revenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal, we see that a belt of country, extending from Chicago to the mouth of the Illinois river, and for sixty or eighty miles north and south of this line, would do its business on this canal. This would embrace a section of the State capable of producing an agricultural surplus, as large as that produced by the whole State of New York. All this section of country would be supplied with merchandise and manufactured goods by this artery of trade. In the single articles of salt and lumber, we think it susceptible of demonstration that a majority of the counties situated would save an amount annually, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the interest on the entire public debt. Take for example the county of Sangamon. She paid to the State revenue in 1911, between \$10,000 and \$11,000. She consumes ten thousand barrels of salt, per annum, which at 23 per barrel, costs her \$230,000. On completion of the canal she could save on it at least \$1 on a barrel, and at the same time obtain a very superior article.

It is an interest in Chicago, say \$1.37 per barrel. Transportation from Chicago to Memphis, \$1.32. Transportation from Chicago to Springfield, \$1.30. Transportation from Chicago to St. Louis, \$1.20.

Saving, on ten thousand barrels, \$10,000. An equal amount could be saved on lumber.

Wheat has been worth, on an average, thirty cents a bushel more in Chicago than in Springfield. The cost of transportation could not, on completion of the canal, exceed ten cents a bushel, leaving a net gain of twenty cents a bushel. This would amount in a surplus of one hundred thousand bushels, to \$20,000. These estimates can be readily carried out so as to demonstrate, that every county within seventy miles of the canal or Illinois river, would make a net gain of thousands of dollars per annum, on the completion of this work. The tolls on the Erie canal, in the year 1825, the first year after its completion, amounted to \$500,000; in 1826, to \$762,000. In 1833, after a reduction of twenty per cent, they had increased to \$1,512,600. In 1826, when the tolls on the Erie canal amounted to \$762,000, there was less business done than will be done on ours the first year after it goes into operation. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, and their rich soil, the products of which have swelled the income of the Erie canal to millions, was useless for want of labor, and its rank vegetation rotted in the depths of the forest and on the face of the broad prairies. Even as late as 1836 when the aggregate value of the property transported on the Erie canal, was \$67,000,000 \$50,000,000 belonged to citizens of the State of New York. The tolls that year amounted to \$1,014,342.00. Why should not the amount of property on the Illinois and Michigan canal, within a few years after its completion, equal that belonging to citizens of the State of New York at that time? Our soil is far more productive, is cultivated at much less expense, our population equally industrious and enterprising, and our climate more desirable. We are willing then to give it as our deliberate opinion, that the tolls of the canal on its completion, will within a short period, pay the interest on our entire public debt, reduced as it will be by sale of canal lands and internal improvement and other property. The House will perceive how important to the credit and ability of the State, to pay her debts, is the completion of this work.

Again, the completion of this work will, in the opinion of your committee, and of the friends of the canal, of the State and increase her ability to pay taxes, and consequently lessen the rate of taxation. The Erie canal was completed in 1825. For the ten years next preceding its completion, the real and personal property of the State had decreased from \$18,225, the amount assessed in 1815, to \$163,477,316 amount assessed in 1825, showing a decrease, in ten years of \$17,847,771. The increase for the ten years next subsequent to its completion, was from \$163,477,316, to \$325,370,374, showing an increase of more than one hundred per cent. in ten years. The proportionate increase in taxes would be still more rapid in consequence of the influence this great work would have upon emigration. The aggregate wealth and taxable property

would be most rapidly increased by the introduction of men and families from abroad. The facilities for market created by the canal would result in the immediate and wise settlement of the entire valley of the Illinois river, which is but a continuation of the canal, and its rich soil be brought into immediate cultivation. The value of the products of this entire section would be increased from one-third to one-half, by opening this avenue to market. Emigration would flow in, real estate would rise, and the aggregate value of the property in the State would be increased to an extent scarcely to be appreciated.

Here then is a work requiring one and a half millions of dollars to complete, and when completed, it will first add at least three millions to the value of canal property and make it marketable. Second, it will yield a revenue within a few years, equal to the annual interest of ten millions of public debt. Third, it will add from fifty to one hundred millions to the aggregate taxable property of the State.

Such is the importance, in a financial view, of the finishing of the canal, as one of the resources by which our public debt is to be paid.

In connection with this subject, we would recommend that all the property belonging to the railroad improvement system, the forty thousand acres of land, and the Mercedia railroad, and the two hundred and ten thousand acres lately received from the United States, be valued at a fair and reasonable valuation, and sold for bonds and scrip. In this way we believe the debt may be honorably and honestly very considerably reduced, and the burthens of the people relieved. Your committee believe that the legislation now in progress will relieve the State from the bank bonds and debt, diminish the bank bonds and debt, diminish the internal improvement debt by the sale of property, provide means for the completion of the canal, and thus obtain a permanent source of large revenue, we shall relieve the State from her embarrassments, and at no very distant period, be able to relieve the people from taxation to pay the expenses of government. But it is for the interest of the people to strain every nerve, to make almost any sacrifice to obtain means to put the canal in operation. A bill has been submitted to the House, by the appropriate committee, to obtain money to complete this work. The success of that project depends upon the State doing nothing to forfeit or shake confidence abroad, in her integrity and disposition faithfully to fulfill her obligations to the full extent of her ability. This confidence is to be retained as well by our actions as by declarations and resolutions. This brings us to consider the question, whether the State should reduce the present rate of taxation. This is a question of great difficulty, and to which we have given the most careful examination. We understand and appreciate the difficulty in the people's paying high taxes at the present time; we know the embarrassments under which the people are laboring, from the want of a market for their agricultural products, and from the want of a circulating medium, and while we are in favor of taxing as high as possible, we are aware that there is a point beyond which taxation cannot go. If the present rate of taxation results in the depreciation of property, for

in causing citizens to remove from the State, or in deterring others from coming into it, it is unquestionably too high, and should be reduced. But the present rate of taxation has not, so far as we are advised, produced such results. The rate is not as high as in many of our sister States.

In Indiana the State tax has for several years been forty cents on the hundred dollars. In 1841, the value of the taxable property in that State was one hundred million of dollars, and the tax raised was four hundred thousand dollars, in addition to which there was a poll tax of seventy-five cents.

Ohio pays a still higher tax. The amount of taxable property in that State, in 1840 was 112,037,861. The State and canal tax, &c. was 562,993 68. This, including school, bridge, town and all other taxes, amounting in that year to the enormous sum of 1,770,161. And yet there is not and has not been a more prosperous State in the Union.

This State has adopted the peculiar provision in her revenue law, that if in any year the treasurer perceives that the amount to be raised by the tax is not sufficient to meet the accruing interest in her public debt, it is made his duty to add to the rate an amount sufficient to do so. By such vigorous efforts, this noble State has, amidst all the fluctuations and embarrassments of the times, maintained her credit, and been enabled to obtain money to complete her public works. Under all her burthens of taxation she has outstripped all her sister States in their progress in wealth and population. High taxation has not impoverished but enriched her, because it has been judiciously expended. In less than forty years her population has increased from 50,000 to 1,500,000.

The present rate of taxation in this State is thirty cents on the hundred dollars, ten cents of which is set apart for payment of interest on our debts, and cannot be used for any other purpose. The twenty cents on the hundred dollars will not, in the opinion of your committee very much more than defray the ordinary expenses of government, and pay the interest on the school, college and seminary fund. The ordinary expenses of the government, even for the last few years, have considerably exceeded the receipts.

The following is a statement, by the Auditor, of the ordinary receipts and disbursements for the last eight years:

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1835	\$70,100	\$66,700
1836	79,000	84,000
1837—38	117,000	235,000
1839	61,700	186,000
1840	106,220	177,114
1841	103,065	179,807
1842	202,219	87,959
	739,304	1,016,281
	Deduct	739,304

Excess of expenditure for the last eight years 276,977

This statement shows the importance of adopting some efficient and permanent system of revenue for the future. The Auditor estimates the amount of Auditor's warrants in circulation in April next, will be 128,898 26, as follows:

Warrants now outstanding	28,598 26
Amount necessary for the expenses of the Legislature	50,000 00
To pay interest on school fund, salaries &c.	50,000 00

128,898 26
These warrants could be receivable in payment of taxes and thus facilitate their collection, and relieve the people from the difficulty of procuring gold and silver.

The taxable property of the State, by the assessments of 1841, is 69,831,419. The taxes assessed that year amounted to 210,445, of which only 109,000 was collected. The balance went to defray the expenses of collection, or allowed as credits to delinquent tax-payers or was levied on real estate, sold or bid in by the State for taxes.

The revenue for 1842, is estimated at 210,000 00

Expenditures of that year estimated by the Government at 137,492 00

The average amount of annual expenditure, will not exceed (under the spirit of economy which we trust will hereafter be adopted) for five years 135,000 per annum.

The expense of collecting the revenue may be greatly diminished and the burthens of the people greatly relieved, by cutting down the fees of officers in all the departments of the Government; to effect this object the committee are preparing bills. While the committee are unwilling to do any thing calculated to injure the credit and reputation of the State, yet from reviewing the whole subject, a majority of the committee have come to the conclusion, that from causes which are temporary in their character, arising from the arrangement of the currency, the absence of a circulating medium, and the want of a market for their agricultural products, that the people cannot, without great sacrifice and inconvenience, pay the present rate of taxation. They, therefore, recommend a temporary reduction, and at the same time a reduction in the expenses of the government.

The committee hope that the causes which compel this reduction may be of short duration, and that as soon as practicable the present rate shall be adopted and continued until the people shall be relieved from the burthen by the revenues of the canal, and by the disposition of the property of the State to her creditors. By this course, and by adopting the present rate for a given number of years, we shall provide for the current expenses of the government, and have a constantly increasing surplus to be applied to the reduction and eventual extinction of the debt. The reasons why it should be permanent are these—it would create confidence in our integrity; it would encourage emigration.—The great mass of emigrants who are diverted from our State, are operated upon by two reasons; the fear of the disgrace and evil of repudiation on the one hand, and on the other hand the fear of oppressive taxation; every mechanic, every farmer, every capitalist, would then know precisely, what rate of taxation he would have to pay, and he could easily compare the rate of taxation in this and other States, and this rate would compare favorably with that of several other States.

The amount received from taxes would increase very rapidly, by the increase of taxable property. The amount of completion of the canal; the amount of taxable lands will also be greatly increased during the next five years.—The following statement shows the number of acres of land in this State, sold by the United States, compiled from the reports of commissioners of the General Land Office.

In 1836	3,199,708.64 acres
1837	1,012,489.10 "
1838	778,560.32 "
1839	752,158.99 "

These lands will become taxable five years after their days of sale, respectively. The aggregate amount to become taxable in the State, according to statement of Auditor, is as follows:

In 1843	14,271,000 acres
1844	15,000,000 "
1845	16,132,876 "

We are confident that the adoption of the system recommended, will result in the State obtaining money on the security proposed to complete the canal, maintain our honor and ultimately relieve the State from debt, it will, without oppressive taxation, extricate us from overwhelming difficulties, preserve our name untarnished, complete our canal and add millions to the taxable property of the State. Should the State, by a general and permanent reduction of taxation, induce the world to believe that she never intends to pay, our canal cannot be completed, its property will depreciate, we shall sink deeper and deeper into debt, interest will accumulate upon principal, until the load becomes beyond the ability of the State to sustain, and actual or pas-

sive repudiation is inevitable and unavoidable.

We are aware that it requires some sacrifice, much patriotism and a stern regard for duty and their obligations, to induce the people to adopt and pursue the policy recommended; but we believe they are willing to make the sacrifice, and that they have patriotism and a love of justice adequate to the occasion. A crisis has arrived in the financial history of Illinois; we have awakened from the delusions of the past; our future destiny depends upon our present determination. If the State will arouse every energy, put forth all her strength, it is not too late to rescue her from the abyss of bankruptcy and degradation into which she has been tending; but if we allow our energies to be paralyzed by despair or indifference, we are lost forever; we shall float down the current until our case is desperate, and to struggle will be in vain.

We have as a State almost inexhaustible resources, rich capabilities, and it needs only honesty, wisdom and economy to save us from the dangers which are gathering around us; but while we hesitate or do nothing, time flies and interest accumulates. Let the State make a permanent reduction of taxes and it is vain to attempt to obtain money for the completion of the canal, all confidence in your resolutions and declarations of honesty is gone forever. You will repudiate practically if not avowedly. You will be shunned by all honest men; your best citizens will seek other homes; public and private debt will accumulate, and overwhelming ruin and disgrace will come upon a State capable of being the first in the Union. Take the other course and all will be well. We can preserve our fame untarnished, regain our credit, and at no distant day exhibit the most sublime illustration the world has ever witnessed of the truth of the old maxim "that honesty is the best policy."

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1843.

NOTICE.

Lead, Tin, or Antimony will be taken at the Printing Office in payment for the "Times and Seasons," and "Wasp," if delivered within a week or two.

OUTRAGEOUS THEFT.

On Tuesday evening last Oliver Olney was brought before the Mayor's court, and charged with burglary and grand larceny. The readers of the "Times and Seasons," will recollect that in the X No., Vol. 3., there was a long article written upon the nature and effects of false spirits, which was headed 'Try the Spirits.' Among other individuals that were mentioned as having false spirits and of being cut off from the church was Oliver Olney. We quote the following.—"Mr. Olney has also been tried, by the High Council, and disfellowshipped, because he would not have his writings tested by the word of God; evidently proving that he loves darkness rather than light, because his deeds are evil."

Since his expulsion from the church he has been engaged in a campaign against Mormonism, and has been one of John C. Bennett's right hand men; he was also one of the contributors to the filthy columns of the Sangamo Journal, making, or professing to make, a great expose of the corrupt proceedings of Mormonism. Recent developments, however, prove him to be altogether incompetent to the task, and show that he is not much better than his great compatriot in crime, John C. Bennett, for it has been clearly proven that he is a most notorious scoundrel, and a thief. About a month ago a great excitement was created in this city in consequence of Mr. Smith's store having been broken into in the night, and robbed both of money and goods. About one thousand dollars worth of goods were stolen, and fifty dollars in money. The officers made diligent search for the goods; but apparently without effect, until, through a variety of small circumstances, suspicion attached itself to Mr. Olney; a search warrant was issued, and the goods were found in his house; he was imme-

diately taken prisoner, and brought before the Mayor's court, where it was fully and satisfactorily proven that he was the thief. This he did not attempt to deny; but openly confessed the whole circumstance of the theft. A bill of Grand Larceny and Burglary was found against him, and as he did not procure bail, he was committed to the county jail, to await the decision of the Circuit Court.

Since the above was sent to the compositors we have been informed that Oliver Olney has broke loose from his keepers. This we say is very wrong, after all the trouble, anxiety, and expense of courts with their attendant witnesses, &c. and men have clearly been proven guilty, as the said Olney evidently was, that such notorious scoundrels should be suffered to run at large.

We do not wish to attach any particular blame to the officer having him in charge, as Olney was a large, powerful, athletic man, and as he had no prison to confine him in, he certainly had not a fair chance; he has since circulated a bill offering \$50 for his apprehension, we are informed that the constable had a pair of hand cuffs made to take the prisoner to Carthage with; but they were too small, and while they were getting them altered the prisoner decamped. We shall be able to give particulars next week. One thing is evident that we need a prison.

From the Alton Telegraph.

THE VALUATION LAW.

Ma. Editor.—I object to the Valuation Law—

1. Because it delays the collection of debts already incurred, three years, in which time, the debtors may squander all their property, or pay favorites and leave the others no remedy. If the law required new and sufficient securities to be given, it would not be so objectionable.

2. It injures creditors in that they could not foresee such a law would be passed when they sold property: they have been deceived and imposed upon by the government. If the object be to prevent credit, then it should not be retrospective—let it look forward only, and we shall be careful to whom we sell property or loan money. If a clause was inserted requiring interest to be collected annually, as usual, it would not be so objectionable. My neighbor, who moved into the State last year, loaned out all his means, say \$3,000, till he could look around and select a farm. Now he has entered land and made preparations to commence building; but he is prevented: cannot collect his money, nor even interest, to pay his taxes, which will be about \$20. Is it fair for the government to require taxes annually, and yet shield the creditor from paying his debts, for three years?

3. It will injure securities. In the three years, the creditors may squander their estate, and leave those who are bound for them utterly destitute of remedy. Is it fair to injure those who have risked their property to sustain a friend, but who, because the temptation held out by the Government, turns enemy? I regard the law as a kind of bait to engender rascality.

4. It sets up the Government above the people, and gives it advantages over them. In the three years prospective, the Government may take all the debtors property to pay taxes, because it will sell for little or nothing, inasmuch as no one will loan him money since he can give no security.

5. It is contrary to the Constitution. It impairs the validity of contracts progressively, and finally destroys them. "Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws." (Art. VIII. Sec. 12, Constitution of Illinois.) To pass a law to prevent the collection of debts for three years, is contrary to "without delay," and an infraction of the Constitution. If notice had

been given at the last session that the Constitution would be altered in the 12th and 18th sections, persons would have been cautious of giving credit. They could not suppose that a law in violation of those sections would be passed, unless the provisions in that Constitution were observed.

I admit that relief is demanded; but is this the safest way to grant it. By compelling a creditor to take property at the valuation or lose his lien, it seems to me violates the Constitution of the United States—it makes property a lawful tender—it obliges a man to take what he does not want, and for which he made no contract, and releases the debtor from paying in what he promised, and thus "impairs," with a witness and vengeance the validity of contracts.

TAX-PAYER.

BLOODY RIOTS NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

As may be imagined, the disgraceful riots this week among the hand loom weavers, have not been confined to Moyamensing, but have been equally as bad—worse indeed—in Kensington. On Monday they destroyed the 'chains' and looms of a number of their craft, who were obnoxious to them—destroyed their household furniture, and abused and maltreated their wives and children. In Hopkins' court some most shameful outrages were perpetrated. On Tuesday they went to the house of a weaver, on Germantown road, near the intersection of St. John street, destroyed his 'chain,' (using oil of vitriol) took out a piece of half woven cloth, which they dragged clear across the street, and broke his loom, besides knocking down his wife, who was in a delicate situation, and treading upon his children—and all this in the face of the most positive assurances and offers of proofs on the part of the man, that he was not working under the regular price, which, it will be understood, is the grievance of which the rioters complain. They also cleared out several other houses, and set fire to one. It is said that the behavior of a certain alderman of the district, while all this was going on, indicated a disposition rather to wink and connive at the outrageous proceedings, than to stop them.

Yesterday the rioters assembled in parties through the day, in the vicinities of Fourth and Master, and Cadwalader streets, every now and then repeating the outrages of Monday and Tuesday, defying the police, and making show of violence, threatening and the like. Nathan Lukers, the constable of the sixth ward, in attempting to arrest one of the rioters named Thomas Lynch, was resisted, attacked, and severely beaten, and had to flee into a cellar to save his life. Lynch was, however, overpowered and taken before Alderman Potts, who committed him in default of \$1000 bail.

The prisoner was taken to the magistrate's office, and subsequently to the prison, with great difficulty, his accomplices manifesting almost a determination to rescue him. The incarceration of one of their number excited their vengeance against the committing magistrate, whose house they menaced with destruction. The house of the complainant, who appeared against Lynch, the man arrested, they likewise swore they would burn down last night. Mr. Porter, the sheriff, was on the ground in the afternoon, mingled with the rioters, remonstrated with them and endeavored to disperse them. They paid but little attention to him. The sheriff, before leaving the scene, met the magistrate of the district, and made arrangements with them to have the police, with a posse of citizens, at the town hall in the evening, while he came back to the city for an additional force.

About 8 o'clock the sheriff and his deputies returned with between two and three hundred men, composed of police officers and citizens, who had been collected from the city, Southwark and Spring Garden, and elsewhere, and the united force being formed into a body in front of the Hall, moved in solid order to the

market house, which the rioters, to the number of some four or five hundred had filled.

As the posse approached, two muskets were fired into the air, from the market house, and before they had gone many steps farther, they received a tremendous volley of brick-bats, and the rioters rushing out upon them with fiendish yells and shouts, attacked them with such fearful odds, as to put five sixths of the whole body to the most indiscriminate and irregular flight.

The few who stood their ground had to strike for their lives, and there was a terrible fight.

A great many were wounded, and some seriously injured. Nine of the rioters were arrested and put in the Kensington and Northern Liberties lock-ups.—The victors returned to the market house and fired two or three guns in triumph.

It is with great pain we learn that Sheriff Porter was very severely wounded in the conflict, and about half past 10 o'clock was conveyed to his lodgings at the Merchants' Hotel, where he still lies in an exceedingly precarious situation. He is wounded in the head and breast, and his limbs are also very much bruised. Medical attendance was immediately procured—he was bled profusely and remedies applied.

P. S. Midnight.—Three companies of military are just ordered out—the Lafayette Light Guards, the German Yeagers, and the Monroe Guards.—*Boston Sun.*

From the Baltimore American.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—As the question of boundary relative to the Oregon country was not settled in the late treaty with Great Britain, it may be worth while to keep note of all the incidents pertaining to that subject, since it is one that may hereafter occasion some difficulty.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Linn, of Missouri, proposing to extend the authority of the United States over that territory, was under discussion in the Senate on Tuesday and Wednesday, and was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill authorizes and requires the President of the United States to cause to be erected, at suitable places and distances, a line of military posts from some point on the Missouri and Arkansas rivers into the best pass for entering the valley of Oregon; and, also, at or near the mouth of the Columbia river, and enacts that provision hereafter shall be made by law to secure and grant 640 white male inhabitant of the Territory of Oregon, of the age of 18 years and upward, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, or to his heirs at law, if such there be, in case of his decease. And to every such inhabitant or cultivator, being a married man, there shall be granted in addition, one hundred and sixty acres to the wife of said husband, and the like quantity of one hundred and sixty acres to the father of each child under the age of 18 years he may have, or which may be born within the five years aforesaid. The President is also authorized and required to appoint two Indian agents, to superintend the interests of the U. States with any or every Indian tribe west of any agency now established by law; and the sum of \$100,000 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

The bill further provides that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts and District Courts of the Territory of Iowa shall be extended over that part of the Indian territory lying west of the present limits of the said territory of Iowa, and south of the 49th degree of north latitude, and east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Texas, not included within the limits of any State; and, also, over the Indian territories, comprising the Rocky Mountains, and the country between them and the Pacific Ocean, south of 44 degrees 40 minutes north latitude and north of the 42nd degree of north

latitude, and justices of the peace may be appointed for the said territory, in the same manner and with the same powers as now provided by law in relation to the territory of Iowa.

The bill contains a proviso to the effect that any subject of Great Britain who may be arrested under this law, west of the Rocky Mountains, while that region remains open to vessels, citizens and subjects of the U. States and Great Britain, under stipulations between the two powers, shall be delivered up to be tried by the laws of Great Britain.

The question of boundary on the North West, is now, we believe, under negotiation. What the results of examination will be, we cannot of course know. It may be that the question of original right will be started, which would supersede all discussions about boundary lines. Great Britain has held a sort of possession in some parts of the Oregon country since the last war, but it is not certain what her claim is or how far it extends. The bill now before Congress, if it passes into a law, will do something towards bringing the matter in question to a decisive issue. The right of jurisdiction, as claimed by the bill, must conflict with the pretensions of the British government, if those pretensions occupy the ground of sovereignty.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

We published an article a few days since on the 'Decline of Great Britain.' We have been requested to insert the following article, from the London Court Journal, which paper says, 'That broad empire upon which the sun never rises and never sets, which would have been endangered to no trifling extent by a single false conclusion, has been strengthened and even saved by a series of the most brilliant successes which human intelligence ever deserved of Fortune. A war into which rashness and injustice alone had hurried—a war reflecting deep and lasting discredit upon those who commenced it—has been terminated by their successors in office, in a manner that we may well congratulate ourselves upon. The commerce of a world has been opened up to us; indeed we may say there never has an event of equal importance befallen any nation since Columbus discovered America to Spain. In importance to civilization, it is unparalleled. The closed gates which were opposed to Christianity for centuries, have been thrown open. An empire is newly knit with the commonwealth of nations. An expatriated nation has again entered the union with its fellows. A rapid march

or rather triumph, through Affghanistan, had been followed by the bloody and exterminating massacre of our troops.—Treachery and subtlety had striken a blow which called for a complete and summary vengeance. From captivity the wives of our slain officers called for release. Barbarian fraud and force had separately and singly vanquished us.—While nothing could be more unwise than conquest with the view of retaining a barren and arid country, the vindication of British honor required prompt and rigorous punishment. It has been given as promptly and as decidedly. Covered with glory, our troops have again overrun Affghanistan; The capture of Ghuznee has again shewn the Indians that we are in the long run, invincible; and with true policy and singular moderation have we withdrawn from the scene of triumph and slaughter immediately upon our conquest. They who see in the conquest of Affghanistan and the treaty with China, but temporary triumphs, are deeply mistaken. While these were continuing, the jealousy of a world was aroused against our power. The Russian bear was crouching in the north, ready for the struggle when the first blow enfeebled us. France, like a hawk, lay shrieking about our path, ready to strike when the first feather was stricken from our wing. America only watched its opportunity for humbling its parent.—But, by these simultaneous blows, dealt so unexpectedly and with such a profound judgement, the British empire again rests undisturbed upon its own strength, and that must indeed be rashness which,

at such a time, would think of troubling it.—*Manx Advertiser.*

Father Mathew.—We learn from the Glasgow Argus of Thursday se'nnight, that no fewer than from ten to fifteen thousand persons took the teetotal pledge from this gentleman on Monday and Tuesday previous from Glasgow, and that on Wednesday the number of applicants was so immense, that all attempts at calculation were fruitless. Although he was laboriously engaged in administering the pledge on the latter day, from ten o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, still vast numbers were obliged to return home much disappointed at not being able to enrol themselves under his banner. On Wednesday the Rev. Gentleman enrolled upwards of twenty thousand, making an aggregate number of about thirty-three or thirty-four thousand since his arrival. He left Glasgow for Belfast by the Tarter steamer at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, taking with him the blessings of upwards of thousands.

We are happy to understand that the endeavors of the delegates, who have come here from Lancashire, to persuade the mill and other operatives to join the movement, are not likely to lead to the result aimed at. We are glad of it for many reasons, and among others, for this—that compliance would be most hurtful to the working-classes themselves: but our law makers, and those who influence our law makers, should not the less reflect on the circumstances of peril in which our commercial depression has placed us. The present *emute* may be got over; but, while the causes of it remain, security cannot be enjoyed. It is, therefore, most desirable that they should ascertain what these causes really are, and that means should be taken for their immediate removal.—[Glasgow Chronicle.]

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.

Dick, parse John kisses the girls.

"Yeth'm. John is a singular active transitive verb, placed in a particular connection with a pretty girl, for the inference is that John would kiss no other and is governed by the opposition girls according to the established principle that the sex always governs. Kissing is a conjoining conjunction as it connects lips, both expressed and understood; understood for the one party understands what the other would be at, when about to indulge in a delicious of mouths, and expressed for the act expresses a great deal of pleasure on the part of both parties. It is also proper and still more common. Girls are angelic creatures, as proved by an unanimous consent, they are in the possessive case, as they possess a perfect right to be kissed, and sometimes in the objective, as they have been known to object to that act. But from personal experience I am inclined to believe that the girls are as seldom found in that case as snow in midsummer; and are governed by the rule, women must agree with the gender to which they belong in case of desperation, otherwise called matrimony."

"That'll do," said the teacher, "you'll do to graduate."

A Son Older than his Papa.—At Frievalde, near Berlin, an old dame of 103 has made her fourth visit to the matrimonial altar. Her husband is 70 years of age, and she has made him father-in-law of a lad of 83!

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

HOLLIS

J. P. Backenstos, Cambridge, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph John on, Ramus
J. Salisbury, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Putnam, Pike
L. R. Griffin, Lubare Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, M. Comb, M. Danrough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Jackson Co. N.Y.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Centeblow, Leasburg.
John E. Pag, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Boggs, New Egypt.
Sam's Curtis, Harkers Town.
W. L. Appleby, Roseton Town.
Israel Lucas, Long River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Elias Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nieversen, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kert and

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYAN.

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Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, February 22, 1843.

Whole Number 43

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JOHN TAYLOR.

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Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) 1037 PAID, to receive attention.From Dickens' "Notes in America."
THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Between five and six o'clock in the morning we arrived at Buffalo, where we breakfasted, and, being too near the Great Falls to wait patiently any where else, we set off by the train the same morning at nine. Whenever the train halted I listened for the roar; and was constantly straining my eyes in the direction where I knew the Falls must be, from seeing the river rolling on towards them, every moment expecting to behold the spray. Within a few minutes of my stopping I saw two great white clouds rising up slowly and majestically from the depths of the earth. That was all. At length we alighted; and then, for the first time, I heard the mighty rush of water, and felt the ground tremble underneath my feet. The bank was very steep, and was slippery with run and half melted ice. I hardly know how I got down, but was soon at the bottom, and climbing with two English officers, who were crossing, and had joined me, over some broken rocks, deafened by the noise, half blinded by the spray, and wet to the skin, we were at the foot of the American fall. I could see an immense torrent of water tearing headlong down from some great height, but had no idea of shape, or situation, or any thing but vague immensity. When we were sent

to the foot of the falls, and were crossing the swollen river, immediately before both cataracts, I began to feel what it was; but I was in a manner stunned, and unable to comprehend the vastness of the scene. It was not until I came on Table Rock, and looked—great heaven, on what a fall of bright green water!—that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing—the first effect, and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle was peace—peace of mind—tranquility—calm recollection of the dead—great thoughts of eternal rest and happiness; nothing of gloom and terror.

Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart an image of beauty: to remain there changeless and indelible until its pulses cease to beat for ever. Oh, how the strife and trouble of our daily life recede from my view and lessend in the distance during the ten memorable days we passed on that enchanted ground!—What voices spoke from out the thundering water; what faces faded from the earth looked out upon me from its gleaming depths; what heavenly promise glistered in those angels' tears, the drops of many hues that showered around and twined themselves about the gorgeous arches which the changing rainbows made. I never stirred all that time from the Canadian side, whither I had gone at first; I never crossed the river again; for I knew there were people on the other shore, and in such a place it is natural to shun strange company. To wander to and fro all day, and see the cataract from all points of view; to stand upon the edge of the great Horse-shoe Fall, marking the

hurried water gathering strength as it approached the verge, yet seeming too, to pause before it shot into the gulf below; to gaze upon the river's level up at the torrent, as it came streaming down to climb the neighboring heights, and watch it through the trees, and see the wreathing water to the rapids hurrying on to take its fearful plunge; to linger in the shadow of the slimy rocks three miles below; watching the river, as stirred by no visible cause, it heaved and eddied, and awoke the echoes, being troubled yet far down beneath the surface by its giant leap; to have Niagara before me, lighted by the sun and by the moon, red in the day's decline, and gray as evening slowly fell upon it; to look upon it every day, and awake up in the night and hear its ceaseless voice;—this was enough!

SOMERS MUTINY.

The following particulars concerning the mutiny on board the Somers, has necessarily been delayed for want of room, but as we considered them to be interesting, although late, we publish them.

From the New York American.
MUTINY AND EXECUTION ON
BOARD THE U. S. BRIG SOMERS.

We stood on Sunday the outline of this tragedy, and showed, by enumerating the officers on board, how short she was of her complement, and that she had no man-of-war—a force that by the antagonism that exists between them and the blue jacks—are with the officers the surest safeguard of a ship against mutiny.

We have since learned authentically, as we believe, the following facts connected with the mutiny.

On the passage from Africa to St. Thomas, the first intimation of the proposed mutiny was communicated to Commander Mackenzie, by the Purser, who had been apprised of it by his steward, named Wales, concerning whose connection with the plot and the details of the plot itself, the Courier of this morning gives this account.

A day or two previous to December 1st, and when the vessel was about five or six hundred miles from St. Thomas, Midshipman Spencer hinted a part of his plans to Mr. Wales, the Purser's steward, who affected a hearty co-operation, took an oath of secrecy, &c. which Spencer administered to him, when he was made more fully acquainted with the mutineers. They had arranged to raise a scuffle on the fore-castle some night after leaving St. Thomas, while the deck was in the charge of Midshipman Rogers, a nephew of the late Com. John Rogers; and when the men engaged in it would of course be ordered all to account for the cause of the disturbance, and Mr. Rogers was thus engaged, they were to seize him and throw him overboard, with as little noise as possible. Spencer was then to enter the cabin and kill Captain Mackenzie; and others were appointed to be stationed at the main hatch, through which the crew must pass to get on deck, and at the starboard hatch, through which the officers except the Captain must pass. All the officers, except the Surgeon, were to be murdered and thrown overboard; and the crew who were below, were to be murdered on deck. The two after guns were to be pointed forward, to secure the mutineers from an attack, and such of the crew who had not yet joined, but who was then elected to be with them, were to be admitted, while the others were to be thrown overboard.

They were then to get out all the boats and lighten the vessel; after which they were to make for the Isle of Pines, where they were to meet a confederate. They were then to cruise in search of merchant vessels, trading between this part and Europe; which after being plundered, and the males on board killed, were to be indiscriminately sunk; and if there chanced to be any females they were to be taken on board the Somers, violated, and retained so long as the pirates might desire, when they also were to be committed to the deep! The arrangements for the division of the spoils, the allotment of the females, the various officers on board, &c. were completed, and drawn up in detail in Spencer's handwriting; and he assured Mr. Wales that he had twenty of the crew with him sure.

From the moment Spencer made the above circumstances known to Mr. Wales, he was watched with Argus eyes by Samuel Cromwell, boatwain's mate, and Eliam Small, seaman, who were the principal ring-leaders with Spencer, and who threatened to throw him overboard, the moment they saw the least signs of defection in him, or had the least cause to suspect that he had made or intended to make any disclosures to any person.

Mr. Wales not daring to communicate with Capt. Mackenzie, made all the circumstances as detailed by Midshipman Spencer known to the Purser, who promptly conveyed the intelligence to Capt. Mackenzie.

After an investigation of the matter, as full as under the circumstances, could be made it appeared clear to the Commander that this information was to be depended upon, and that measures must be taken to put a stop at once to a conspiracy of the extent of which he could procure no accurate, or form even a probable calculation. Upon full deliberation, therefore, when the crew was assembled as usual at evening quarters, Commander Mackenzie called Midshipman Spencer to him, and after talking over with him, and obtaining command of the vessel by mutiny and murder, ordered him in double irons. This was done at once, without the least attempt at violence or resistance; and at the same time two of the crew, Cromwell and Small, who were the chief conspirators among the men, were also seized and put in double irons. Search having been made amongst Mr. Spencer's papers, the most ample and conclusive proofs of his guilt were found, and the details of the whole plot disclosed. A list of the men engaged was found in his own handwriting, with the words *certain* and *doubtful* attached to the different names. A plan of the outbreak, in which every man had his particular duty assigned to him, was also found, with a statement that every officer was to be killed and the black flag to be raised against all the world. These men were then examined under oath by the different officers, until in the minds of all there was but one opinion and conviction how imminent and fearful was the danger which threatened, not only the lives of those on board (for that was among the least consideration of the gallant officers,) but how terrible the consequences might have been, and might still be, if the mutineers were successful in their plans.

For three days, the prisoners were kept in irons, the Commander hoping to be spared the necessity of taking life.

At last it became evident that the storm was still brewing, and that although the loss of their ringleaders had deprived the rest of those concerned of any efficient head for the time, the danger was by no means over, and hence that a severe example was absolutely necessary to avoid a rescue, and prevent the final execution and success of their plans. The crew were so disorderly and so little under control, that every officer came to the same conclusion, and urged upon their Commander the immediate execution of the prisoners. The men not engaged in the original plot testified in the strongest terms to the necessity of this course. Evidence was obtained that the matter was still in agitation, and that, prisoner as he was, Midshipman Spencer was still, by signs or otherwise, in communication with his associates. Every thing indicated that the plot was on the point of consummation, and without a dissenting voice among the officers and petty officers, it was at last determined that the three prisoners should be hung at the yard-arm of the vessel. This was communicated to Midshipman Spencer, and for a time he bore it without faltering; but at last his firmness gave way, and he made a full confession of his guilt accompanied with an acknowledgement of the justice of his doom.

From his own confession, it was ascertained that, while on board the John Adams, on the coast of Brazil, and subsequently when sent home, (having resigned rather than be tried by a Court Martial) on board the frigate Potomac, he had entertained in both vessels a determination to excite a mutiny, for the purpose of turning pirate. The plan on board the Somers was originated and had made some progress before leaving the harbor of New York. The outbreak was to take place just after leaving St. Thomas, and everything had been arranged to bring about the result successfully. With the leaders alive and subject to a rescue, and with a crew the great majority of whom were believed to be more or less implicated, how far it was impossible to tell, with proofs recurring every minute that the plot was but postponed, not destroyed, the men being disorderly, fractious and disobedient, it seemed the duty of Commander Mackenzie to hesitate no longer. With their leaders rescued, the game was their own again, and not only the lives of all on board not implicated in the plot would have paid the forfeit of further delay, but many a fearful act of piracy and murder would, in all probability, have swelled the list of crime.

It became clear that there was no alternative, and accordingly, when about three days off St. Thomas, in the presence of the assembled crew, the sentence was put in execution.

Of the execution the Courier gives these details, and of the names of those now in confinement on board the North Carolina.

"All hands were accordingly called to witness the punishment. Whips were then rove into each end of the fore yard-arm, and one on the inner part of the yard. The prisoners were then brought on deck and informed of the punishment about to be executed upon them. Small at once fully confessed his guilt, and asked most penitently the forgiveness of his commander and the officers, which was at once accorded to him. He then obtained permission to address the crew, which he did, warning them against permitting themselves ever to be seduced as

he had been, into the committal of the crime for which he was about to suffer death.

Spencer asked a respite of ten minutes for himself and companions in guilt in order that they might prepare to die. This was granted, and he was asked if he wished to write to his father or mother, but he replied that he did not. He then acknowledged his guilt and the justice of his punishment, that he would rather meet such a death there (at sea) than be subjected to the infamy of exposure on shore. The ten minutes asked for by Spencer was extended to upwards of one hour, nearly the whole of which time was employed by him in endeavoring to obtain forgiveness of Small, for having seduced him into the committal of a crime which he was soon to expiate with his life. Small withheld his forgiveness for a length of time; but at last in reply to Spencer's oft-repeated request, 'Do forgive me, Small,' he said that he fully pardoned him.

Everything being in readiness, the noose was placed around the neck of each of the culprits, and the officers were stationed about the decks to see that every man had both hands on the ropes. About one o'clock, (sea time) on the first of December, the signal for execution was given by firing a gun to the leeward, and the guilty men were run up.

After hanging about an hour, the bodies were lowered down and delivered to their several messmates to be laid out and in the evening they were committed to the deep, Captain MacKenzie reading the service usual on the occasion of burials at sea. Small's last words were to invoke a blessing on the American flag, and to ask forgiveness for having so dishonored it, but the others died without any marks of penitence. Immediately after the execution, all hands were called to cheer ship; and three hearty cheers were given for the American flag, which was then waving at the gaff, after which all hands were piped down, and the usual duties of the ship were resumed.

Four of the men who appeared to be, most deeply implicated were placed in irons immediately upon the discovery of the projected mutiny; but the others suspected to be concerned were permitted to go to duty until they reached this port, when they were also ironed and sent on board the North Carolina.

The following are the names of the men and boys now confined on board the receiving ship, and waiting the action of the Navy Department:

Charles A. Wilson, sailmaker's mate.
Daniel McKinly, landsman.
Benjamin F. Green, ordinary seaman, apprentice.
Alexander McKee, 2d class apprentice.
George W. Warner, ordinary seaman apprentice.
Charles G. Golderman, landsman: apprentice.
Eugene Sullivan, 1st class apprentice.
George Kneavah, landsman, apprentice.
Richard Hamilton, 1st class apprentice.
Charles Van Velsor, ordinary seaman.
Henry Waltham, mulatto, wardroom steward.

Edward Gallia, mulatto, steerage cook."

It is said that Spencer asked to be permitted to fire the gun, which was the signal for execution—but when the trying moment came, another was obliged to fire the signal gun.

The effect of the execution was instantaneous, and proved the correctness of the Commander's decision. From a state of almost open mutiny the crew were subdued to their former discipline, and every thing went on without the least cause for alarm. The officers kept their watches completely armed, and on the arrival of the Brig here, four of the crew (who were the only ones brought here in irons) were immediately transferred to the North Carolina, and shortly after nine more, making in all thirteen—of whom eleven were apprentices—were added to the number confined.

These thirteen with the three executed, are all against whom complete and satisfactory proof could be found, but that the great majority of the crew were also implicated, there is no shadow of doubt,

though it cannot be so clearly established as with the sixteen. Of this, however, we shall hear more when the details which have been sent to Washington are made public. Sufficient is known already to establish beyond a question the necessity, imperative and immediate, however dreadful, of the course pursued by Commander MacKenzie, than whom, a more humane, conscientious and gallant officer does not hold a commission in the navy of the United States. For three days it seems to have been his hope to be spared taking the lives of the three prisoners, but when it became clear as light that a rescue was in agitation, and that the mutiny was still unsubdued, it was his duty to order them to be executed, and he did it.

It is impossible not to feel deep sympathy with the friends and connections of those executed—so sudden and so dreadful, and dishonouring was their taking off; but sympathy not certainly unmingled with admiration is due to Commander MacKenzie and his officers, who were compelled to assume so fearful a responsibility, and steel their hearts against all the natural pleadings in favour of mercy, or at least delay.

It was a noble act of patriotic self-devotion.

Capt. MacKenzie, accompanied by all his officers and crew, attended divine service yesterday, at Brooklyn, to return thanks to an all-wise Providence for their escape from the dangers to which they had been exposed.

It seems not without connection with the fact that a confederate off the Isle of Pines was referred to by the mutineers, to notice that a rumour was circulated some week or two ago here, of the shipwreck of the Somers. This may have been designed to account for her non-appearance in case the mutineers had been successful.

We understand writs of Habeas Corpus have been sued out in favour of some of the men in confinement on board the North Carolina.

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1843.

There seems to be at the present time quite an excitement in regard to the possession of the Oregon Territory. The British profess to have some antiquated claims upon it; but what the nature of those claims are, it is at present difficult to determine. They have sent out an armament to reconnoitre and to defend their supposed colonies; while on the other hand the subject has been taken up by the Congress, and many spirited remarks have been made on the subject. The Congress have decided, and we think justly too, that the Oregon Territory belongs to the United States, in every sense of the word; according to the right of the various discoveries ceded to them according to negotiation, in the boundary lines, and according to the laws, and usages, of nations. What the result will be, we are at a loss to determine. Great Britain has trampled with impunity upon the rights of China, and fattened herself with her unhallowed spoils, her fleets and armies are now disengaged, and whether she wants to provoke us to war or not is at present uncertain, one thing is very evident—that the United States will not relinquish their claims to the Oregon Territory, the views of the British to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CALUMNIATORS DETECT-ED!

Week before last, we noticed, at length, the infamous attack made not only upon Judge Pope and Justin Butterfield, Esq., but also upon a number of respectable ladies, by a letter writer, under the signature of 'ALPHA,' through the columns of the Quincy Herald. The original letter from which the libel was manufactured, was written by a certain office holder in this State, to a Mr. Bassett, of Quincy, and as the letter states, at the request of a Mr. Pitman. It was forwarded through the Post-office to a gentleman in this city, who now has the possession of it, and intends handing it over to those gentlemen, whose wives and daughters have been

thus wantonly attacked by the writer and contributors of the Quincy letter. It appears most manifestly that the body of the letter was principally filled up at Quincy, as J. N. W. (the signature of the letter directed to Mr. Bassett,) only gave the distinguishing heads of the libel upon Judge Pope and Justin Butterfield.

We have heard it intimated that the letter now in this city will be laid before the next Grand Jury, and the whole of those concerned in it indicted for a libel. This is by far the best way not only to punish the calumniators, but the most effectual one to hold them up to that public execration which their low and disgraceful conduct justly merits. The original letter from which the principal part of the libellous matter in the Herald was taken, has been seen by a number of gentlemen in this city, all of whom express the utmost indignation for its author and his abettors.

COMMITMENTS.—Thomas J. Morgan and Robert Taylor, boys about 16 years of age, were arrested on Tuesday last, under the ordinance concerning vagrants and disorderly persons, to which they pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by the Mayor to imprisonment six months.

For the Wasp.

LETTER THIRD—ON INFLAMMATION.

The varieties of this disease have been considered in reference to the part affected, the violence of the exciting cause, and the vigor of the constitution. It will now be treated under the healthy and morbid varieties. First healthy and adhesive inflammation, is a term used in surgery to express that species of action which terminates in an adhesion of the inflamed surfaces. The process by which such an union is formed, is certainly one of the most interesting operations of which the animal economy is capable. For it is by this means that wounds, fractures, and other serious injuries of the body are repaired. There is an increased action in the vessels of the injured part, which causes a deposition of coagulating lymph, and serum, which is the first bond of union, and terminates in a permanent restoration of the part. It is the salutary effort, and operation of nature to restore itself, as in healing wounds by the first intention. It would therefore be highly improper, to throw into a wound salt, soot, sugar, ashes, sawdust, brickdust, or even pebble stones, as is sometimes practiced; thus separating the lips of a fresh wound. A man had better eat a thorn or splinter, than so offend his nature, or spoil for a cure; or wrap the blade with which he was wounded in linen cloths, with oils and ointments, which every child knows to be folly. Hence the foolish saying of making a salve to heal the wound. No such salve can be made!! The true surgical operation is as simple as it is successful; namely, to bring the lips of the wound without any intervening substance together; and retain them in that position, by the aid of sticking plaster, glue, shoe-makers wax or any other 'healing salve,' then bind it carefully and let it remain: nature, and nature alone will do the healing if she has but half a chance: and her cause will not be retarded by the application of No. 6, cayenne pepper, or any other irritating agent. The only danger to be apprehended in simple wounds, the constitution being good, is that the action may run too high: therefore not only should irritating agents be withheld, but the air also excluded, and rest enjoined. The treatment of wounds, and sores of long standing, with unhealthy granulations, caused by crude applications, and healing salves, does not come under this head. We shall make two decisions of the morbid variety. First acute inflammation is characterized by violent symptoms, terminates in a few days and is attended with danger. It is said to terminate in resolution, when it declines, and disappears without any abscess, perceptible discharge, or alteration in the affected part, which is done by absorption. It may also terminate in suppuration, which is the formation of matter or pus. Pus is the specific product of inflammation. It sinks to the bottom in water at the temperature of the atmosphere, and

is coagulated by muriate of ammonia, which two circumstances will distinguish it from mucus thrown from the lungs, in certain lung complaints; thereby forming an important diagnosis. Pus is either derived from decomposed solids, or coagulated blood. It is formed by another effort of nature to relieve itself, by converting and depositing the superabundant blood in this form. It should be discharged from all abscesses when fully formed, by a free opening in the most depending part; and, its exit encouraged not by pressure, but by emollient poultices. It is a wise provision forming a temporary covering on raw surfaces and keeps the tender growth in a moist healing state. Hence the inutility of removing it so completely as some are wont to do.— Though it is always highly proper to keep the surrounding parts free from it. In deep wounds it is the means of dislodging extraneous bodies, such as bullets, pieces of dead bone, &c. Acute inflammation may terminate in the death of the part, which is mortification. Gangrene is the intermediate state between inflammation and mortification. It is characterized by a cessation of action in the small vessels and nerves of the parts yet the larger ones still have action and sensibility. There is a degree of vitality remaining. In this condition stimulus may be applied, such as oil of turpentine, &c., to arouse the small vessels to action, and remove if possible, the congested state which immediately precedes death. But to avoid gangrene the action should not be permitted to run so high, which will not be prevented by the use of stimulus. Though after the part is overcome with inordinate action, the only hope is to force the fluids through, notwithstanding there is but little prospect of success.— When the mortification is complete, which is known by the pulse becoming small, rapid, irregular, the patient's countenance assumes a wild cadaverous look, a loud and troublesome hicough is produced, the surface of the body is covered with cold clammy perspiration, the part becomes cold and black. Coma, convulsions, and death may then ensue and calm the restless sufferer. Much has unnecessarily been said, in reference to the treatment of a mortified part. But the separation of the dead from the living part, is a vital process. The dead portion should not be cut out, or torn away, until the line of demarkation is well defined, for many good reasons. Humid gangrene may occur without previous inflammation, the injury being so severe as at once to deprive the part of vitality. Here stimulus may be applied or if necessary amputation resorted to. After wet seasons, spontaneous or dry gangrene has prevailed where rye is a principle article of food. The rye is subject to a disease called ergot, or cockspur rye, the grains become large, black and have a horny consistence. The use of it in this diseased state, has been assigned as the cause of gangrene. This species of gangrene may take place in this country from the use of unsound wheat. It may take place in cities; and does even in this city, from other causes, which will be the theme of a future letter. One of the properties of living matter consists in the power of resisting putrefaction, which the laws of chemical affinity would otherwise produce. But as soon as a part mortifies this characteristic property is a spontaneous decomposition ensues, different kinds of gas are formed, and the exhalations become fetid, and highly offensive. In this operation the body or part, returns to its original, eternal and invisible, elementary principles. Bodies become visible on account of the chemical composition, peculiar and exact arrangement, of their particles, but when decomposed, or resolved back to their elementary state, they cannot be seen by the eye of man. 'For the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal.' Again, 'things which are seen were not made of things that do appear,' Heb. 11. 3. As by the decomposition of water, oxygen and hydrogen are obtained; both colourless and invisible gases, and by their reunion water is again formed. But to return. I may add that acute may terminate in chronic inflammation; which

is characterized by slowness of action, and is not immediately dangerous of itself; but becomes so in its tertiary stage, which is commonly in effusion. From whence arises the different varieties of dropsies, produced by an increased action of the arteries, and a want of action, and absorption, in the corresponding veins, in which condition, the thin part of the blood becomes extravasated. This disease also terminates in enlargements, and stiffness of the joints, as in rheumatism. My object is not fluency of language, but to give a few useful hints in a very plain manner. There is a difficulty in fully expressing our ideas when we dare not use technical terms. But if the reader will bear with the plainness of diction, and dryness of style, and find himself in the possession of one useful idea, I shall be fully compensated.

H. TATE.

Nauvoo, Feb. 18, 1843.

From the N. O. papers of January 13. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Schrs. Wm. Bryan, Capt. Moss, arrived yesterday, brought Mexican papers to the 3rd inst. The W. B. brought in \$32,700 in specie, to several consignees. There was little news in Vera Cruz when she left. Nothing later from Campeachy than we have heretofore received. A gentleman from Mazatlan reports that the Texian prisoners taken at St. Antonio, were confined at Perote, and were about to be ironed two and two, and turned out to clean the streets.

The Steamship Montezuma, 45 days from Spain, anchored in the harbor of Vera Cruz on the 6th ult. She is 1100 tons burthen, has two engines of 140 horse power each, and had a crew of eighty men. These men, it seems, were only shipped to navigate her from England to Mexico, and a part of them we learn left her, and arrived here yesterday in the Wm. Bryan.

The Government papers state that reports had been received from almost every department of the nation, and they were unanimous in the opinion, that the federal form of government was not suitable for the Mexican people, and declaring their adhesion to the Consolidated System of Santa Anna.

The Vera Cruz Siegle, of the 19th December says—a gentleman worthy of credence, has furnished us with the following narrative, which we transmit to our readers, though burning with indignation.

"The Texians to the number of seven hundred, with three pieces of artillery, have invaded the department of Tamaulipas, and taken possession of the town of Laredo, one of the cities in the north of that State. We are informed that the detachment under the command of Col. Calisto Bravo not being able to resist the Texian forces, was compelled to retreat, escorting a number of Mexican families who had left Laredo to repair to Guerrero. General Pedro Reyes, commander of the army of the north, has crossed the river Bravo, to give battle to the enemy."

The capture of Monterey by Com. Jones, is confirmed by the above arrival, in all the particulars recently published by us from the Madisonian.

We learn verbally that nearly all the Texian prisoners, taken at San Antonio, had arrived at Perote where they had been chained in parts, and condemned to work upon the streets.

Van Ness, Fitzgerald and another had been left behind, under sentence of death, but that the sentence had been commuted for ten years' imprisonment in the Castle of San Juan d'Uella.

Extract of a Letter to the N. O. Bee, dated Vera Cruz, Jan. 3, 1843.

"News has been received from the North of the Texians having crossed the Rio Grande, and occupied Laredo, a town in the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Reyes was on the march to give them battle, and were momentarily expecting to hear of his defeat. We have intelligence from Campeachy via Havanna to the 19th ult. A private letter gives a most forlorn account of the situation of the Mexican troops, and it is thought quite probable that they

may have to raise the siege of the above city. The Montezuma, the arrival of which vessel I announced in my last, was to have been delivered over to this Government to-day, but the Norther which is now blowing has prevented it. Report says that Santa Anna is going to take down a reinforcement of troops. I hope he may go as Com. Moore may be able to pay his respects to him in person, but I fear he dares not venture so far from home.

The English officers who brought the Montezuma, I believe return to England, and also the greater part of the crew, some of whom have left already. It is not known to whom the Mexican Government intends to give the command of this vessel, but that is of little importance, as all the Mexican officers are alike good for nothing. The Mexican brig of war Mojicano was in the Havanna on the 23d ult. It is supposed that she carried to the Havanna the English commander and officers of the Guadalupe, all of whom have left the Mexican service. The Mexican navy is now at the mercy of Commodore Moore, if he can only get to sea; for, with half the force, he can take the whole fleet now at campeachy. The fleet is badly manned, and if possible the officers are worse, and certainly now, Com. Moore has a chance of sweeping the Gulf once more if he only wishes.

Revulsion among the Presbyterians.—Sale among the Churches.—The epidemic of the age is at last beginning to attack the Presbyterian church. Accordingly, the revulsion now assumes a most singular and fearful character. According to all appearances, the Pope of Rome, and his legate, Bishop Hughes of this city, are buying up with hard cash, all the good old churches of this city, and making such long strides throughout the country, that causes terrible alarm to Parson Cheever, David Hale and the saints. The Pope, too, is a hard money man, and possessing much hard cash, he is now making investments at the cheapest rate, and of the best character in point of buildings.

In order to show the sober reality of this danger, we extract the following excellent article from the Rev. David Hale's paper of yesterday:—

[From the Journal of Commerce.

Sale of Churches.—We see that the new Reformed Dutch Church on Washington Square, is advertised for sale at auction, and the day draws near. It is one of the most elegant churches in the city, and just now filled with a good congregation, who enjoyed the labours of two pastors. If it goes to auction, and especially if at auction it should pass out of evangelical Protestant control, culpability will attach somewhere.

There is little use in preaching against the old harlot of Rome, and then sitting supinely down while the superior zeal of her followers takes possession of the strong places of moral influence. Something must be done besides talking, and if evangelical Protestant denominations, who have wealth to their damage, are not willing to use it on such an occasion, they are evidently not fit for the responsibility which they have assumed. When, in the name of all reason, do the collegiate churches expect to use their money, if not now? Do they look for more important occasions? or do they keep it just to have it, and so that they may show a good rent-roll at the final day? One Presbyterian church has recently gone into the hands of the Catholics at auction, much to the disgrace of Protestantism in New York. If the church on Washington Square goes the same way, the Protestant churches of the city more immediately associated with it, and the Dutch churches in particular, will deserve a rebuke from heaven, such as we hope will never fall upon them.—*New York Herald.*

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

On Thursday evening, 29th ult., Bunce's old paper mill in Westville took fire and was entirely consumed. The New Haven Herald of Friday says, a singular phenomenon attended this conflagration, which had a powerful effect upon the community. A driving snow storm was prevailing at the time, and the

sudden illumination from the flames gave the whole atmosphere the appearance of a magnificent exhibition of the Aurora Borealis. The situation of the burning edifice is near the base of West Rock, a bold eminence of some three or four hundred feet. The snow acted as a mirror, and threw a reflected light over the whole hemisphere, the cause of which not being known, threw the meteoric metropolis of New Haven, into a great commotion.—At this particular moment a mounted horseman dashed through Chapel-street, at a furious rate, exclaiming, 'The end of the world is at hand!' and for a short time all the Millerites enjoyed the glorious anticipation of the fulfilment of their prophecies. The 'midnight cry' was raised, the bells sounded the alarm, the engines were parading the streets to find where their services were required, and 'quite athwart went all decorum.' Several religious assemblies being met, the congregations rushed into the street, when the sudden and all-pervading light struck them with instant terror, and many scenes were exhibited typical of the final conflagration. A venerable minister of the church gravely assured one of the fire companies that it was no artificial combustion, but the actual 'coming of the Lord in great glory'—and many persons remained under this remarkable but very natural delusion during the whole night. All the world was greatly rejoiced the next morning to find it was only the burning of Bunce's old paper mill!

BANK CERTIFICATES.

The following is a copy of the Bank Certificates, which will be given for balances to the holders of their paper on presentation for their share of her specie.

These certificates will be of little value but to those who are so fortunate as to owe the Bank, or who wish to purchase her lands.

"This certificate for _____ dollars, will at all times be received by the State Bank of Illinois, in payment of any debt, and for any property which the Bank may have for sale. It will also entitle the bearer to the proper proportion of all dividends which may be made by the Bank to its creditors.

Cashier."

The Bank will pay 27 per cent. in specie on her notes.—[Sangamo Journal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday January 28.

Petitions.—By Mr. FICKLIN, a remonstrance against the division of Coles county; by Mr. SMITH, a petition from Mr. M' Bove for divorce.

Motion being made for indefinite postponement—

Mr. SMITH, of Hancock, hoped the petition would not take this direction.—This legislature claimed to possess the power to repeal charters, and certainly they had equal power to dissolve marriage contracts. Mr. Smith desired to place this case in the situation of those of a similar character, which had preceded it—and that it might be so disposed of that the case may be acted on in the Circuit Court.

Mr. FOWLER was in favor of referring the petition to the committee on Banks and corporations.

Mr. SMITH did not object to its taking this direction. He was himself a member of that committee. That committee was in favor of repealing charters—and they might be induced to carry their views so far as to dissolve marriages.

Mr. SIMMS was in favor of indefinite postponement. Singular results sometimes followed an association with Mormons. Two families in his neighborhood, which had been childless, on joining the Mormons, were blessed with families.

Mr. SMITH. This is easily accounted for. These families resided in the same county with the gentleman from Edgar.

[Sangamo Journal.

The Gastric Juice.—Worms in the alimentary canal resist the agency of the gastric juice so long as they are alive; but when dead, they are then subjected to the laws which govern inanimate matter, and are, consequently, digested or expelled like the ordinary contents. This fact affords a good reason for using cold boiled

water, as the high temperature to which it is raised must kill the animalcules that may be found in this fluid, and thus they are rendered easy of digestion. It is a remarkable circumstance, first observed by John Hunter, and referable to the same principle, that the gastric juice will, when the individual dies, dissolve the very stomach that had secreted this powerful solvent, and had resisted its action when living. The knowledge of this fact was the means of acquitting an individual accused of the crime of poisoning.—*Hayder's Philosophy for the Public.*

REMARKABLE DWARF.

There is now exhibiting at the American Museum, New York, a dwarf so small that Major Stevens who is about thirty inches high, looks like a giant beside him. It is an English boy of eleven years old, one foot and ten inches high, and weighing only fifteen pounds. This was his weight at six months old, since which time it has never varied half a pound.—The tiny thing is lively, intelligent and well proportioned, and struts about as big in his own opinion as Gen. John C. Bennett late of the Nauvoo Legion. He is clothed in a well fitting fashionable costume of lilliputian dimensions, sports a cane, and presents altogether the most curious exhibition imaginable. He is called by courtesy Gen. Tom Thumb and might claim to the living representative of Nursery Tales.

FURTHER FROM TEXAS.—New Orleans papers of the 21st ult. apparently confirm one part of the late news from Texas; that portion in reference to the capture of Col. Fisher's division of General Somerville's army. The other portion, reporting the loss of four hundred Mexicans, and only two Texans is not credited. A letter dated Galveston, says, "Distrust pervades all classes of our community. Business is suspended. We have no money in trade—none in the national Treasury. No credit abroad, and it is utterly impossible for us to obtain any relief anywhere in case we are invaded by a powerful force. The prudent and business portion of our community believe that we shall be invaded both by land and sea in a short time. The fall of Yucatan will be the signal for this event."

Cholera in Burmah.—According to the latest advices from the the East Indies, the cholera was raging in Burmah to a fearful extent. Whole villages in the interior have become desolate—the innumerable being either cut off by the frightful malady, or have fled for safety in other parts of the country.

SACRED HYMNS.

Persons having Hymns adapted to the worship of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, are requested to send them, or send them to Emma Smith, immediately.
Nauvoo, Feb. 15, 1843.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY THE 10TH INST.

Samuel C. Perry (of Columbus,) aged 24 years; Dropsy.

Jennett Bates, aged 20 years; Consumption.

Mary Jane Niswanger, aged 28 days; Inflammation.

Polly Curtis, aged 16 years; Winter Fever.

Eliza M. Edwards, aged 9 months; Consumption.

Dorcas Averett, aged 32 years; Child Birth.

Sarah L. Hoyt, aged 23 years; Winter Fever.

John Gabbs, aged 57 years; Consumption.

Total 8.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY THE 21ST INST.

Athana A. Holden, aged 3 years; Jaundice.

Eloniza Hunt and infant, of Keokuk, aged 30 years; Fever.

Total 2.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, City Sexton.

Letter of Col. Hepburn.—Letter has been received in New York, containing an account of the death of Col. Hepburn, an eminent citizen of Georgia, by the hands of Gen. McDougald, who is the Loco candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Crawford, the person elected.

It seems Gen. McDougald received an anonymous letter, stating that Col. Hepburn was coming to shoot him; McDougald prepared himself, supposing that Col. Hepburn did, in fact, intend to shoot him. It so happened that Col. Hepburn did call to see McDougald, as stated in the anonymous letter, and putting his hand into his pocket to take a letter out, McDougald instantly drew a pistol and shot him through the heart. About Hepburn's person, after examination, no weapon of any kind was found.

The difficulty grew out of a claim Hepburn had on McDougald, for having paid more than his share, on speculations in cotton, some years ago; recent settlements having made the sum much less than that paid.

The coroner's verdict was "Justifiable homicide."

"We'll all be Queens in our Turns."—In Queen Anne's reign, Lord Bateman married three wives, all of whom were his servants. A beggar women meeting him one day in the street made him a very low courtesy. "Ah, Heaven bless you," said she, "and send you a long life; if you do but live long enough, we shall be all ladies in time."

The Florida Indians.—The St. Augustine News, of the 10th inst., says: It is with much pleasure we learn that there is a prospect of our difficulties with the Indians being finally ended. They are daily coming into the settlements around Tampa and the neighboring posts, and express a willingness to emigrate, being very friendly with the whites. We hope General Worth may shortly succeed in shipping them to the West.

Indian Anecdote.—John Sequashquash, an Indian of the remains of a tribe in Connecticut, was some years since brought before a justice of the peace, on some charge or other which I do not recollect. John happened to be drunk at the time, and instead of answering directly to the question put by the justice, merely muttered out, "Your honor is very wise—very wise—very wise—y—your honor is very wise. I say, I am unable to get any other answer from him, the justice ordered him to be locked up till the next day, when John was brought before him perfectly sober. "Why, John," said the justice, "you were drunk as a bear yesterday. When I asked you any questions, the only answer you made was—'Your honor's very wise—very wise.' "Did I call your honor wise?" said the Indian, with a look of credulity. "Yes," answered the magistrate. "Then," replied John, "I must have been drunk sure enough."

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42 tf.

O. C. SKINNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office with G. Hills, Esq., a few rods south east of the Temple.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.

G. B. Holt, Dayton,

G. P. Bell, Hamilton,

Wm. Bursey, Cincinnati,

Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill. Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions. School Writing Books, Mail-rel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Sates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.51
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.

B. W. TOWNSAND,
A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at

Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29 tf.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND LABORERS.

THE undersigned wishes to contract for the making of one million of bricks.

Also for the making of 1200 rods of ditch and turf fence.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

January 13 1843.

NOTICE.

THOSE that have orders that I have given or accounts for labor, or materials for the last year, will bring them in immediately, so that I can settle up my business.

J. W. COLIDGE.

Jan. 13, 1843. no38-

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-tf.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE,

FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.

Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

DR. J. F. WELD.

PRACTITIONER IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & OBSTETRIC.

Returns his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo & adjoining country for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. From the experience and success he has had during six years practice in the various diseases prevalent with this country he feels enabled, by his assiduous attention to business to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call. Particular attention will be paid to all sections of the eye.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. April 30, 1842.

DRUG STORE

THE subscriber has just opened a Drug Store in the New Store house of Ira S. Miles, on Mulholland Street—Two squares East of the Temple, where may be found a general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils, Pure, Wines, Glass, Putty, School, Books, Stationary.

JAMES H. HAVEN.

Nauvoo Nov. 28, 1842. 31 3m.*

BRADFORD & BROWN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,

Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,

Wintemur & Springer, Cincinnati.

December 1st, 1842. no32-6m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo January 13 1843. tf

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK renders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no35-6m.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842.

39-tf.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insult and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22 y1)

J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ELEMENTARY Specier's for sale at J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31 3m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASH.

ILLINOIS

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.

Joseph John on Ramus

J. Salisbury, Plymouth.

Harow R. Field, Pittsfield, Pike

L. R. Chiffin, Lohar, Hancock co. Ill.

Wm. Walker, M. Comb, M. Donough co. Ill.

Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.

Levi Moffet, Augusta.

Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm Crutchlow, Leachburg.

John E. Pug, Pittsburgh.

B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.

James Curtis, Horners Town.

W. L. Appleby, Recluse Town.

Israel Ivins, Jones River

MASSACHUSETTS.

Eastes Snow, Salem.

Freeman Nicerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.

INDIANA.

John Johnson, Kirt and

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.

L. R. Foster, city of New York.

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 44

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 1, 1843.

Whole Number 44

THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

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Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

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One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

KINGDOM COME.

I do not believe the sad story
Of ages of sleep in the tomb;
I shall pass far away to the glory
And grandeur of Kingdom Come.
The paleness of Death and its stillness
May rest on my brow for awhile;
And my spirit may lose in its chillness
The splendour of Hope's happy smile:
But the gloom of the grave will be transient,
And light as the slumbers of worth;
And then I shall blend with the ancient
And beautiful forms of the Earth.
Through the climes of the sky and the bowers
Of bliss evermore I shall roam;
Wearing crowns of the stars and the flowers
That glitter in Kingdom Come.
The friends who have parted before me,
From life's gloomy passion and pain,
When the shadow of death passes o'er me,
Will smile on me fondly again.
Their voices are lost in the soundless
Retreats of their endless home;
But soon we shall meet in the boundless
Effulgence of Kingdom Come.
—Warsaw Message.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

The following account of the Turkish Government is extracted from McCulloch's recently published Geographical, Statistical and Historical Dictionary.

The dependence of the sultan on the Koran, though it limits in some degree his power to tyrannize over his subjects, opposes at the same time the most formidable obstacles to his attempts to introduce any organic changes, how expedient or necessary soever. The rights and social condition of the people living in the Turkish empire, who have not embraced the religion of the conquerors, are supposed to be determined by the Koran. And hence the difficulty—without, as it were, overturning the very foundation on which the monarchy rests—of effecting any material changes in the situation of the dependent population. The Turks cannot unless they abandon their own religion, amalgamate with them, or raise them to the same level as themselves; so that the nation must always consist of two distinct parts—the Turkish or ruling portion, and the rayhas, of subjugated infidels, who exist upon sufferance, and who can never arrive at any situation of power or emolument. The character of the Mahomedan religion is, in truth, an all but insuperable obstacle to any thing like reform. Though less intolerant than many others, it inculcates on the minds of its votaries the most exalted ideas of their own importance, and the most profound contempt for all sort of unbelievers. There may, no doubt, be an imitation of European tactics, and an attempt to introduce something like the practices and institutions that prevail in the European States; but it is impossible, so long as the religion of the prophet maintains its ascendancy, that they can have any considerable influence. Submission to their power has saved the

unbelieving population of the country from death; but nothing short of their embracing the religion of the conquerors can effectually protect them from insult and contempt, and, consequently, also from extortion and tyranny.

The Grand Seignor is assisted in the government of the empire by a cabinet council, or divan, consisting of the principal ministers of the empire, and of the mufti, or head of the law. Until very recently the Sultans were in the habit of delegating the greater portion of their authority to the grand vizier, (*vizir azmen*), who became as it were, regent of the empire, being at the head of the civil government, and generalissimo of the naval and military forces. But of late years the powers of this functionary have been very much curtailed. Indeed the place was wholly abolished by the late, though it has been revived by the present emperor. The functions of the other Ministers correspond with those of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, (*reis efendi*) of the Interior. Commerce and finance, (*seraskier*) at Grand Admiral, etc. The court of Constantinople is generally known in other European countries by the title of the *Sublime Porte*, a designation derived from the *Bab humayon*, or principal outer gate of the seraglio, whence the *hatti schesis*, or imperial edicts are usually issued.

The *sheik-ul islam*, (mufti) or head of the clergy and chief interpreter of the Koran and the canonical laws, is a very important functionary. He nominates to all the principal offices in church and takes precedence of every other subject in the empire; even of the grand vizier. On most great occasions the Sultan applies to the *sheik-ul islam* for a *fatwa*, or legal opinion, to ascertain whether his intended course of action be in accordance with the *Sharia*. The *sheik-ul islam* is indispensable, and has very rarely been refused. Lately, too, the opinions of the mufti have become of less importance.

The mufti is always chosen from the *ulema*, a body comprising the clergy with the interpreters and administrators of the law. But, though they all study together, the lawyers and the judges are quite distinct from the clergy; it being left to every young man brought up in the colleges of the order to determine for himself when he has attained a proper age and acquired a sufficient stock of learning, whether he will become a priest, or a doctor of law, or a judge; but it is to the latter, or the lawyers, that the title of *ulema* is more peculiarly appropriated.

Throughout Turkey the ministers of religion are all subordinate to the civil authorities, who exercise over them the powers of diocesan. Magistrates may supersede and remove clergymen who misconduct themselves, or who are unequal to the discharge of the duties of the office. The magistrates may also, whenever they judge proper, perform all the sacerdotal functions, and it is in virtue of this prerogative, joined to the influence which they derive from their judicial power and their riches, that they have so marked a pre-eminence, and so preponderant an authority, over the ministers of public worship.—Thornton, i, 126.

The members of the *ulema* constitute a sort of aristocracy. They pay no taxes or public imposts and by a peculiar privilege, their property is hereditary in their families, and is not liable to arbitrary confiscation. Their persons are

sacred; their blood may on no account be shed; nor can they be legally punished in any way but by imprisonment and exile. It is to be observed, however, that the power and dignity of the *ulemas* are not hereditary in individuals, but in the order. Formerly they held their offices for life; but about the end of the 17th century they were made removable at pleasure, like all other public functionaries. They now are appointed only for a year. Each individual, however, enjoys all the privileges of the order, independently of holding any office, or exercising any public employment. There have been instances of muftis declining to obey the grand seignor, and of their remonstrating with him on the impropriety or illegibility of his conduct; though as the Sultan makes the mufti; and can depose and exile him at pleasure, such conduct must necessarily be very rare, except when some formidable conspiracy is on foot, and when the powers of the Sultan consequently circumscribed. In the reign of Mustaba, the people put to death the mufti for having, as they alleged, misled the Sultan. Catemic says Murad IV. commanded a mufti to be pounded in a marble mortar, saying that heads whose dignity exempts them from the sword ought to be struck with the pestle; but the fact is doubtful.—(Thornton, i, 130.) Speaking generally, the mufti and *ulema* is uniformly opposed to all measures of reform, at least, to such as might be supposed to militate in any way against the peculiar doctrines and regulations enforced by the Koran.

Besides the *ulema*, there is a privileged order, limited to the descendants of Mahommed by his daughter Fatima. These are called *oomra*, or *ameers*, have *sayd* prefixed to their names, and are authorized to wear green turbans. Innumerable, *oomra*, like the Brahmins in India, are found even in the most abject ranks of life.

The government of the provinces is extremely rude, and is, indeed, little less than a tissue of abuses. European Turkey was formerly divided into two great governments, or *eyalets*, of Roumelia and Bosnia; the former of which was divided into sixteen *sanjacks*, or great governments, or *pachaliks*; and the latter into seven, besides some inferior governments. The power of the pachas within their respective districts; is in many respects unlimited. They have under them *musselim*s, or *suppachas*, to whom they delegate a portion of their authority, and who watch over a certain extent of territory. Every pacha or governor is supposed to represent the sovereign within the limits of his own jurisdiction, is invested with his authority, and exercises his prerogatives in all their plenitude. Nominally, however, contentious jurisdiction, or the determining differences between subjects, is left to the principles of musselman government and the practice of the Sultan.

MORE FOSSIL REMAINS.

We see by an article in a late number of the Osage Valley, published at Warsaw Missouri, that a great number of bones have recently been found about two miles from that town. They are described as follows:

The place where these bones were found, is about two miles from town, and is familiarly known by the western people as a lick. There are many seeps of a brackish sulphur water, breaking thro'

the ground, which has been resorted to by various animals, till there is an acre or more of ground excavated to the depth of eight or ten feet. The bones were found two or three feet below this surface, embedded on a black level. The probability is that these animals resorted to this place for the salt held in solution by the water and heedlessly plunging themselves into the mire, were frequently unable, despite their gigantic strength, to extricate themselves; and thus their remains accumulated to such an amount.

The number of different heads found amount to seventy or eighty, and the large amount of detached teeth shows that a greater number of these monsters have found a common grave in this basin. The bones which are found near the head of this basin, are in a much better state of preservation than those near the outlet. The skeleton of various species of animals are found deposited in this basin, as the buffalo, elk, deer, etc. There are two species only found, which are worthy of admiration; of the one there are but few specimens, only some teeth and part of the maxillary bones in which they were set. These teeth are fissured on the sides, much like the elephant's molar teeth, and smooth on the masticating surface, which measures 12 by 14 inches. The other species of bones, which are great in number, and stupendous in size have differently shaped teeth, and out of their superior maxillary grow tusks, some of which are 25 inches in circumference, and ten or twelve long. The tusks are not preserved entire. Many of the maxillary bones have their molars entire, and tightly retained in their sockets. These molar teeth are 8 or 9 inches by 4 or 5, on their grinding surface, with deep

eminences of the antagonizing molar played. This formation of the molar of this animal is very different from that of the genus herbivorous, the grinders of which have smooth continuous surfaces. The inferior maxillary is armed with a tusk fifteen or twenty inches in length. The former is six or seven inches in its diameter, and presents an articulatory surface, with the acetabulum of ten or twelve inches. The connexion of the bone of the fore leg with the shoulder blade presents a similarly large articulation. Few of the vertebrae have resisted the corrosion of time. They are entirely denuded of their processes, so that we can only observe on a few of them the canal for the spinal marrow, which must have been three or four inches in diameter.

A striking peculiarity of these bones is, they have no cavity for the marrow, but are solid bone. They are not petrified, but are preserved as osseous matter, which is a conclusive argument that they have not been imbedded many centuries.

From the Harrisburgh Capitolian.

Capt. McKenzie and his fellow officers have been honorably acquitted by the unanimous decision of the Court of Inquiry.

The Captain and his associates have demanded of the President, a Court Martial to try them for murder on the high seas. Their request has been complied with. This saves them further trouble from the civil laws, and this was perhaps the object in demanding a trial by Court Martial.

We have to apologize to our correspondent H. Tate, for the following errors which were made by the compositor in his last communication. We shall make two decisions of the morbid variety. Should read two divisions, &c. Pu, should be pu. Ius is either derived from decomposed solids or coagulated blood. Should read pus is matter derived from decomposed solids &c. Emluent, poultice should be emollient poultices. Ergat should be ergot. Extravasated should be retroverted (from the Latin extra and verso). Forced or let out of its proper vessels. One of the properties of living matter consists in the power of resisting putrefaction, &c. Lutan, soon as a part mortifies this character is lost; property is a spontaneous decomposition, should be, but as soon as a part mortifies, this character property is lost; a spontaneous decomposition in the mortified part.

THE WASP.

W. DUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1843.

The weather.—Our prospects at present are not very flattering, for a breaking up of the ice, we have had very severe weather for the last two or three days. March has indeed come in like a lion; we hope that rude Borealis will soon finish his freaks for this winter, and that it may go out like a lamb. The Mississippi continues low.

Oregon.—There has been a large meeting held in Cincinnati lately in favor of the immediate settlement of Oregon, and approving Senator Linn's bill on that subject. Similar meetings have been held in other places, and a strong feeling in behalf of the measure generally pervades the community.

Traian Navy.—The N. O. Bulletin of the 11th says. "We are informed from a respectable quarter, that Com. Moore has received orders to sail from this port for Galveston, to defend that place against any attacks that may be made against it by the Mexicans."

A dreadful accident occurred in the Galway Catholic Chapel on the 25th December. An immense concourse of people had assembled at early mass, when some persons gave the alarm that the gallery was giving way, which, it appears was not so; but the rush was so great, the numerous persons were trodden upon and seriously bruised, and it is stated that 29 were killed.

Extraordinary Hailstorm.—During the thunder-storm that visited Carimathen on the evening of Sunday week, a shower of hailstones fell in and about Coychurch, near Bridgend, and some of the hailstones were of the extraordinary size of hen's eggs, and weighed about three ounces each. Scarcely any one so small as marbles were seen. A shower of very large hailstones also fell at St. Donats, on the sea shore; but the stones were not so large as those that fell at Coychurch. The stones were of different shapes—round, oblong, and square. Fortunately they came down straight, for had they come in an oblique direction, they must have caused brisk work for the glaziers in the neighbourhood.

Something in the Wind.—A postscript in the Toronto (Canada) Herald, of the 20th ult., says:

We are informed that a special express from Kingston, arrived here early this morning, conveying letters from his Excellency's Military Secretary, to the Hon. W. H. Draper and Dr. Gwynne, requesting their immediate attendance at the seat of government. Both gentlemen left Toronto at 11 o'clock, a.m. and rumour is of course busy with all sorts of conjectures respecting the probable object of the movement.

Singular Shower.—It is stated in some of the papers, in the upper part of Missouri, that immediately after the heavy snow on the 1st inst., the fall of a dark substance resembling steel dust was noticed. On the 21st ult., it is said that the sun was obscured all day, by dense clouds of this substance, extending over several counties.

A fatal epidemic called the "black tongue," is raging at Saratoga, N. Y. Some twenty or thirty of the inhabitants have already fallen victims to it.

London and the English Market.—They are packed in bidders, in Cincinnati, for the English market. Mr. H. L. Redder's establishment has already filled about a thousand, of which the Gazette says:—Nothing can exceed the neatness of this article, and we do not see how it is possible the experiment should fail.

The Chinese Treaty.—The great seal of England was, on Saturday the 31st, affixed to the Treaty recently ratified between that country and China, at the residence of the Lord Chancellor, after which it was transmitted to the War Office, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Celestial Empire.

A number of farmers of corn merchants had occurred. Among them was Mr. Dugg of Wakefield, whose debts amounted to 1,500,000L.

A New Carbine.—A new carbine has been invented, which throws a ball 600 yards, or a distance which was formerly supposed a cannon could not reach.

MR. MCCLIVLAND, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, TO WHOM WAS REFERRED A BILL FOR "AN ACT TO REDUCE THE PUBLIC DEBT," REPORTS BACK THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENT:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Governor shall be authorized to negotiate a sale of the stock held by the State in the Bank of Illinois, to said bank, upon the following terms; that is to say, that the bank shall surrender to the Governor for the use of the State, as an equivalent for its stock, an amount of the liabilities of the State, equal on their face to the sum of one million of dollars; one-half of said amount to be surrendered as aforesaid within five days after the passage of this act, and the residue, with six per cent. interest thereon, from the date of sale, within twelve months after the passage hereof.

Sec. 2. If the Governor shall sell the stock of the State as aforesaid, he shall, upon the receipt of the first half of the consideration therefor, assign to the bank, for the use of the private stockholders therein, one half of the stock of the State in said institution, and an undivided half of all the interest and right of the State in the claims in action, moneys and properties of the bank, both real and personal; but the residue of said stock shall be subject to a lien in favor of the State, until the residue of the consideration therefor shall be fully paid and discharged; and if the bank shall pay the residue of said consideration, at the time appointed in the preceding section, then the said residue of the State stock, and all the right and interest of the State in the claims in action, moneys and property of the bank, both real and personal shall be assigned thereto by the Governor as and for the use aforesaid; but if the bank shall fail to make payment as aforesaid, then the said residue of stock shall revert to, and be held by the State in the same right in which it is now held.

Sec. 3. Upon the receipt of the first half of the consideration for the stock of the State, as aforesaid, the directory of the bank shall be reduced to eight in number, three of whom shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate, whose tenure of office shall be the same as now provided by law, and five by the private stockholders of the bank, according to usage in that respect; *Provided*, That the directors on the part of the State shall be forever withdrawn from the bank upon full payment being made, by the bank, for the stock of the State as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. If the bank shall accept of the following provisions of this act, under its corporate seal, within thirty days after the passage hereof, to be filed in the office of Secretary of State, then, and in that case it shall go into liquidation and be finally wound up according to the rules and regulations thereby established.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a commissioner, to be styled the "commissioner of the Bank of Illinois," who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and under his

direction shall enter into bond, with approved security, in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the Governor, or for the use of all persons interested, or to be interested, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, according to law, and who shall also, before entering upon the duties of his said office, be sworn faithfully and truly to perform the duties thereof, which oath shall be in writing and be filed in the office of Secretary of State. Said Commissioner shall receive such compensation for services actually performed, not exceeding three dollars per day, as may be allowed by the Governor, and shall hold his office for two years, unless sooner removed by the Governor for good cause, to be reported to the next General Assembly, and in case of such removal, the Governor shall have power to fill the vacancy, by an appointment to endure until the next succeeding session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. The "Bank of Illinois" shall go into liquidation within thirty days after the passage of this act, and at the end of that time shall pay out all its specie on hand, except fifteen thousand dollars. The said payments of specie shall be made at the counter of the principal bank, at Shawneetown, *pro rata*, that is, proportionably on all its liabilities and indebtedness, whether of the principal bank or branches, except upon its indebtedness to stockholders, as the same may be presented for payment; and shall annually thereafter pay out the specie found on hand, except the fifteen thousand dollars reserved as aforesaid, including like payments upon the certificates of balances hereinafter provided for, except to stockholders as aforesaid; and the said bank shall make and deliver certificates, signed by the president and cashier, to each creditor for the residue of his debt, after deducting the payment in specie from the whole amount of such debt; which certificate shall be registered by the commissioner aforesaid, in a book by him kept for that purpose; said certificates shall be issued for such sums, not less than ten dollars, as will suit the convenience of the creditors of the bank, and shall be received in payment of any debt due, or to become due, to the bank, and in payment for any real estate purchased, or to be purchased, of the bank, and in redemption of any lands sold, or to be sold, by the bank on execution; but the bank shall not, directly or indirectly, purchase any of the certificates issued under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. The said bank shall not, in return, or count any note, lend any money, buy or sell any bill of exchange, issue any paper for circulation, or receive any deposits, or do any other act usually done by banks, but shall confine all its operations to winding up its affairs, collecting and securing its debts, paying the debts of the bank, selling its real and personal estate, issuing the certificates for balances provided for in the fourth section of this act, and to renewing the notes of its debtors from time to time, upon the payment of one-fifth part each time, and to suing and being sued in relation to all its dealings; for which purposes, and for no others whatever, the charter of said bank is continued for the term of four years from the fourth day of March A. D. 1843, *provided*, That the charter of the same, shall be, and is hereby repealed, at and upon the expiration of the said term of four years from the fourth day of March as aforesaid.

[Concluded next week.]

An Ordinance in relation to the duties of City Attorney.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that it shall be the duty of the City Attorney to defend the interests of the Corporation in all suits instituted by or against the Corporation, to make such returns to the Mayor, of the state and condition of the said suits, at such periods, and in such manner as he shall prescribe, and generally to give such legal advice on matters pertaining to the interests of the Corporation, as the Mayor and Aldermen shall from time to time require.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained, that the salary of fifty dollars per annum, be, and the same is hereby allowed to the said Attorney, in full for such legal advice and services as the Mayor and Aldermen are authorized to require of him by the first section of this act, payable semi-annually out of the general fund.

Sec. 3. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Feb. 25th 1843.
JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance in relation to Interment.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That all graves in the burying ground, or grounds, belonging to the City of Nauvoo, shall be dug fully six feet deep from the surface, and in covering the same it shall be left well filled, raised up, and rounded up on the top; and the Sexton shall receive the sum of two dollars for digging the grave and interring the body of every person, and shall keep a regular record thereof in a book set apart for that purpose, as hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 2. Any person who has not procured a lot or place in the City burying ground, and who wishes to dig a grave, and inter therein without the assistance of the Sexton, shall call upon the Sexton, whose duty it shall be to point out the place where such interment shall be made, for which he shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 3. Any person having a lot or place in the City burying ground may inter their dead without the assistance of the sexton, and they are hereby required to make a due return to the Sexton of each case of interment so made, within three days thereafter.

Sec. 4. The City Sexton shall keep a Book of Record in which he shall record the names and ages of all persons deceased, coming to his knowledge, and the nature of the diseases of which they died, and to enable him the better so to do, he is to procure such information as he may require from the persons referred to in section two (2.) of this Ordinance, and he shall also make a weekly report for publication, to the editor of some newspaper published in this city.

Sec. 5. Should the City Sexton be unable to procure his pay from the relations or assets of the deceased, or from overseers of the poor, upon substantiating these facts to the satisfaction of the City Council he shall receive pay therefor out of the City Treasury.

Sec. 6. Any person acting in violation of this Ordinance, respecting the manner and order of interments, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered before the Mayor or Aldermen of this city at their discretion.

Sec. 7. This Ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage, all laws or ordinances to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed Jan. 3rd 1843.
JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

To the Editors of the Wasp—

Dear Sir: I have, of late, had repeated solicitations to have something to do in relation to the political force about dividing the county; but as my feelings revolt at the idea of having any thing to do with politics, I have declined in every instance having any thing to do on the subject. I think it would be well for politicians to regulate their own affairs. I wish to be let alone, that I may attend strictly to the spiritual welfare of the church.

Please insert the above and oblige
JOSEPH SMITH.
Nauvoo, Jan. 23, 1843.

We insert the above for the benefit of certain priests who are eternally ranting about abolition and perverting the pulpit to subserve their political ends; and yet who abuse Mr Smith upon suspicion of doing what every body knows they themselves actually do. If Smith would become a good federal abolitionist, it would alter his character much in their eyes.—
Chicago Democrat.

Flowing heavy soils when wet does more injury than if the team were standing idle.

In plowing green sward deeply, the furrows must be always at least one half water than deep, else the soil will not turn well.

All grain fields seeded to grass should be rolled.

Musty grain is made sweet by putting it in boiling water (double the quantity of the grain) and then dry it well, skim the water.

A single weed may draw out the nourishment that would have given fullness to some half a dozen ears. To be free from taxes is far less important than to be free from weeds.

Barley seed may be freed from oats intermixed, by pouring water upon it, when the oats will float, and may be skimmed off.

I resorted leached or unleached ashes, which have accumulated during the winter, to be applied to corn in the hill or row.—*Pulla. Mucum.*

ISTHMIUS OF DARIEN.

A project of much importance to the citizens of the United States, both commercially and in a national point of view, has recently been brought to the notice of Congress by Seth Sweetzer, Esq. of Garyaquit, our worthy consul, who has resided many years on the coast of the Pacific. The project is to establish an overland mail to the Pacific from the Atlantic across the Isthmus of Darien. The plan proposes to employ a regular line of monthly packets to Coahuila, Guaymas, Juarez, thence by overland mail to El Paso, by which the communication with the principal towns on the Pacific, Guaymas, Laredo, Valparaiso, and with the Sandwich Islands and China, will be made in one half the time than by Cape Horn. To reach Panama by the Cape requires 130 days. Every one knows that we can see the Pacific in 25 days, going overland from Chicago to Panama, and in 40 days, by the same route, the great city of Lima, in Peru, may be reached; in 50 days the Sandwich Islands, and in about 60 days the Cape of Good Hope. This would bring us nearly one thousand miles nearer to the latter places than the Europeans are, and of course give our commerce great advantages over theirs. Recent events in China, and the claim which Great Britain sets up to a large portion of Oregon territory, render it necessary that we should have some more expeditious route for conveying intelligence to and from those remote quarters. The shortest known is believed to be the one now proposed by Mr. S., which will enable us to approach, in one half the time now required, Oregon, California, the Sandwich Islands, Marquesas, China, the mines of Peru, the products of Cali, and the rich fruits of the Equator. The Home Squadron, it is proposed, particularly the small vessels, might be engaged in this important service, and serve as packets to Chagres in the routine of their cruise. The expense of transporting the mail overland would be supplied to the full extent by the postage on the letters, and the freight on the treasures carried across. This subject has been presented to Congress in a memorial, and we hope to see it at once promptly taken into consideration, and acting upon its suggestions. It must strike every member as a matter of the highest importance.—*Pail. Ledger.*

REPEAL OF THE CHARTER.

A petition is now circulating through the city of Springfield. This petition is numerously signed already, and have little doubt will secure a majority of the voters. Our people are laid down with the most enormous taxation, laid on by the city authorities. Yet, notwithstanding this heavy taxation, they have been managed in this city in such a one-sided manner as to create great dissatisfaction. The residents in passing from the one part of the city to another, have to wade through the black mud, knee deep, half the winter. The members of the Legislature, justly complaining of this. In passing from their boarding houses to the State House, they must

wade through water and mud, and wading words set in the mud with cold wet feet. The consequence has been, that many of the members are constantly sick. We have known as many as three sick at a time in one boarding house.

How easy it would be for our corporation to remedy all this. They have the power, under their charter, to lay pavements before any man's property and put a tax on that property to pay it. Yet the corporation, for years past, have neglected to do it. Under these circumstances we would rather have no charter, and sincerely hope the Legislature will repeal it.—*Springfield Register.*

Power of Industry.—It was a beautiful expression of a Chinese sage, that by time and industry a malberry leaf became a silk shawl. If the following statement be correct, it affords a still more striking proof of what human ingenuity can accomplish. In the manufacture of steel, an article may be raised from one halfpenny to thirty-five guineas! A pound of crude iron costs one halfpenny; it is converted into steel, into watch-springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the tenth of a grain, after deducting for waste, there are in a pound weight 70,000 grains. It affords steel for 70,000 springs; the value of which, at half a guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.

HURRICANE!—A violent gale passed over Potsville, a few days since, which prostrated trees, tore off the roofs of houses and dwellings, and caused other material damage.

Let us remember the poetical description of his sweetheart, who is a bouncing Dutch girl he says.

My love wears a beautiful blue tie,
Not made up of cotton or bran,
But out of the genuine muscle.

According to nature's own plan.

The City of Shanghai.—In the London papers it is stated that this city and its dependent villages, contain 2,000,000 weavers of cotton cloth. This it must be remembered, is only one of the manufacturing towns. The number of silk weavers is more numerous than those in cotton.

Hint to Married Women.—The following anecdote is "going the round" of all the newspapers, that are edited by married men:—When Livia had attained such an ascendancy over her husband Augustus, that he could hardly refuse her any thing, though emperor of the world. Many of the married ladies of Rome were anxious to know the secret and the source of her success; to whom she replied, "I rule by obeying."

To de trop Art.—Mix an ounce of powdered arsenic with a quart of water, boil it half an hour with some sugar, and place the syrup in small shallow vessels—oyster shells will do—in places infested by them. The sweetness attracts them, and the consequences are speedily fatal.

Eruption on Mount Etna.—After many years repose, says a London paper, Etna has, during the last three weeks, poured forth immense masses of fire. It seems that considerable torrents of lava are flowing in the direction of Bronte. The damages already done are said to be immense.

The paper at W. saw, Hancock co. is much excited for its abuse of the Monitor, has come out strong whiz for Henry Clay, John Davis and that sort of old iron.—*Columbia Democrat.*

A Scene, Morning after Election.—Pa. does wine make a beast of a man?

•Pshaw! child—Perhaps once in a while.

•Is that the reason why Mr. Giggins, the tavern keeper, has on his sign "entertainment for man and beast"?

•Nonsense, child, what makes you ask?

•Because, my says that last night you went to Giggins a man, and came home a beast; and that he entertained you!

•That's mother's nonsense, dear. Run out and play; papa's head aches!—*Fustling Journal.*

Reading the Sile.—The citizens of Marion county, Missouri, have held a meeting and resolved that no property belonging to a citizen of that county should be exposed to public sale.

The effects of the earthquake of the 4th inst., as experienced at Memphis, Tennessee, are thus described in the Enquirer.

"It was the seventh shock, we imagine which has been felt in this region since the 'Great Skirmish' of 1911. The particulars listed show that a more violent, which time the firm set earth did 'swell to and fro as a drunken man' so violent indeed, as to make hundreds run into the streets from the fear that the houses they were in, were about to tumble down. No damage, however, was done. The vibrations of the earth might have lasted in all nearly two minutes, and were accompanied by a heavy, rumbling sound, as if some seventeen hundred and fifty heavy loaded wagons had been driving briskly along the street. We understand there was quite a rush at the theatre, and indeed every where else, to get out of doors.

We ourselves heard the shrieks of the females, in several quarters of the town."

FIRE-PROOF CEMENT.—The French cement for the roof of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire is made in the following manner:

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pot full of whitewash, and let it be mixed in a pail full of water; in this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt; mix them well together and the cement is completed. A little lampblack, yellow ochre, or other coloring commodity, may be introduced to change the color of the cement, to please the fancy of those who use it. It has been used with great success, and been recommended particularly as a protection against fire.

Small sparks of fire, that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against the destructive element ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility can easily make the experiment, by using it on a small temporary building—or it may be tried by shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

ISTHMIUS OF PANAMA—REMARKABLE FACTS.—Among the reports made to the Academy of Science at Paris, December 20, was one from M. de Humboldt, on the subject of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a canal at the Isthmus of Darien. If the statement made in this report be correct, the object can be accomplished with little difficulty and a trifling expense. He informs the Academy that the preparatory labors for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of

Panama are advancing rapidly. The commission appointed by the Government of New Grenada for the construction of a canal to unite the two oceans has terminated its examination of the locations, and has arrived at a result as fortunate as it was unexpected. The chain of the Cordilleras does not extend, as was supposed, across the Isthmus; but, on the contrary, a valley very favorable to the operation has been discovered.—The natural position of the waters is also favorable. Three rivers, over which an easy control may be established, and which may be made partially navigable, would be connected with the canal. The excavations necessary would not extend to more than 12.1-2 miles in length. The fill may be regulated by four double locks, 133 feet in length; and the total length of the canal will be 49 miles, with a width of 135 feet at the surface, and 55 at the base; the depth will be 20 feet. The canal thus excavated will be navigable by vessels of from 1,000 to 1,400 tons. According to the estimate of M. Morel, a French engineer, the total cost of canal would be only fourteen million of francs, including the purchase of two steamers.—*New York Tribune.*

New Orleans Justice.—Will you be tried by me, B. I. Patterson, or a jury of your countrymen? demanded a worthy recorder of an 'unreliable vagabond'. 'Don't care which—I am innocent, and am ready for my trial,' answered Bill. 'Well, sir, I shall set you down for six months!' 'Well, that's one way of trying a man, whispered Bill Patterson, as he took the arm of a terrier of justice.—*Crescents.*

Newsman Dead.—The *Frederick Message*, brought by the Independent Captain Nye, was received her yesterday afternoon week at 3 o'clock. A copy of it was forwarded, at a quarter past 4, by an express engine to Birmingham, the distance from the Edge-hill Station of the Grand Junction Railway to that town (97 miles) having been performed, including the stoppages to take in coal and water, in two hours and thirty minutes. From Birmingham it was forwarded by a second express engine to London. At London it was set up, and copies of the Times containing it were received in Liverpool at a quarter to four on Monday afternoon, just 21 hours from the time it left Liverpool, and after having travelled up and down, 420 miles!—*Liverpool Albion.*

Mitiness of the Season in England.—We see, by a Leeds paper, that the weather there has been remarkably mild, and that the flies, in consequence, have made their appearance, and bats fly through the streets at night, revisiting the glimpses of the gnat lights. Swallows have come out of their unknown hiding places, puzzling the naturalists as to the fact of their hibernation. We read in a Southern Provincial paper of the goldfinch found sitting on her premature eggs, of mushrooms freshly gathered, and other wonders of vegetation.—These unusual symptoms are not, however, confined to the most southern portions of the island, but are found manifesting themselves in the northern countries, and at the upper side of the highlands, this genial change from the signs of ordinary winter are to be found.

State Bank of Indiana.—We are satisfied that the recent attempt to bring the paper of this bank into disrepute in this city, was nothing less than a scheme of the debtors of that institution and of the brokers, to depreciate the value of its bills, so that they might purchase them at a discount. The attempt, we are glad to say, has singularly failed. The public confidence in the solvency and stability of the State Bank of Indiana, is too firmly fixed to be destroyed by trivial causes, such as are invented by usurers and stock-jobbers in order to create a panic. Let the public be wary of imposition.—*Cia. Mes.*

Memorism.—Am you willing if I memorise you Sambo!

'Sartin I is, Cuffy.'

[Here follow the *paraphrases* quite a *La Mémor* and the 'community of sensation' is soon established.]

'Is you gone to sleep Sambo?'

'Yes, Cuffy, I's asleep.'

'Well, de n, what hab I got in my mouth?'

'Tasting a bit of sugar.'

Distinction conferred on a Jew.—A Jew banker, M. Cohen of Antwerp, has been nominated knight of the Spanish order of Isabella. The country in which a Jew some scores of years back could not set his foot without incurring the risk of being burnt alive, now decorates him with an order.—*Southport Telegraph.*

Anecdote of a parrot.—A Quaker lady in England had a little servant girl, whom she frequently called into the parlor, to instruct her in reading, and as she had a low, mumbling voice, her mistress had frequent occasion to reprove her, telling her to speak up—can if thee will—mutter, mutter. A favorite parrot kept caged in the parlor, from the frequent reiteration, learned to repeat this form of reproof verbatim. It happened that a ministering friend in his travels visited this family, and they had what is called a family sitting, in which the friend felt a concern to speak, and beginning in a rather low voice, the parrot sang out speak up—can if thee will: mutter, mutter, mutter. The preacher raised his voice a little. But presently he heard the same command, speak up, can if thee will; mutter, mutter, mutter, and the reproof was repeated till the preacher found that nothing but the audibility of his voice would silence the pert reproof. It is needless to state that Poil was never after permitted to be present at the family sitting.

REPORT OF DEATHS

For the week ending Tuesday, the 28th inst.

Mary Ann Burgess, 10 years; ague and fever.—Total 1.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

"We" says the John Bull, "often suffer about two years since we represented Mr. Peckas having joined a party of fends in Hampshire for the purpose of shooting peasants; and only last week in a Scotch paper, we saw gravely stated that a surgeon was taken alive in the river, and sold to the inhabitants at 6d. and 10d. per pound."

A serious misunderstanding has arisen between Russia and the Porte, respecting Syria. Accounts from St. Petersburg state, that several regiments of Polanders, engaged by Russia in her war against Circassia, deserted their standard, and went over to the Circassians with all their arms and baggage. They committed dreadful havoc among the Russians, their vengeance was terrible. All right. Go it Polanders. —Springfield Register.

GEORGE BACHMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-tf.

WANTED.
HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store.
B. W. TOWNSEND,
A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment.
Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. T. & W. no29-tf.

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois. In the matter of the petition of Samuel James, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.
Notice is hereby given, that Samuel James, of Hancock county, Illinois, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 20th day of March next, at the district court room, in the town of Kaskaskia, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Dated this 14th day of February A. D. 1843.

GEORGE BACKMAN,
Solicitor for petitioner.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
In the Hancock Circuit Court Ill. Oct. Term A. D. 1842.

IN CHANCERY.
David H. Mathews } Complainant
vs. } Bill of Injunction.
E. A. Nexsen. }
Simeon Albee, & } Defendants.
Chester P. Bradly }

This day came the complainant by his solicitors, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that E. A. Nexsen one of the above named defendants is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore, on the application of complainant's solicitors, ordered that unless the said E. A. Nexsen shall personally be and appear before the Judge of this Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May A. D. 1843, and answer the allegations and charges contained in said complainant's bill which has been exhibited against him in the said Court on the Chancery side thereof, the same will be taken as confessed against him and the matters thereof decreed accordingly. — And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some public newspaper printed in this State for four weeks successively, once at least in each week, the first insertion thereof to be made at least sixty days previous to the next term of this Court, to which term this cause is continued.

J. B. BACKENSTOS Clerk
Feb. 24th 1843. 44-4w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County
In the Circuit Court of said County,
to the May Term A. D. 1843.

Lewis Hyde vs. **IN ATTACHMENT.**
Robert Allison
NOTICE is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (\$358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.
Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.
no 44 tf or sc.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.
The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
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do	do	do	neat	.87
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All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

GEO. P. STILES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. — He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.
no42-tf.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE,
FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.
Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.
Jan. 21, 1843. — 3m*

O. C. SKINNER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office with G. Hills, Esq., a few rods south east of the Temple.

REFERENCES.
Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
G. B. Holt, Dayton,
G. P. Bell, Hamilton,
Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,
Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.
To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO
H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whitman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

NOTICE.
IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo January 13 1843. if

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.
no35-6m.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.
Nauvoo, Jan. 23, 1842 39-tf.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York; and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head-Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S PAIN-EXPELLING PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents.) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.
A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y1.) **J. SNIDER,**
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ELEMENTARY Speller's for sale at
J. H. Haven's Drug Store, Mulholland Street. 31-3m.

AGENTS FOR THE WEST.

ILLINOIS.
J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus
J. Salisbury, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.
Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
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NEW JERSEY.
Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam. S. Curtis, Horners Town.
W. L. Appleby, Reckless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS.
E. astus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.
S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.
John Johnson, Kirtland.
NEW YORK.
Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BYRANT.

Volume I.—No. 45.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 8, 1843.

Whole Number 45

THE WASP.

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

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Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

DEATH-HYMN OF THE FOOD-TAKED.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOT.

Tune—"I waited long, and sought the Lord."
God said to man, "Arise and toil,
To fill thy soul with good;"
But men said, "No! nor food, nor work."
I toil'd, and wanted food,
All ills that man can bear, I bore,
With none to cheer me nigh;
For pain I toiled, of want I died;
God only saw me die.

"Bread, bread for toil!" I ask'd of man,
But death for toil he gave;
And now I ask, "a little earth,
For famish'd man a grave."
Of God I ask, what God will give,
"Rest till the end shall be;
Safe in his hands, oh, sweet is rest,
To woe-worn men like me!"

MR. MCCLERNAND, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, TO WHOM WAS REFERRED A BILL FOR "AN ACT TO REDUCE THE PUBLIC DEBT," REPORTED BACK THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENT:

[Concluded.]

Sec. 8. The aforesaid creditors of the bank shall, before they shall be entitled to receive the certificates aforesaid, deliver up to the bank all notes and other evidences of debt held by them, and receipt for all judgements and other demands in favor of such creditors against the said bank.

Sec. 9. The Bank Commissioner aforesaid shall superintend the proceedings of said bank, and shall exercise due vigilance over the proceedings of the same, and for that purpose, he shall have free access to the books, papers, vouchers, vaults, and cash of said bank, and shall have power, in prosecuting his enquiries, to administer an oath to the president, directors, cashiers, tellers, clerks, and all other persons, and compel them or either of them to testify in relation to the said bank, or in relation to any matter or thing touching the proceedings of its officers, effecting the interest of the State, the creditors of the bank, or of the stockholders; and upon the refusal of any of them to be sworn or testify, he shall have power to issue his warrant to any sheriff, and commit such president, cashier, clerk, teller, or other person to the common jail of the county, until he or they shall consent to be sworn or testify, as the case may be, and if the said commissioner shall at any time discover that any dishonest practices are countenanced by said bank, or any of its officers, in the management of its business or that it is about to violate any provision of law, then the said commissioner shall immediately certify the fact to some justice of the Supreme Court, whose duty it shall thereupon be to issue an injunction against said bank, which shall be executed as in other cases, and made returnable to the circuit court of Gallatin county, sitting as a court of chancery, and shall be proceeded in as in other cases in chancery, except that the said circuit court of Gallatin county, on the chancery side thereof, shall always be

and remain open to hear causes arising under this act. The injunction to be issued shall absolutely restrain the said bank and all officers and persons connected with it, from doing any act whatever in relation to the matter enjoined until the further order of said court.—The judge who issued the injunction shall appoint a day for the hearing of the cause, not exceeding ten days after the date of the writ, and he or any other judge may hold the court for that purpose. No depositions shall be required to be taken, but witnesses may be sworn and their evidence heard in open court, and upon a hearing of the cause, the judge shall have power to alter, modify, or dissolve the injunction, or make it perpetual, and if it should manifestly appear that the creditors or stockholders will be defrauded, then the said court shall have power to decree a forfeiture of the charter of said bank.

Sec. 10. If the said bank shall forfeit its charter as aforesaid, it shall not thereby forfeit any of its personal effects; its lands shall not revert, nor shall it be released from any liability; nor shall any person be released from liability to the bank, nor shall any security for the payment of money, either to or from the bank be in any wise impaired or invalidated, but the said court or judge shall appoint three honest and capable men to act as the receivers of said bank, who shall execute bonds, with approved security, conditioned for the faithful, true and diligent performance of the duties of their appointment, and who shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, truly and diligently perform the duties of receiver of the Bank of Illinois;" which bonds and oaths shall be filed in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. Said receivers shall have the power and perform the duties of receivers, as in other cases, and shall proceed in the management of the affairs of said bank in collecting and paying its debts, in selling its real estate and other property, according to such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as shall be made by such court or judge in that behalf; except that the specie shall be paid out, *pro rata*, to creditors; and in collecting the debts due the bank, the debtor shall have the right to renew the evidence of his indebtedness, with security, upon the payment of one-fifth part of his debt, every seven months. The said receivers shall not sell any real or personal property of the bank for less than two-thirds of its appraised value, to be ascertained by the appraisal of three house-holders, or a majority of them, on oath, to be appointed by the judge of the circuit court of the county where the property may be situated. All payments to be made by the receivers shall be made *pro rata*, amongst the creditors, who, upon giving up their demands to the receivers, shall receive a certificate for the residue of their claims; which certificate shall be received as is provided in the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 11. The said bank, in collecting its debts, shall not collect more than one-fifth part of the debt at any one time of any debtor who will pay the said fifth part, and all interest, whether the debt exist by judgement or otherwise, and renew his note or other liability, with good security, to be paid in seven months.

Sec. 12. The real estate of said bank shall be appraised by the house-holders

or the majority of them on oath, to be appointed by the judge of the circuit court of the county where the real estate may be situated. Said real estate, when so appraised, shall be subject to sale, and shall be sold whenever thereafter the appraised value shall be offered for the same. The real estate of the said bank shall not be sold on execution for less than two-thirds of its appraised value, to be ascertained as aforesaid. No debtor of the bank shall be garnished by any holder of the certificates authorized to be issued to creditors under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. The said bank shall be required to abolish all its branches, and the notes issued at said branches shall be payable at the principal bank.

Sec. 14. If the bank shall fail to make full payment for the stock of the State, and any part of the same shall revert to the State, as herein provided for, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to see that the State, as holder of so much stock, shall receive its *pro rata* share of dividends and profits of the bank, if any there shall be, upon the final settlement of its affairs.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the Governor, upon the receipt of any of the liabilities of the State, under the provisions of this act, to cause the same to be registered by their numbers, amounts, and dates, in the office of the Secretary of State, and shall then produce the same to be destroyed by fire in the presence of the General Assembly, if the same be in session, and if the General Assembly be not in session, to cause the same to be destroyed, in like manner, in the presence of the Auditor and Treasurer, and make report of his actings and doings in the premises, to the next General Assembly.

Sec. 16. The certificates to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be in the following form:

"This certificate for _____ dollars and _____ cents, will, at all times be received by the Bank of Illinois, in payment of any debt due the bank, and for any property which the bank may have for sale, and in redemption of any lands sold or to be sold under execution, by the bank and will also entitle the bearer to his due proportion of all dividends which may be made to the creditors of the bank."

Cashier.

President.

Sec. 17. If the bank shall accept of the foregoing provisions of this act, within thirty days as aforesaid, then and in that case, the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to put the Bank of Illinois into liquidation," shall be repealed, and for the purpose of enabling the bank to signify such acceptance, the operation of the provisions of the act, the title of which is above recited, shall be suspended for the period of thirty days from and after the passage hereof.

ASTRONOMY.

Messrs. Gallayher & Halsey:

The ardor with which many of our citizens received the sublime Astronomical views given by Prof. MITCHELL, leads me to believe that the following remarks on the same subject, translated from 'La Nouvelle Jerusalem, Revue Religieuse et Scientifique,' will be acceptable to your readers.

J. M.

"To any one who possesses some knowledge of Astronomy, it is evident, that notwithstanding its 25,000 miles of circumference, our globe is yet but a

single point in space. The orbit itself of the earth which is more than 630 millions of miles, is but a point relatively, to the immensity of the universe; indeed, if the stars seem to us altogether immovable during the course of the year, though they should, from the motion of the earth correspond to different positions of the heavenly arch, it is evidently because our globe, notwithstanding the 630 millions of miles which it traverses in space, is in respect to them as if it had no motion. But, further—the whole of our solar system, of which the orbit alone of Uranus is 12 milliards of miles, does not itself really occupy but an almost imperceptible part of the universe.

The ancients, those at least from whom there remain some historical monuments, counted but twenty-two thousand fixed stars. But as soon as the telescope was discovered, an innumerable multitude of stars (till then invisible) presented themselves to the astonished gaze of observers. The abbe de la Caille, in one-third of the celestial arch, counted ten thousand—of which he gave a catalogue—thence supposing, for the entire vault thirty thousand stars. The theory of Nebula came afterwards to augment the number considerably; then the telescope being more and more improved, in one single band of the Milky Way, of an extent of fifteen degrees in length by two in width, Herschell counted fifty thousand; lastly, this celebrated Astronomer, presumes, that the number of stars may amount to 65 millions. Here then, are 65 millions of solar systems, of which ours is perhaps but one of the least in extent; but admit for it a proportional mean, still it would constitute no more than the 65 millioneth part of the universe.

But who would dare to say, that there are but sixty-five millions of suns interspersed through space, when the interval which separates the stars from us is of such immensity that it affrightens the imaginations? Huygens found that the distance where we are from the nearest of the stars was 2,885,045,634,600 miles. Other Astronomers having carried their investigations to particular stars, that which Lalande observed was 20,315,100,000,000 miles—that of Builly at 21,482,718,240,000 miles—that of Euler, at 42,000 milliards of miles. This philosopher, in his Letters to a Princess of Germany, has calculated that a ray of light from this star would take six years, notwithstanding its incredible velocity, to reach our earth. If it were possible, adds he, that a cannon ball projected from this celestial body could be transmitted to us, it would take five millions four hundred thousand years to arrive at our planet. Another star, which was observed by Lambert, was at the distance of fifty-one milliards of miles. Lastly—Dr. Derham, Prebendary of Windsor, who observed the Nebula in 1732, acknowledged that they were as distant from the fixed stars as these stars are from our globe.

If from the thirty thousand stars of the abbe de la Caille, we have attained, by the improvement of the telescope, to the sixty five millions of Herschell, to what number may not an extent so immense, permit us to suppose we may attain by means of new improvements? And if an instrument should be discovered which would be to the telescope what the telescope is to the naked eye, we would have to count not by millions,

but by milliards, the suns which enlighten the universe.

If the telescope has caused to be made such beautiful discoveries in the field of space indefinitely great, the microscope yields nothing to it upon this point, and every day is discovered with it new wonders in the field, no less surprising, of space indefinitely small.

It is generally acknowledged, that porosity is a quality inherent to matter—thus, all bodies, without exception, are porous. Now, if there are interstices between the different molecules of a body, how many should there not exist before we reach those parts which escape even the best microscopes? And when we reflect on the extreme minuteness of these parts, what relatively immense intervals must there not be between them? It may be conceived, then, from this, that all which we have said on the subject of the indefinitely great, is equally applicable to the indefinitely small things; for, distances which separate the objects of the one are proportional to the distances which separate the objects of the other. *Ex. Paper.*

Lost, between the Printing Office and Pres. Joseph Smith's house; a Fur Tip-pet, lined with brown cambric. Any person having found it will confer a favor upon the owner by leaving it at the Printing Office.

Navoo Jan. 25th, 1843. J BENBOW.
NOTICE.—If any person has Junius Letters and will bring them to this Office, they will confer a great favor upon the literati!

THE WASP.

(WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1843.)

Last Saturday the City Council passed an ordinance, providing that, nothing but specie should hereafter be received in payment for taxes, and that gold and silver alone should be received as a lawful tender for all debts within the limits of this corporation.

Since this ordinance was passed, we believe, so far as we have been informed, that it has given general satisfaction.

Situated as we are, with a flood of emigration constantly pouring in upon us, we consider that it is not only prudent but absolutely necessary to protect the inhabitants of this city from being imposed upon by a spurious currency. Many of our eastern and old country

friends are altogether unacquainted with the situation of the banks in this region of country, and as they generally bring specie with them, they are in danger of being gulled perpetually by speculators. Besides there is so much uncertainty in the solvency of the best of banks, that we think it much safer to go upon the hard money system altogether. Some may consider that it will have a tendency to drive money away from us, a greater mistake than which could not be made. Those persons who are here, and those that may come here have a certain amount of money in dollars and cents; the passing of this ordinance will not take from, nor add to that amount one dollar, if a man before had five hundred, one, or ten thousand dollars, he has the same amount yet. It will however have the effect of driving from our midst an unsound depreciated currency, and of placing our monetary affairs upon a firm and substantial basis.

It may affect in a small degree many of our citizens who may have a certain amount of paper currency by them, but as many things are necessary to be purchased out of, as well as in the city they can lay it out for such purposes, but if they have a large amount let them send it back to the banks that issued it, and get a substance, instead of a shadow.

In common with other citizens of this State, and the United States, we have long been galled with a depreciated paper currency, and the speculation of bankers and brokers; we have had to pay from five to fifty per cent, on the various notes that have been, and are in circulation, and we think it high time that a stop should be put (so far as we are concerned at least) to this high handed speculation.

In our report of deaths for the week ending Friday the 10th of February, we inserted Samuel instead of Susannah C. Perry (of Columbus;) aged 24 years; Dropsy.

Several smart shocks of an earthquake had been felt in the southern part of Wales, and in Cornwall.

It is rumored in town that Mr. Clay is dead. The rumour is founded on a statement published in a New Orleans paper, that the Steamboat Creole which left that place for Mobile, with Mr Clay on board, has not since been heard of, and is supposed to be lost.

Flying Machine.—The flying man of New Orleans, had better make haste, or he will be too late. From the following in a Paris Journal, it will be seen that he has a competitor—not in the field, but in the air—who is already making some headway.

"An aeronaut named Schwartz has just made at Lyons, an experiment of a new system of ascension. He suspends himself at the bottom of his balloon, by means of straps and cords, binding his body, legs and feet in a manner similar to that used by painters and other workmen when employed on the outside of houses. His weight is calculated at two pounds beyond the ascending force of the balloon. To obtain this buoyancy he employs a pair of large wings made of light frame work, covered with cloth, and which, when fixed to his arms, have the appearance of two ancient bucklers. These wings, whose ascending power is equal to 14 pounds, when once they have raised the man and the balloon, serve to direct their movement. To effect their descent it is merely necessary to allow them to fall by the side of the man, and his state in relation to the balloon becomes the same as when they started. On the 14th inst. Mr. Schwartz raised himself by this apparatus to the height of about forty yards, and then alighted again after traversing a short distance."

HER MAJESTY'S LIEGE SUBJECTS.—It appears, by the Liverpool Steamer, that the event which is to give another cause of rejoicing to Her Majesty's liege subjects has been postponed from March, the original period fixed upon, until May next. The reasons for the delay of an event so important in its consequences to a part, at least, of the civilized world, are not given.

A London paper contains the subjoined in relation to the present and future members of the royal family.

As all the almanacs have given the Royal family for the present year, Punch, determined to outstrip all competition, has used the greatest exertion, and given much attention to the subject with a view of preparing a list of the Royal family ten years hence. The following may be depended on, as being, if not quite correct, at least as nearly so as circumstances will admit of:—

Queen Victoria born 1819; Prince Albert 1819; Victoria Adelaide, (Princess Royal) Albert Edward, (Prince of Wales) Augustus Leopold, (Duke of Brompton) 1843; Sophia Maria, 1844; Elizabeth Leonora Jane, 1845; Henry Philip William, (Duke of Bambath) 1846; Mary Alexandria, 1847; John Charles Peter, (Duke of Chelsea) 1848; Timothy Theobald Thomas (Duke of Kensington) 1849; Matilda Seraphina, 1850; Richard Stephen, (Duke of Deptford) 1851; Ethelred Guthram; (Duke of Buttersea) 1852; Serphina Susan Cecilia, 1853.

The above are, as nearly as we can give them, the arrangements of the royal family for the next ten years, and the above table may be looked upon as a sort of perpetual calendar of information on the subject it embraces. The returns are at present made up only to the year 1853, but we may carry our calculations further on a future occasion. The above will be thought by any reasonable person enough for the present.

To the Editor of the Wasp—

Sir: I am informed by letter dated, 1st Feb. last, received from a friend in New York, a gentleman of high legal attainments that the "Somers' Tragedy" then about to be reviewed, was not likely to end with the acquittal of Mackenzie:

that the court martial convened on that day, "was not competent to try him for this high crime, executing three men on mere suspicion."

This opinion, Sir, I find is in accordance with the 41st article of court martial laws. "No such sentence (that of death) shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the President of the United States, or, if the trial take place out of the United States, until it be confirmed by the commander of the Fleet or Squadron;" and Capt. Mackenzie, not ranking as either,—could not legally or equitably take the life of the boys only in self-defence, and so far as reports have been published, it does not appear that any violence was offered on the part of the condemned,—but fear, that there might be appears to have been the rule of action on the part of the Officers of the Somers. Is it not time for our nation to clothe herself in garments of mourning, when her officers no longer support her flag, only by childish and guilty fear? Who will suffer their boys to enter our naval schools, or enlist in the service if they are to be taken to the sultry shores of Africa, and there be hurled to the yard arm merely because they have stood under a torrid sun till the brain has become excited, and mania or Insania follows, so as to produce some fanciful freaks of the imagination in embryo? Oh! justice, glory, honor where art thou fled? How long wilt thou be chased around the world by cowardice and shame?

Yours,—W.

An Ordinance concerning a Market on Main Street.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Navoo, That the Mayor of the city be, and he hereby is authorized, to contract with any competent person, to furnish materials for, and erect and furnish a good, substantial, and convenient market house for this city, on the ground that shall be selected for that purpose by the City Council, which said building shall be built on the most approved plan, and cost not less than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. When said market house shall be finished, the Mayor is hereby authorized to make, execute, and deliver unto the competent person building the market house aforesaid, a lease of the same for five years for and as a full consideration for the materials furnished, and labor bestowed in and about the erection and finishing said building by said person as aforesaid; and that said competent person may lease out the stalls thereof at public auction in this city, to the highest bidder for such period of time as he may think best within the five years above mentioned; and the rents and profits arising from the same during the said five years shall be payable to, and for the sole uses of the said competent person aforesaid, for the consideration aforesaid; and at the expiration of said term said competent person shall surrender the possession of said market house, in good order, to the market master of this city, or to such other person as the City Council shall direct.

Sec. 3. That as soon as said market house shall be completed, and the stalls thereof leased and furnished with good wholesome meats for sale and delivery, that from and after that time a market shall be established in this city, and no person or persons shall vend sell or buy any fresh meat or meats at any other place in this city than at the market house aforesaid, and every person offending against this section shall forfeit and pay to this city twenty dollars for each offence, with costs. Provided however any person may sell by the quarter in this city at any other place, and that nothing in this ordinance or in the lease to be given to said competent person as may be contracted with by the Mayor as aforesaid, shall be so constructed as to prohibit or in any manner obstruct the right of the Council of this city from building an addition to said market house, and leasing the stalls thereof, or from establishing in this city any other market or markets whenever the City Council shall be of opinion that the interest of the inhabitants of this city shall require either to be done, and this proviso,

shall be inserted in the lease to be given by the Mayor to the competent person contracted with aforesaid.

Sec. 4. That the market shall be held in said market house every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, or every day except Sunday, to be regulated by the City Council.

Sec. 5. There shall be a passage lengthwise through the entire market house ten feet in width, and the space between the piers or pillars shall be deemed stalls for butchers, which stalls may extend from each side of the building towards the centre thereof, so as to leave the space for passage aforesaid.

Sec. 6. That all that space of ground outside the market house and under the eaves of the same may be used free of charge for the sale of fish, poultry, butter, eggs, and vegetables, and that the roof of said building shall extend over the outside of the house so as to cover about four feet of ground on each side thereof.

Sec. 7. No vegetables, eggs, or poultry of any kind shall be sold or bought within this city during market hours, except at the market or markets in this city every person who shall violate this section shall forfeit and pay to this city two dollars with cost of suit.

Sec. 8. No person or persons shall obstruct the passages of the market with wheel barrows or other articles during market hours under the penalty of two dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, for this city.

Sec. 9. That all lessees or occupiers of stalls shall keep the same clean and free from any disagreeable smell, and shall cleanse the same as often as necessary, and every person for a failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay to the city the penalty of two dollars for each offence.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the market master of this city to superintend the market and put in force all the ordinances of this city concerning markets, or having relation thereto; he is hereby authorized if required by any one, to weigh measure, try, and examine all butter, lard, fruit, and other articles of provision offered for sale, in lump, parcels, tubs, or other vessel, or vessels, and all weights and measures in said market; and in case the same are less than the required weight or measure, then to seize the butter lard weights or measure or other articles aforesaid so found deficient, and sell the same at auction, and pay the proceeds thereof into the city treasury. Provided, that the owner of the article or articles so seized may appeal to the Mayor of the city who shall hear try and determine the same, making such disposition of the matter as he shall deem just and right in the premises. The market master shall do and perform all things belonging to the office of clerk of markets, or market masters, within this city, he shall enforce obedience to all rules and regulations herein contained, and to such others as from time to time shall be ordained respecting the market; he shall prevent all unsound and unwholesome provisions from being sold or exposed for sale by seizing the same and making such disposition thereof as the Mayor shall order or direct; and shall try all seals weights and measures used in market, and shall enforce the payment and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures which by any law or ordinance are inflicted on any person offending against the rules and regulations of the market, and shall decide all disputes that may arise between buyer and seller, touching the weight, measure, or quality of things bought and sold.

Sec. 11. That the market aforesaid shall be open of a morning at daylight, and during summer months shall close at 11 o'clock in the morning, and in the winter at one o'clock afternoon each market day. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the butchers from opening market and selling meats between sunset and nine o'clock at night to steamboats, and also selling to citizens every Saturday night to ten o'clock at night, if they shall think necessary.

JOSEPH SMITH Mayor.

Passed Feb. 25, 1843.
JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

An Ordinance regulating the Currency.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, That from and after the passage of this bill, gold and silver coin only be received as lawful tender in payment of city taxes, and of debts; and also of fines imposed under the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 2. That city scrip shall not hereafter be emitted as moneyed currency; provided however that nothing in this bill shall be so construed as to prevent the redemption of previous emissions.

Sec. 3. That any person passing counterfeit gold, or silver or copper coin, or counterfeit or spurious paper currency, or aiding or abetting therein, or holding the same with intent to pass it, knowing it to be such; shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment or hard labor in the city, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or all these penalties at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. That any person passing a paper currency, or aiding and abetting therein, or holding the same with intent to pass it within the bounds of this city corporation, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every dollar thus offered or passed, to be recovered as in action of debt; one half of said fine to be paid to the complainant the other half to said corporation.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Passed March 4th, 1843.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

THE INDIAN'S DEATH SONG.

See on his mat—as if of yore,
All life-like, sits he here!
With that same aspect which he wore,
When light to him was dear.
But where the right hand's strength? the breath?
That breathed so stoutly—where?
What time the pipe its lusty wreath
Sent cheerily throng the air?
And where the hawk-like eye, alas!
That wont the deer pursue,
Along the waves of rippling grass,
Or fields that shone with dew?
Are they the limber, bounding feet,
That swept the winter snows?
What stateliest stag so fast and fleet?
Their speed outstripped the roe's!
These arms, that then the sturdy bow
Could supple from its pride,
How stark and helpless hang they now,
Adown the stiffened side!
Yet weal to him thus passed away,
Where snow can fall no more.

To fields where dwell eternal May,
And toil itself is o'er.
Where birds are blithe on every braid;
Where forests teem with deer;
Where glide the fish through every lake;
One chase from year to year!
With spirits now he feasts above,
He leaves what glory gave—
The deathless deeds for praise to love,
The dead elay for the grave!
While high the Death song wails for thee,
Thy wants shall we forget!
All in thy grave shall buried be
Which pleased—they please thee yet!
We lay the axe beneath his head
He swung, when strength was strong;
The bear on which his banquets fed—
The way from earth is long!
And here, new sharp en'd place the knife,
That sever'd from the clay,
From which the axe had spoiled the life,
The conquered scalp away,
The paints that deck the dead, bestow—
Yes, place them in his hand—
That red the kingly shade may glow
Amidst the Spirit Land.

—St. Louis Gazette.

From the Frankfort correspondence of the Britannia.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

All England will be startled and horrified at this announcement. It is but too true. It comes from a source which defies contradiction. The grand day of the nuptial jubilee at St. Petersburg had nearly proved a day of deep and dreadful mourning. Under Divine Providence, the terrible calamity was averted only by the wonderful presence of mind of the King of Prussia. From the very first

moment that the Emperor of Russia resolved upon promulgating the ukase which has redeemed millions of slaves from the chains of their tyrants, the nobles became enraged against him to the utmost pitch of exasperation, and entered into a dark and widely spread conspiracy to take his life upon the first opportunity that might present itself. Believing that the emancipation of the serfs had been earnestly suggested and recommended to the Emperor by the King of Prussia they determined that the latter great and good monarch should perish at the same moment with their sovereign. With the fixed and tell purpose of carrying their atrocious project into execution, they waited with impatience for the hour which was to bring both monarchs together, amidst the acclamations of hundreds of thousands.

In the meantime the Emperor received private information of their diabolical design, but, concealing it from his illustrious brother in law, he ordered that the chiefs of the conspiracy should be seized and sent off to Siberia. His orders were promptly executed, but this only served to increase the number of murderous villains who had previously doomed him to death, and decided that he ought never to have been permitted to live, unless as the passive instrument of their will. Looking forward to the 25th of July (O. S.) as their Ides of March, they prepared to muster in overwhelming numbers on that day, caring not whether they deluged the streets of St. Petersburg with blood, provided they shed the blood of their intended victim. The signal for slaughter was to be given at a late hour of the day, when all their forces should have assembled. Meanwhile the Emperor being accurately informed of all their proceedings and machinations, throughout his European dominions, adopted every possible precaution to guard against danger so awful and imminent. He ordered to the camp all those troops on whose fidelity he thought he could rely; and removed to a considerable distance those whom he distrusted. He quadrupled the number of his body guards, selecting his augmentation from corps of tried and devoted loyalty. By this time the King of Prussia was on his way to St. Petersburg, and scarcely had his Majesty landed on the shores of the Neva, when he could perceive, from his reception, the envenomed feelings of prejudice and hatred which the nobles had excited against him. Hastening on to the palace of Peterhoff with all possible speed, he resolved to go back to his own country with as little delay as decency would permit being impatiently anxious to escape from a rude barbarous and inhospitable land. There is no doubt however that fearing the worst, he was prepared to be continually upon his guard. The interchange of domestic and affectionate regards between him and the members of the Imperial family were short and abrupt on this account. But it was deemed politic that, at any risks, a public demonstration of family union and family happiness should be made upon a scale of unprecedented grandeur. The Prussian monarch, however was immovably resolved that the time which his part in the pageant was to occupy should not exceed one short hour! Leaving the palace of Peterhoff amidst compact masses of faithful guards, both cavalry and infantry, their imperial majesties arrived in the great square of St. Petersburg at a much earlier hour than those who were intent upon their destruction were led to expect. The admirable foresight of the King of Prussia thus disconcerted all the plans of the conspirators, for while they thought the grand scenes of the day were only about to commence, they were nearly all over. The monarchs embraced each other in the midst of the grand square with evident emotion—the troops presented arms, and peals of artillery resounded in all directions, as well from the land side as from the shipping in the Neva. The guards were then put through some few evolutions, but in no instance so as to interfere with the compactness of their lines and immediately afterward their Majesties returned in safety to Peterhoff which was in all respects, converted into a strong garrison, while every spot of ground was covered with the imperial guards, and

all the staunchest troops of the line occupied all the principal streets in St. Petersburg. In the mean time, as the hour for giving the signal approached, the conspirators were seen advancing in separate detachments towards the spot where they were to act—a vast united host: but the force opposed to them being overwhelming they were obliged to disperse in various directions; not, however, before they gave convincing proofs that among the Russian nobles and their adherent are to be found thousands of the most ferocious and blood-thirsty savages in the universe. Thus ended the grand jubilee of the imperial marriage!—Having providentially escaped from the hands of noble assassins, the King of Prussia lost not a moment in making arrangements for his final departure from their abominable country. He conferred several marks of distinguished favor on the principal officers of the imperial household and most munificently rewarded certain persons who were the first to apprise him of his danger, and to suggest to him the means of guarding against it. On quitting the imperial palace, never more to enter it; his Majesty travelled with the greatest possible rapidity until he reached Koenigsburg, the capitol of his hereditary dominions, where he was received with reiterated acclamations.

FROM MATAMORAS—CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF THE TEXIAN ARMY.

By the arrival of the schooner Doric, we have advices from Matamoras confirmatory of the intelligence received by the last steamer from Texas, that the division of the Texian army under Colonels Fisher and Green had been captured at Mier.

On the 15th December General Ampudia received a despatch from General Woll, informing him that the Texians, 800 or 1,000 strong, had taken Loredo, and that he, Gen. Woll, had been compelled to fall back; that the Texian forces were taking the northern route towards Matamoras. On the receipt of this intelligence Gen. Ampudia left Matamoras, with two battalions of sappers and miners, in quest of the enemy, and reached Mier, 50 leagues distant, on the 22d Dec. A body of Texians, under the command of Colonels Fisher and Green, had, in the meantime, crossed the river and attacked the town in the night. The Mexican troops stationed in that neighborhood immediately went to the assistance of the city, when an engagement took place, which lasted seventeen hours.

Every house and street was desperately defended. After the battle had been maintained on both sides with determination and obstinacy for such a great length of time, the Texians, finding themselves surrounded on all sides, resolved to surrender, and finally capitulated on honorable terms. It is feared, however, that the articles of surrender will not be faithfully complied with on the part of Mexico.

The Mexicans report their loss during this engagement at 420 and 130 wounded. The loss on the part of the Texians was 11 killed and 10 wounded. This disparity evinces the superior skill of the Texians in the use of fire-arms, and the invading army after so slight a loss would lead us to suppose that they only surrendered after having exhausted their ammunition. The success of the Mexicans, after suffering so severely, speaks favorably of their courage and perseverance.

General Ampudia returned to Matamoras on the 7th January, and was received by the citizens with great rejoicings and applause. He brought with him 212 Texian prisoners, including Colonels Fisher and Green. The Texians were to leave Matamoras on the 15th instant for the city of Mexico, there to await their destiny from the hands of Santa Anna. Colonels Fisher and Green and the prisoners generally, acknowledge the treatment they received from Gen. Ampudia, since the capitulation, to have been humane and gentlemanly.—[N. O. Bee, 26th.

St. Pauls Clock, London.—A writer in the Hartford Courant thus describes the clock works in the tower of this cathedral:

"The pendulum is fourteen feet long, and the weight at the end is one cwt.; the dials on the outside are regulated by a smaller one within the length of the minute hand on the exterior dials is eight feet, and the weight of each is seventy five pounds; the length of the hour hands is five feet five inches, and the weight forty four pounds each; the diameter of the dials is eighteen feet ten inches; and the length of the hour figures two feet two and a half inches.

"The fine toned bell, which strikes, is clearly distinguished from any other bell in the metropolis, and has been distinctly heard at the distance of twenty miles. It is about ten feet in diameter, and is said to weigh four and a half tons. The bell is tolled on the death of any member of the royal family, of the lord mayor, bishop of London, or dean of the cathedral.

"The whole expense of building the cathedral was about a million and a half bound sterling; in the United States currency, is about six and two-thirds millions of dollars."

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 4th ult. by President Joseph Smith, Geo. P. Stiles Esq. of this city, to Miss Sophia J. Scofield, recently of the city of New York.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.

Alanson Taylor } Plaintiff
vs. } In foreign attach-
Elias H. Maine & } ment.
James D. Band } Defendants.

The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows, to wit: "Executed the within writ by reading the same to the within named Charles C. Maine, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and Jas. D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishee to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clk.
J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff.
March 3rd 1843. 1f.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn the public against purchasing or receiving certain notes which I James Huddleston gave to Josiah Ellis dated thirteenth of Sept. 1841, being three in number, \$40 each; one payable the 13th Sept. 1842, the 2d on the 13th Sept 1843, and the 3d on the 3th Sept 1844. The above notes were given for a certain piece of land which has been paid for in part. The payment on the above notes will not be made until the said Ellis will secure unto me a good and sufficient title to the land for which the notes were given.

JAMES HUDDLESTON.
no 45 3w. *

The German Peasantry.—In Germany the peasants are the great and ever-present objects of country life. They are the great population of the country, because they themselves are the possessors. This country is, in fact, for the most part, in the hands of the people. It is parcelled out amongst the multitude; and wherever you go, instead of the great halls, the vast parks, and the broad lands of the nobility and gentry, as in England, you see the perpetual evidences of an agrarian system.

The peasants are not, as with us for the most part totally cut off from property in the soil they cultivate, totally dependent on the labor afforded by others—they are themselves the proprietors. It is perhaps from this cause that they are probably the most industrious peasantry in the world. They labor, busily, early and late, because they feel that they are laboring for themselves. The women and children all work, as well as the men, for it is family work; nay, the women often work the hardest.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE.

FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.

Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Illinois.

In the matter of the petition of Samuel James, of Hancock county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel James, of Hancock county, Illinois, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered in this court, appointing the 20th day of March next, at the district court room, in the town of Kaskaskia, in this District as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 14th day of February A. D. 1843.

GEORGE BACKMAN, Solicitor for petitioner.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County. In the Hancock Circuit Court Ill. Oct. Term A. D. 1842.

IN CHANCERY.

David H. Mathews } Complainant
vs. } Bill of Injunction.
E. A. Nexsen, }
Simeon Albee, & } Defendants.
Chester P. Brady }

This day came the complainant by his solicitors, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that E. A. Nexsen one of the above named defendants is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore, on the application of complainant's solicitors, ordered that unless the said E. A. Nexsen shall personally be and appear before the Judge of this Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May A. D. 1843, and answer the allegations and charges contained in said complainant's bill which has been exhibited against him in the said Court on the Chancery side thereof, the same will be taken as confessed against him and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.—

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some public newspaper printed in this State for four weeks successively, once at least in each week, the first insertion thereof to be made at least sixty days previous to the next term of this Court, to which term this cause is continued.

J. B. BACKENSTOS Clerk
Feb. 24th 1843. 44-4w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County. In the Circuit Court of said County, to the May Term A. D. 1843.

Lewis Hyde vs. Robert Allison

IN ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.

no 44 lf or sc.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millenial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.				
Quartos	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 23, 1842. no36.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42 lf.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians, in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFUR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842 39-1f.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-1f.

WANTED.

HIDES & SKINS wanted by the subscribers, in exchange for Boots and shoes, or to be tanned on shares, at their shop, on Parley Street, near Royce's store. B. W. TOWNSEND, A. WASHBURN.

Three or four shoe makers wanted at the above establishment. T. & W. Nauvoo, Nov. 3, 1842. no29-1f.

O. C. SKINNER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office with G. Hills, Esq., a few rods south east of the Temple.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
G. B. Holt, Dayton.
G. P. Bell, Hamilton.
Wm. Burney, Cincinnati.
Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw.
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo January 13 1843. lf

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no35-6m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus.
J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chiffin, Leharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY:

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reelless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS:

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiar.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Charles Thompson, Batavia.
L. R. Foster, city of New York

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 46

Nauveo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 15, 1843.

Whole Number 46

THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

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Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

From the Boston Weekly Bee.

The following eloquent ADIEU, written by the much lamented TYRONE POWER, the Prince of Irish comedians, a short time previous to his untimely death, is full of beauty and patriotism, and will be responded to with feelings of regret by all who ever had the pleasure of witnessing his inimitable performances.

ADIEU COLUMBIA!

BY TYRONE POWER.

Adieu Columbia! I have marked thee well,
Nor yet forever do I leave thee now,
And busy thoughts of thee my bosom swell,
And thronging recollections load my brow;
Far have I roamed through thy eternal woods,
Have dreamed in fair St. Lawrence' regal
isle,
Have breathed Mississippi's hundred floods,
And wooed on Alleghany's top, Aurora's
winking wail.

And now we part, the ship is flying fast,
Her path-way deck'd by wreaths of whirling
foam,
And all the swelling sails that bend the mast,
Obey the flag, that fluttering points "to
home,"
Home, home, that tender word let me retrace,
And bid each letter conjure o'er the sea
Each cherished wish and every well-known
face,
To banish thoughts of those from whom I
flee.

Yet shame I not to bear an e'er full heart,
Nor blush to turn behind my tearful eyes;
'Tis from no stranger coast I now must part,
'Tis to no strangers left I yield these sighs—
Welcome and home were mine in this dear
land,
Whose sons I leave, whose shores fade fast
from me;
And cold must be mine eyes, and heart, and
hand,
When fair Columbia! they turn cold on
thee.

(From the Little Rock Times)
RED RIVER FLOOD.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—An extra from the Washington Telegraph Office, dated Friday night, Feb. 3rd, contains the following,

It becomes our painful and melancholy duty to record one of the most fearful and calamitous disasters that ever befel our Red river country.

In consequence of the falling weather or the melting of the snow in the mountains, the sources of Red river have been supplied so abundantly with water, that our hitherto quite gentle stream has been so flooded that all of its bottoms lie buried beneath the heavy mass of moving water; whose appearance was so sudden and rapid, that it has borne resistless down every vestige of human industry cotton bales, cotton presses, corn, cattle, horses, hogs, &c. in one wide and general ruin.

In common with every stream on the globe, Red river has been subject to occasional but partial inundations, but during the period of half a century, there was never known such an overwhelming flood as that with which we are now visited.

At fort Towson on the 25th ult. the river rose fifteen feet higher than it was ever before known, spreading over the whole bottom, destroying the warehouse at the public landing and sweeping in one common grave all species of animation.

From a letter, politely furnished us, it appears that Jonesborough, Rowland and Berlin, in Texas, have been wholly inundated, some of the houses washed away, and many of the inhabitants drowned. The letter further states, that some few negroes escaped from Jonesborough on a raft, and when passing the house of Col. Johnson, they saw him with his family, on the house top but could render them no assistance; and soon after passing, they heard a crash and one wild scream, and all was silent again except the roar of the rushing torrent!

Amid the general distress, Capt. Crooks of the steam boat Hunter, proceeded to Mill creek, and rendered the sufferers every possible succor in his power—going from place to place, picking up the survivors from the tops of the houses and trees; thus rescuing from a watery grave some seventy five or a hundred persons.—Some were necessarily left to perish in the cane and timber, as there was no possible way of reaching them: their cries often being heard above the noise of the element. Six families of Indians, 14 miles this side of Jonesborough, are reported lost, and Col. Milam, of Ky., with a lady, his niece, and a Mr. Mc Kinney, perished.

It is thought that over a hundred lives have been lost between Fulton and Jonesborough—how many, we as yet, cannot with certainty predicate, as our sources of information will not always justify an implicit belief. Owing to the great number of settlers on the bottoms of Red River, the loss of property and human life must be immense; yet we would fain believe not so great as is generally reported, for we hope that the accounts given us have been exaggerated.

The river is still rising, but very slowly.

From the Ohio Statesman.
WHAT IS WHAT?

There is no doubt that the meaning of words change with the manners, customs, and laws of society. For example; it is a moral and christian maxim to "owe no man any thing." It is this golden rule, the beautiful compendium of that law of Moses, or rather of God, to pay the laborer his hire and not withhold it.

Well, look at society and its customs; then look at the Old and New Testaments and their golden, imperishable rules. Behold the contrast and contemplate it.

Examine the Bible from Genesis to Revelations. Where do you find authority, direct or indirect to enable the rich to make two, three or more paper dollars [I mean promises] out of one silver dollar, wherewith to pay the poor man the wages of his sweat and toil?—Where?

Where in the Bible do you find authority to clothe a few rich men, here and there, with power to contract debts, for only one third of which they shall be liable in case they mismanage, speculate, or do some swindling trick to induce suspension or failure? Where? Where in the Bible do you find a principle or maxim, or a sentiment that does not most prominently set forth, and most triumphantly vindicate the maxim of in-

dividual liability in all human transactions and affairs? Where?

And yet some—I say some, for I am glad I have not to say all—who profess to venerate the foundation, the source, the spring, the fountain, the head, the very constitution and *fac simile* of all true divine and moral principle, very hypocritically apologize for the villainies of incorporated rascality; yet have no sympathies for the poor who suffer by those villainies, except a shrug of the shoulders or a blank look of shame.

Where is Nick Biddle?—where is Farrington?—where are the rich bankers of the land?—Some wallow and luxuriate in voluptuous wealth extorted from the sinews of honest humble labor; and others, though but few, are confined in the solitary Penitentiary, "where there is weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth? Who amongst them can say like Samuel of old, "whose ox have I taken, whose house have I taken, or whom have I defrauded? If any, speak, and I will restore it four fold!" Who?

Who among these cormorants, these vultures, these hyenas, these rapacious Shylocks, can say like Zacheus: "Behold the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have wronged any man of aught, let him restore it four fold!" Who, I say?

Go to, now, ye rich men—howl for the trouble that is come upon you. Behold the people whom ye have defrauded will hold you collectively and individually liable, even as the Bible does.

But, Mr. Editor, I must stop, lest I be charged with religious fanaticism; for I have found that lately he who endeavors to establish the truth by the Bible, is sure to meet with the imputation of fanaticism. When will we learn wisdom?

"WHAT IS TRUTH?"

Mesmerism.—We thought that this contemptible imposition; this medical and surgical thimble rigism, had been exploded; but we are sorry to see that some eminent members of the medical and surgical profession disgrace themselves to the extent of attending a meeting of the Medical-Chirurgical Society, to hear a paper read which narrated a case of amputating a leg, the patient being relieved from pain by having previously been charmed by mesmerism. We are glad to say, that the medical men, both surgeons and physicians, treated the case with deserved contempt, and some of them went as far as even to treat the whole narration as a downright falsehood. If one patient can be so charmed by mesmerism as to feel no pain on the amputation of a leg, why not let the charmed antidote to pain be applied to all patients and to all surgical operations whatever? If it be a case of idiosyncrasy, affecting only one plucked out of ten thousand, or rather ten hundred thousand, it is of little or no utility. Mesmerism would be a blessing indeed, if after a battle, on land or at sea all the wounded could be mesmerised, and have their limbs amputated without their feeling pain or knowing any thing of the operation, except by finding, on waking from the trance, that their limbs were gone. Hitherto the most that mesmerism pretends to is but negative. May not mesmerism become positive, and a man receive his leg and thigh back again in a perfect state, under a mesmeritic charm? If mesmerism annuls all pain, even in the amputation of a limb, why does it not annul the pains which makes amputation necessary. The doctors pick out pecu-

lar patients, and try their experiments upon them. Nothing can justify medical or surgical experiments but the object of arriving at some strong and general good, but here we have the most wanton cruelties inflicted on our fellow creatures, without the pretender arriving at, or even aiming at, any medical or surgical advantage. On this occasion statements were made most sadly to the disgust of the medical profession. Dr. Elliotson said that a patient of Edinburgh had the flesh dug out of her hands, and this without the patient feeling pain. These atrocious experiments are of course made upon paupers. Did this poor person feel no pain when she awoke from the charm of mesmerism, and found the bones of her hand stripped of her flesh. How was the poor creature to return to daily labor? Elliotson does not tell us why, or wherefore, the flesh was plucked, and we trust that the case is as false as his statements are ridiculous. The case was read to the Society, not by a medical man, but by a barrister. Really this mixing of professions is rather scandalous. Would our Law Courts permit a man to take the prominent lead of a case in virtue of being a physician or a clergyman? The medical profession scouted the whole case, with one or two insatuated mesmerites. Coulson regretted that the paper had been read, and wished that the paper had been supported by affidavits. We wish nothing of this sort, for affidavits are common and cheap, especially with men under illusions, and we have no doubt affidavits could have been procured, that it was the man's head and not his leg, that had been cut off. Mr. Wood said that there were Clergymen present at the operation, and they ought to produce their affidavits. Could these be of the slightest value? What does a clergyman know of a medical case, and of its previous treatment with the quantity of laudanum

administered to the patient to lull pain. Mr. Liston, the most eminent of our surgeons, asked the mesmerisers how they could make blind men read with their bellies and elbows, as they pretended to do. We dismiss the case with the most sovereign contempt, lamenting that the public are in so gross a state of ignorance, and so prone to illusions that frauds of this sort are sure to entrap plenty of dupes. A very useful work might be made of the illusions and impositions of the medical profession. [London Despatch.]

Better Times.—We have touched Boston, as they say in Wall street. Our prospects brighten—the public mind seems more cheerful; stocks are looking up, and the late sales of real estate are a shade better. The bankers admit that there is more specie in the United States at the present moment than there ever was before at any time, and the quantity of produce here and "in transitu," and preparing for market, is enormous, notwithstanding a great exhibition during the last three months.

The elements of prosperity then we have in abundance, all that is wanted is "commercial confidence," and this will soon come if Government will only let us alone, and not destroy by bad legislation, the natural result of our enterprise and industry. Then let us adopt the cheering motto *spero meliora*, go heart in hand to work, resolve to act justly and repudiate repudiation public and private. The sun of prosperity will again burst forth and cheer the heart and impart comfort and content to all, and dispel the gloom that has so long depressed our energies and exertions.

We have not room for "A Mechanic" this week.

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1843.

It will be seen by the proceedings in the Legislature, that our charters have again been made the subject of Legislation, by that body; and that the House of Representatives has done its best to deprive us of our chartered rights; so that if we possess any privileges connected with our charter we have no thanks to give to that honorable body; for they would have deprived us of them if they could. The bill has not yet passed the Senate, consequently our charter yet remains just as it was. And as the legislature is now dissolved, there is no danger of any alteration being made this session.

In making the above remarks we do not implicate the whole of the house; for there are many honorable exceptions, as will be seen by a reference to their votes; nor have we any reflections to cast upon our representatives from this county; we believe they have done their best; they have quitted themselves like men, and have fully redeemed the pledge that they gave to this people. Both Messrs. Owens and Smith have done their duty. An outline of Mr. Owen's speech on this subject will be found in this paper. Mr. Smith delivered an excellent speech on the occasion which on account of its length we are unable to insert this week.

What reliance can be placed upon a Legislature that will one session grant a charter to a city with "PERPETUAL SUCCESSION," and another session take it away. We expect however that this honorable body believe in the common adage, "promises and pie crusts are made to be broken;" and we have sometimes ourselves seen boys crying for their marbles again, after they have given them away.

We suppose however with them that the words *perpetual succession* do not mean what they say. The house in the dignity of its standing passes a bill, at the request of the people, telling them that they shall have a charter granting them certain privileges, and telling them that it shall be *perpetual*, without any repealing clause. It is made a law of and the grand seal of state appended to it. The people on the good faith of the state go to work, and improve under the provisions of that charter; companies are formed, buildings are erected, and money expended; but by and by they find out that they have been leaning upon a broken reed, that there is no dependence to be placed in government; that they have broken their most sacred promises, violated their plighted faith, and wantonly and wickedly, sought to injure thousands of men who relied on their promises, by an unprecedented, unconstitutional, and tyrannical law, trampling under foot the faith of the state and virtually saying that the members of the Legislature that granted the charter were all fools, or knaves, and that we the pure representatives of the people must break the plighted faith of the state to set them right.

Yet this immaculate house in the course of three short days could pass the following acts to incorporate the different towns, and companies mentioned therein.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 2, 1843.

Bill to incorporate the Galena manufacturing Company.

Bill to incorporate the Juliet Seminary.

IN SENATE, March 4.

Act to incorporate the Lamoille agricultural and mechanic association.

Act to incorporate Academies and Seminaries.

Act to incorporate the Naperville Cemetery Association.

Act to incorporate the Morgan Institute.

Act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Ottawa.

I would not give them five straws for all their charters, for they are liable to be repealed as soon as they get organized, buildings erected, and other improvements made. This liberal and enlightened government however may not interfere with them, because they are *not* *norm* *me*.— Well might Mr. Smith, indignant at such proceedings, wish to amend the title of the bill, concerning repeal, by calling it "A

bill, for an act, to humbug the citizens of Nauvoo."

We are pleased to find that this unprecedented course of conduct has not been produced by anything injudicious on the part of our representative, Mr. Smith. We quote the following from the Sangamo Journal, a whig paper:—

The Nauvoo charters were not repealed. The Senate refused to take up the bill for this purpose which passed the House.

We may here very properly say, that the action of the House, on this subject did not arise from any course adopted by Mr. Smith, the Mormon Representative. So far as we have heard or know, his conduct was unexceptionable to men of all parties.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 2.

Mr. DAVIS, of Bond, moved to take up the bill to repeal a part of the Nauvoo Charter; objections being made by several members, it was decided, in the affirmative, and placed on the orders of the day. The question being on ordering the bill to a third reading.

Mr. SMITH moved the previous question.

Mr. LOGAN hoped the previous question would not be sustained; some of the provisions proposed to be repealed, are very innocent ones; and he thought the house would be willing to retain them; he wanted to repeal the provisions allowing the writ of Habeas Corpus, and some others. The previous question was then lost.

Mr. LOGAN denied that any discussion had been had on the provisions of the Charter proposed to be repealed. He wanted the gentlemen interested to have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. OWING went into the subject at some length. He compared the Charter of Nauvoo with any other city in the State; and showed that the bill repealed the same powers in the Nauvoo Charter which others contained, and are permitted to retain. He thought this unjust, and was opposed to the principle of making such distinctions. He bore testimony to the good order and industry of the Mormons; and he had no doubt but that they were much abused.

He alluded to the course of the Whigs during the canvass for the last election; and appealed to his party to sustain the Mormons, as they had so nobly carried last election; he cautioned them against taking the other course; and predicted if they did, that they would be the means of electing a whig to Congress in that district; and at the next gubernatorial election would elect the Governor also; that the arms of the Whigs were open to receive them.

Friday, March 3.

House bill repealing certain portions of the Nauvoo charter, was taken up, the question being on the passage of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Hancock, moved a call of the House. (some members leaving.)

The bill passed by yeas and nays as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Baillache, Bell, Blakeman, Bone, Brinkley, Brown, of Sangamon, Burdick, Caldwell, Cloud, Cochran, Compton, Courtwright, Danner, Dollins, Douglas, Edwards, Epler, Ervin, Ewing, Ficklin, Flanders, Fowler, Glass, Gobble, Haley, Hambaugh, Hick, Hickman, Hinton, Horner, Howard, Hunsucker, Keorner, Kuykendall, Lawer, Lov, McClelland, Marshall, Menard, Mitchell, Murphy, Nesbit, Norris, Penn, Saurley, Sinms, Thomson, Turner, Vance, Vinard, Weatherford, Wacat, White, Whitten, Wilson and Woodworth—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Ames, Andrus, Arnold, Brown of Pike, Browning, Collins, Cushman, Dougherty, Dubois, Graves, Hanniford, Hanson, Harper, Haten, Jackson of Mr. Henry, Jackson of Whiteside, Jones, Kendall, Langworthy, Lockard, Logan, McDonald of Calhoun, McDonald of Joe Davis, Owen, Pickering, Smith of Crawford, Smith of Hancock, Spicer, Stewart, Tackettberry, Vandever, Whitcomb and Mr. Speaker—33.

The SPEAKER. The bill is passed. The title of the bill.

The Speaker recited the title of the bill. Mr. SMITH of Hancock. I wish to amend the title of the bill.

(Profound silence.)

The SPEAKER. The title has passed.

By several members. In time, in time.

Mr. SMITH sent his amendment to the chair.

The SPEAKER. The amendment is not respectful and not in order.

Great sensation. Several members called for a reading of the amendment.

The amendment was read—A bill for an act to humbug the citizens of Nauvoo.

(Profound sensation.)

Mr. SMITH said he considered the amendment as perfectly describing the contents of the bill. He was anxious that things should be called by their right names.

The chair decided that the amendment was not in order.

A member. I wish a vote to ascertain if the House does not sustain the decision of the chair.

Mr. SMITH withdrew his amendment.

The title of the bill then passed.

Saturday, March 4.

Mr. WARREN moved to take from the table the bill to repeal the charter of the city of Nauvoo; the Senate refused to suspend the rules—ayes 16, nays 17.

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance regulating the currency, passed March four A D 1843.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that nothing in the ordinance regulating the currency shall be so construed as to prevent the receiving of City Scrip or Treasury Orders for taxes or city dues.

JOHN TAYLOR, Pres. pro. tem.

Passed March 11th 1843.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder.

A Profitable Tree.—The Sago palm tree on the Oronoco supplies the natives with all that they need. It is the house in which they live. In the branches they suspend mats which they fill with clay, and on this kindle their culinary fires. The tree gives them their food in its sago fruit. Its bark is farinaceous; its sap abounds with sugar. Its fibrous stalks are like a pleasant fruit to eat, they yield a wine to drink, and thread for cordage and hammock. It is curious to see a whole race living like insects on a single palm.—Humboldt.

Attempt at Murder and Piracy.—We learn from Capt. Towle, of brig Lucy, from Pernambuco, the following particulars in relation to an attempt of the first and second mates of the brig Poultney, of Baltimore, to murder Capt. Mouatt and take the vessel. The attempt was made about the 25th of November, when the Poultney was north of the equator, and about 18 or 20 days before her arrival. It was on a moonlight night, and during the second mate's watch. At 1 A. M. Capt. Mouatt went on deck, not feeling satisfied with the look-out kept by the mates. He found the second mate (a young man of Charleston, S. C. of wealthy and highly respectable parentage and educated at some university) walking the deck in a hurried manner, quite contrary to his usual custom.—Capt. M. then went below and turned in. He awoke about 3 o'clock, and found the light in the cabin extinguished. As he proceeded up the companion way he observed the second mate looking down into the cabin, but before he reached the deck he received a severe blow on the head, and was knocked down upon the cabin floor. The chief mate, instead of coming to his assistance left his berth and went on deck, where he prevented the men, who heard the noise, from going below, telling them that if they went below the Captain would shoot the first man who came into the cabin. When Capt. M. recovered his consciousness, he was prostrate upon the cabin floor, his wounds bleeding freely, and the second mate standing near him with a marling-spike fastened around his wrist with a lanyard. Capt. M. begged hard for his life, telling the second mate that he had a young family, and promising not to trouble him if he would cease from his murderous intentions. In the meantime, the steward had come into the cabin, and the second mate, becoming aware that the crew had ascertained what was going on desisted. Capt. M. then went to his state-room, to get the key of his medicine chest, when the second mate followed him, seized Capt. M.'s pistols, which were under his berth, and threw them overboard. On the arrival of the vessel at Pernambuco, the U. S. Consul, Mr. Snow, had the second mate arrested, but advised Capt. M. to take the chief mate to Rio Janeiro, as he could not supply his place at Pernambuco, and on his arrival at Rio Janeiro, to deliver him to the U. S. Consul there. On investigation before the Consul at Pernambuco, the crew testified that they had heard the two mates conversing as they

sat together on the main hatch, the day before the attack, and heard the second mate tell the chief mate that he, the chief mate was two chicken-hearted; and if he would be quiet, he (the second mate) would despatch the old man. The crew had been asked by the second mate to join in taking the vessel, but had refused. He told them it was their intention to take the vessel around Cape Horn. Three or more of the crew were colored men, and they gave as reason for not informing Capt. M. that they did not believe the mates would do what they purposed. Captain Mouatt is 65 years of age, an old trader to South America, and much respected. He had no difficulty either with the mates or the crew, but was rather remarkable for being too easy with his men, and too indulgent to his mates.

Both mates will probably be sent to Baltimore for trial. The wounds received by Capt. M. were highly dangerous in their nature, and the physicians at Pernambuco expressed great astonishment that he survived them.—[Boston Advertiser.

Fire and Loss of Life.—The Painesville (O.) Telegraph, states that the Mills in Madison township, in that county, known as "Trumbull's Mills," including a large woolen factory, were destroyed by fire early in the morning of the 3rd inst. and two men perished in the flames! The loss of buildings, machinery and tools, is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 dollars—stock, &c. belonging to the owners of the mills, about 1,000 dollars—property belonging to customers, 500 dollars—making the total loss 5,000 to 6,000 dollars.

The persons who perished were Gilead Parker and Daniel Chidisher, two young men who were asleep in the mill. Newton Colson, a workman in the mill, and who discovered the fire, was rescued with difficulty, very badly burned upon his face, shoulders, arms, and hands; it is thought, however, with skillful attention, he will recover.

Hard Times Indeed.—The following sad picture is from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times. "The strongest evidence of distress which we have observed, lie in the fact that our hotels are fairly broken in now-days from morning till night with a hungry crowd whose hands fight convulsively for the bits of bread and victuals ejected from the kitchen table. Even the slop barrels, into which are thrown the scraps and offals, have become the scene of a dismal scene, where the pale ragged boys and girls, with their thin wan faces, long bony fingers, and the elder specimens of shivering humanity that cluster with them around the spot, grasping at food from which the rich man's dog would turn contemptuously, all form a picture of want and wretchedness which makes the heart sick, and speaks volumes in confirmation of the hardness of the times."

Destruction of a vessel by Lightning.—The Canton Free Press, of September 3rd, gives the following interesting details of the destruction of the British brig Mavis, which was destroyed by lightning on the coast of China:—"A most dreadful accident occurred to the brig Mavis on the evening of Wednesday last, by which her commander, Jones, and many of her crew lost their lives. The Mavis was on her way from the West coast, with about 20,000 Spanish dollars in specie, and had brought the Grand Ladron to bear east, when the severe squall which occurred on Wednesday night overtook her about 7, P. M. She was struck by lightning immediately abaft the mainmast, and instantly blew up, the electric fluid having passed through the Magazine. The gunner, from whom this information is derived, was in the chains at the moment of this catastrophe, from whence he was thrown back into the vessel, her decks having been entirely torn up. On her going down, which she did immediately, he found himself in the water with 15 Lascars, who had escaped from having been out on the jibboom at the time. One of the boats was floating near them, and in her, comparatively uninjured, they reached the British Sovereign, then standing to the southward.—The men reach-

ed here in the Chinese boat, and all clinging to a spar. We do not remember ever before hearing of so sudden destruction of a vessel by lightning, and only by the proximity of the land, and by another vessel being near, the survivors were saved to tell the disastrous tale."

War.—The nation has just been shocked again with the idea of approaching difficulties with Great Britain which may lead to a speedy war with that country. The ground of the difficulty appears to be this. The American Government understood by the late treaty that Great Britain had relinquished the right of visit or search to our vessels on the high seas, but it appears by the late speech of Sir Robert Peel that they still claim the privilege of visiting our ships!! Thus, the treaty is annulled by them and we have left to us the only alternative to submit or resist! We hope that every American stands ready to defend the honor of his country, even to fight against a country who is now flushed with the murder of thousands of the inhabitants of China and Afghanistan. There is now more cause, for alarm than ever, the Oregon question and the right of search are fairly between the two countries.

Almost a Mob.—The Baltimore Sun speaks of a crowd of six or seven hundred negroes who assembled round a mulatto's house, named Dixon, armed with sticks and stones, to take vengeance on him for putting an iron collar on a little colored boy's neck. The collar was filed off and Dixon arrested which ended the commotion.

From the New York Herald.

STATE DEBTS.

Debts of the States, distinguishing those which pay and those which have been dishonored.

States which pay.	Dishonored States.
States. Debt.	States. Debt.
Vermont, —	Penn. 29,129,123
N. Hampshire, —	Georgia, 3,184,823
Connecticut, —	Indiana, 12,129,339
R. Island, —	Maryland, 20,991,040
N. Jersey, —	Louisiana, 21,213,000
Delaware, —	Mississippi, 5,500,000
N. Carolina, —	Illinois, 13,836,379
Maine 1,678,367	Alabama 9,843,533
Mass. 7,272,839	Arkansas 3,900,000
New York 27,416,152	Michigan 5,611,000
Virginia 10,281,685	Florida 3,500,000
S. Carolina 7,553,779	
Kentucky 3,992,783	
Tennessee 3,016,916	
Ohio 19,947,325	
Missouri 1,592,000	
D. Columbia 1,330,000	
D's Cities 32,180,000	

Total \$116,221,818 Dish'd \$138,739,258
U.S. gov. 29,130,000 Yet good 136,351,818

Grnd'tl 136,351,818 Total 275,111,076
These debts are all collected from the

Michigan is down at 5,611,000, but the Governor, in his late message, states that only that will be acknowledged for which a consideration has been received, and that amounts to 3,535,336 dollars. One is as likely to be paid as the other, however, and, therefore, we give the full sum. We have put down the whole debt of Indiana as dishonored, whereas, as yet, but 900,000 dollars is delinquent. It appears then that ten States owing 138,739,258 dollars have stopped; and the position of Virginia in consequence of her tampering with her rickety banks is very precarious, and Ohio for the same reason, has nearly lost the confidence of the public. As yet, however, ten states pay, and their debts amount to 84,011,818 dollars. This latter sum is more than the United States can pay out of the country, in cash or produce, and the debts of the delinquent States can never be paid at all unless the bond holders choose to take what the States now offer, which are the lands public works and other State property. These they are willing to give up in exchange for their liabilities, and the wisest course is to take them and make the most of them. The London holders of the southern stocks hold cotton lands and slaves as security, and they are in fact the real slave owners.

THE WILD WOMAN.—It will perhaps be recollected that about a year and a half ago, the St. Louis papers gave an account of a woman who had been discovered in the woods near that city, almost naked and apparently quite wild. It appears that she had lived in this manner until lately, when the severity of the weather drove her to

a human habitation, and there, being much exhausted for want of food and badly frost bitten she expired. Previous to her death she became quite rational and gave the following account of herself which we condense from the St. Louis Organ. She was born in New Jersey, whence with her parents she had removed to Cincinnati, where they lived until she grew up to womanhood. A young man whom her father did not like paid his addresses to her and they eloped for St. Louis. At Louisville he persuaded her to take lodgings with him as his wife, promising to go with her to a clergyman and get married in the morning. He left her in the morning to go for a minister and never returned. All day she remained almost distracted with fear for the safety of her lover, whom she could not think had abandoned her, but finally she learned that he had taken a boat going down the river in the morning. The shock to her feelings was so great that she fainted and fell in the street. She was taken up by some kindly disposed person who, as soon as she recovered, paid her passage back to Cincinnati. Her heart almost failed her when she approached her home. She could see her father's residence as the boat passed along up the river, and it was her intention to go directly home, and throw herself upon the mercy of her father and mother, and tell them how she had been deceived. On approaching the door of the dwelling, there appeared to be an unusual bustle in the house, and on entering it she saw her father lying dead upon the floor. The old man had heard which way she had gone, and took passage on the unfortunate steamboat Moselle, which blew up at Cincinnati, and being one of the unfortunate sufferers, the body had just been recovered and brought home. As soon as the mother saw her, "there," said she, "there is your murdered father." She run from the house, but not before her mother's curse was upon her, she says it rang in her ears for many a long day and night as she wandered through the woods. It was then summer, and at times severe hunger would induce her to go near the habitations of the people, as she wandered along through the country, and at one time she slipped in and took the hocke from the fire, while the farmer's wife was gone to the spring—at other times she caught the fowls from the fence, and devoured them raw. How she lived so long, she is unable to tell, but berries, nuts, fruit, and such game as she was enabled to catch, has been her food, and for two winters she lived in an old deserted cabin on the

ly full of dried leaves in the fall and would creep into them in cold weather. Somebody burnt down the cabin last fall, with some little stores of nuts and dried fruit she had laid up for winter, since, which time she has been sleeping in a large hollow tree. She says "her clothing being almost entirely gone, the cold was very severe, and I thought I would come to a house and get them to bury me. How I have suffered no human tongue can tell, but I had made up my mind to die in the wild woods and never again to suffer a human being to speak to me, but my resolution failed, and I am indebted to the kindness of this poor family for what little comfort they could afford me on my death-bed."—Pittsburg Chron.

Late from Texas.—The steam packet New York, Captain Wright, arrived from Galveston, at New Orleans on the 14th inst. bringing dates to the 15th inst. being six days later than those received by the Neptune.

Since the adjournment of Congress Exchequer bills have gradually risen in value. The merchants of Houston were taking the bills at sixty cents for goods; the cash price, however, was somewhat less than sixty cents.

The reports in relation to an invasion of Mexico are various and contradictory. Some think that General Rusk is not disposed to undertake an invasion, while all say that he has the ability. It may be recollected that Congress appropriated 50,000 dollars for the purpose, the money to be placed at the disposal of General Rusk. This bill was vetoed by General Houston, but was afterwards passed by a constitutional majority; Houston will

now show every object in his power to the way of invasion.

The Brazos and Colorado rivers have overflowed their banks to an unprecedented degree. The accounts of the loss of life and property are truly lamentable. In consequence of the sudden inundation of the bottom lands, several thousand head of cattle have been drowned. The planters on the river above and below Washington estimate the damage from this freshet at ten thousand dollars per mile. In the bottom opposite Washington the water was from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and extended out to the hills, a distance of nine miles. Whole farms are inundated—houses and fences have been swept away, and large quantities of cotton and corn destroyed.

The Colorado, it is stated, within the last three weeks was higher than it has been within the recollection of the oldest settlers in its vicinity—being six feet higher than it was in 1833. Houses and fences have been swept from its banks; and it is thought that at least ten thousand head of cattle have either been drowned in the bottoms or carried off by the current. Cotton, corn and other property to a large amount have also been destroyed.

At an election in the town of Houston for Sheriff of Harris county, on the 6th inst, Magnus T. Rogers received 332 votes and Joseph Waterman 90. For Coroner William G. Evans received 300 votes and Solomon Childs 116.

Railroads in Massachusetts.—There are eight Railroads in Massachusetts of which four lead directly from Boston. The following tables are given of their respective cost, income and expenditures: Whole cost of the Western Road. \$7,566,731 Receipts of income for 1842. 512,688

Expenditures, except interest and sinking fund 265,619
Net income. 246,069
Balance of preceding year. 103,371
Total number of miles run on the road 597,297
Total number of passengers. 190,486

	Length.	Cost.
Boston and Worcester.	45 miles	\$2,764,396
Boston and Lowell.	26 "	1,978,286
Boston and Providence	42 "	1,892,431
Eastern, in Mass. and N.H.	53 "	2,698,417
Total.	166 "	\$9,334,530

The receipts from transportation of passengers, merchandise and mails, with the current expenses, including interest on loan, and net income in the year 1842 were as follows: *Recl. Exps. Net Inc.*
Boston & Worcester \$349,206 \$168,509 \$180,697
Boston & Providence. 236,467 112,824 123,643
Boston & Lowell. 278,310 131,012 147,298
Eastern 260,168 144,039 125,129

Total \$1,133,151 \$556,364 \$576,787
The Religion of the United States.

The following statements of the religious population of the United States, is said by the Rochester Democrat, to be derived from various sources—several of which are authentic:

Baptists.	4,000,000	Dutch Ref'm'd.	450,000
Methodists.	3,000,000	Friends.	220,000
Presbyterians.	2,175,000	Unitarians.	180,000
Congregationalist.	1,400,000	Dunkers.	31,000
Rom. Cath.	1,300,000	Mormonites.	18,000
Episcopalians.	1,000,000	Shakers.	6,000
Universalist.	600,000	Moravians.	5,000
Lutherans.	540,000	Swedenborgians.	6,000

REPORT OF DEATHS.

For the week ending Tuesday, the 7th inst.
Bushrod W. Wilson, 2 y. 2 m. 26 d.; burned.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.
For the week ending Monday the 13th inst.
Dolly Wightman, of Ramus, 29 years; child birth.

W D HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction on Monday the tenth day of April next at the late residence of Mrs. Lucy P. Oatman deceased in the town of LaHarpe Illinois, the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of house, and kitchen furniture, and a variety of clothing and other articles not enumerated. Terms of sale—all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; all sums under five dollars cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until all is sold.

GEORGE COULSON,
Executor of the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased.
LaHarpe March 8th 1843. 46 3w

State of Illinois, Hancock County.
In the Hancock County Circuit Court Ill. to the May Term A D 1843.

Joseph Carman
vs.
William H. Tinsly

IN ATTACHMENT.

Notice is hereby given to the said William H. Tinsly, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court, dated the fourth day of February 1843 at the suit of the said Joseph Carman, and against the estate of you, the said William H. Tinsly, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.00) directed to the Sheriff of Hancock county; which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the clerk's office, levied upon the estate of William H. Tinsly. Now unless you, the said William H. Tinsly, shall be and appear before the judge of the said circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail, and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William H. Tinsly, in favor of the said Joseph Carman and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Geo. Bachman Pl'tiff's Atty.

Dated March 9th 1843. 46 4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Earnest late of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are notified to present them to me at the Court of Probate of said county for settlement by the first Monday of July next.

REBECCA EARNEST,
Administratrix.

February 20th, 1843. 46 4w

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the City of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has lately arrived from Scotland (Britain) and has commenced business in the above line and from his long experience in the trade in all its branches and his determination to execute all orders that he may be favored with in a neat and fashionable manner, and at the same time warrants satisfaction of all work performed by him and upon the most reasonable terms; he therefore begs to merit a share of public support.

THOMAS JAAP.

Main st. opposite the Masonic Hall.
Nauvoo, Feb. 10th 1843.

N. B. All orders from the country punctually attended to, and upon the shortest notice.

no 46 4w.

NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or cash at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

46-1f J. BAIR.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie, and a first rate two horse waggon, he will also pay cash for green calf skins.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

March 15th 1843.
N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. K. Agent.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House.
no 29-1f.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE,
 For the first fifteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.
 Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.
 Jan. 21, 1843. —3m*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
 In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.
 Alanson Taylor } Plaintiff
 vs. } In foreign attachment.
 Elias H. Maine & }
 James D. Band } Defendants.

The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows, to wit: "Executed the within writ by reading the same to the within named Charles C. Maine, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishee to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clk.
 J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff.
 March 3rd 1843. if.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
 In the Hancock Circuit Court Ill. Oct. Term A. D. 1842.

IN CHANCERY.
 David W. Mathews } Complainant
 vs. } Bill of Injunction.
 E. A. Nexsen. }
 Simeon Albee, & } Defendants.
 Chester P. Brady }

This day came the complainant by his solicitors, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that E. A. Nexsen one of the above named defendants is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore, on the application of complainant's solicitors, ordered that unless the said E. A. Nexsen shall personally be and appear before the Judge of this Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May A. D. 1843; and answer the allegations and charges contained in said complainant's bill which has been exhibited against him in the said Court on the Chancery side thereof, the same will be taken as confessed against him and the matters thereof decreed accordingly. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some public newspaper printed in this State for four weeks successively, once at least in each week, the first insertion thereof to be made at least sixty days previous to the next term of this Court, to which term this cause is continued.

J. B. BACKENSTOS Clerk
 Feb. 24th 1843. 44 4w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County
 in the Circuit Court of said County,
 to the May Term A. D. 1843.

Lewis Hyde }
 vs. } IN ATTACHMENT.
 Robert Allison }

NOTICE Is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (\$358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.
 J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
 Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.
 no 44 if or sc.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just recieved a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.
 The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
 Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
 in all its various branches: and having employed skillfull and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.				
Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
 Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

GEO. P. STILES,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
 Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.

no42 if.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.
 Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
 The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.
 For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
 The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
 These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
 This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents.) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
 (22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
 Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.
 Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842 39-if.

NOTICE.
 I HEREBY warn the public against purchasing or receiving certain notes which I James Huddleston gave to Josiah Ellis dated thirteenth of Sept. 1841, being three in number, \$40 each; one payable the 13th Sept. 1842, the 2d on the 13th Sept 1843, and the 3d on the 3th Sept. 1844. The above notes were given for a certain piece of land which has been paid for in part. The payment on the above notes will not be made until the said Ellis will secure unto me a good and sufficient title to the land for which the notes were given.
 JAMES HUDDLESTON.
 no 45 3w. *

O. C. SKINNER,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office with G. Hills, Esq., a few rods south east of the Temple.

REFERENCES.
 Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
 G. B. Holt, Dayton,
 G. P. Bell, Hamilton,
 Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,
 Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
 Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
 Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
 Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO
 H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
 Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
 A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
 Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
 December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage, to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
 HIRAM KIMBALL.
 Nauvoo January 13 1843. if

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.
 no35-6m.

AGENTS FOR THE WEST.

- ILLINOIS!
 J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
 Joseph Johnson, Ramus
 J. Salsbery, Plymouth
 Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
 L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
 Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
 Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.
 IOWA TERRITORY.
 Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
 Levi Moffet, Augusta.
 Elias Smith, Nashville.
 PENNSYLVANIA.
 Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
 John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
 B. Winchester, Philadelphia.
 NEW JERSEY.
 Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
 James Curtis, Horners Town.
 W. I. Appleby, Reelless Town.
 Israel Ivins, Toms River.
 MASSACHUSETTS
 Erastus Snow, Salem.
 Freeman Nickerson, Boston.
 MICHIGAN.
 S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.
 OHIO.
 John Johnson, Kirtland.
 NEW YORK.
 Charles Thompson, Batavia.
 L. R. Foster, city of New York

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 47

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 22, 1843.

Whole Number 47

THE WASP.

EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

At the corner of Water and Main streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

Terms: \$1.00 per annum in advance.

One square, one insertion, 5¢.

Every subsequent insertion, 2¢. 1-2 cents.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

Lines occasioned by the death of Elder George W. Gee,
late of Ambrosia, Lee County, I. T. who died in the city
of Pittsburgh, Penn., on the 20th of Jan. 1842.

THE HERO'S REWARD.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

Well may the fire of glory blaze
Upon the warrior's tread;
And nations twine the wreath of praise
Around the hero's head:
His path is honor, and his name
Is written on the scroll of fame.

His deeds are deeds of courage, for
He treads o'er gory ground,
Amid the pride and pomp of war
When carnage sweeps around:
With sword unsheathed, he stands before
The foe, amid the cannon's roar.

If such the meed the warrior gains—
If such the palm he bears—
If such insignia he obtains—
If such the crown he wears:
If laurels thus his head entwine,
And stars of triumph round him shine;

How noble must be his reward
Who, midst the crafts of men,
Chad in the armor of the Lord
Goes forth to battle, when
The powers of darkness and of hell,
And Satan's host around him rage.

Who goes opinion to unbend,
That reason may go free,
And liberate the human mind
From clerical tyranny,
To sever superstition's rod,
And propagate the truth of God.

Who wars with prejudice, to break
Asunder error's chain,
And make the sunny path
Where human dogmas reign,
Who dares to be a man of God,
And bear the Spirit's sword abroad!

Above all earthly, his shall be
An everlasting fame;
The archives of eternity
Will register his name
With gens of sacred honor rife—
His crown will be eternal life.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF MANY VALUABLE LIVES!!!

On Saturday last, about 5 o'clock, P. M. the extensive pork packing establishment of Messrs. Pugh & Alvord, corner of Walnut and Canal streets, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen repaired to the spot with their usual alacrity, and while engaged in combatting the destructive element, many on the roof of a smaller building connected with the main one, a dreadful explosion took place, occasioned, it is conjectured, by the combustion of gas, generated by the fire inside the building, which was very close.

The roof of the small house was blown off, and the walls of the other thrown outward, burying many of the firemen and spectators under the ruins, while some of those on the roof sunk into the house, or were precipitated to the ground, some few without material injury. At this moment, the flames for the first time burst out. The concussion of the air was so great, that persons on the opposite side of Walnut street, who were standing on some tiers of barrels of pork, were thrown down, and part of the upper tier of barrels were thrown upon one or two, whose limbs were broken by them.

Such was the consternation created by the shock of the explosion—which was heard and felt in distant parts of the city—that several minutes elapsed before the spectators recovered from the panic. Assistance was then given to the sufferers, some of whom were dead—some so dreadfully mutilated and wounded that they

could scarcely be recognized, many of whom died in a short time, and some may possibly recover.

The general appearance of the ruins shows that an immense force operated. The upper part of the building down to the first story was thrown into the street, covering Walnut street and Canal street with bricks and heavy timber, kegs of iron, &c. About 200,000 lbs. of meat, which was in the smoke house, will be lost. We understand the building and its contents were fully insured. Measures will no doubt be taken to ascertain and lay before the public the cause and extent of the loss.

A deep, appalling, and mournful feeling pervades the city: those rescued from the ruins, are amongst our most respectable, intelligent and enterprising citizens, in the prime of life, with families, and noted for their public spirit and social qualities. So many conflicting statements are afloat in relation to this great calamity that at this time it is impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy either of the extent or effects of this afflicting dispensation.

No such heart rending and tragical event has ever occurred in our city, if we except the explosion on board the steamboat *Moselle*, some years since.

[Nine persons were killed, and about thirty wounded.]

In the afternoon of Sunday, the City Council met and passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, by an afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, a number of our fellow citizens were suddenly deprived of life by the accident which occurred during the fire at the corner of Walnut street and Canal, on Saturday, Feb. 25, 1843—therefore be it

Resolved, by the City Council, That the Mayor be requested to issue his proclamation, inviting our citizens to suspend their several occupations and employments during Monday next, and to attend the funerals of the deceased whenever they may occur, and thus pay the last tribute of respect to their memory.

Accordingly, His Honor, the Mayor, issued his Proclamation.

AWFUL CALAMITY AT TROY.

THIRTY LIVES LOST.

About 4 o'clock, P. M. on last Friday, a great land-slide occurred, from the very high hill called Mount Ida, at Troy, N. Y. Part of the hill gave way and slid down upon the town, as it did in January 1837, crushing houses and killing a number of people.

Some eight or ten dwellings, occupied by poor families, were crushed and buried beneath the mass of earth. In these, it is supposed there were not less than thirty or forty persons, only ten or twelve of whom escaped.

Within an hour, nine bodies had been dug from the ruins—five of which were without life, one partially injured, and three not beyond recovery.

Had this avalanche occurred in the night, the destruction of life would have been still greater, as many occupants of the houses were absent at their labor or elsewhere.

Babies in their cradles, mothers with their children in their arms, and stout, smart men, who but two hours before breathed freely and in health, have been taken from the ruins, mutilated and mingled corpses.

A man from the country, passing at the time with his team, leaped from his sleigh and escaped. The horses and load of wood were buried beneath the earth.

The Budget says:—"We just left the scene of disaster. It is one of horrid desolation. Thousands were congregated on the spot, and a corps of efficient men engaged in penetrating the earth and clearing away the fragments of buildings."—*Doylestown Democrat*.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

The following account of the recent eruption of Mount Etna, is from a correspondent of the London Dispatch. The eruption took place in the fore part of December last.

We started from Palermo, by the Messina road, at half past 7 o'clock on Monday morning, December 5, and towards sunset on the following day, arrived at Aderno, (114 Sicilian or 115 English miles from the capital,) and thence, while changing horses, we had the first view of the eruption. We could plainly discern the fiery stones rising and falling, but at that distance looking like sparks. A ball of fire seemed to roll up from the crater, swelling as it rose into the form of a vast balloon, from the top of which proceeded a blazing column, which at length, burst at its summit, and fell in soft showers of slowly descending fire. Next morning we arranged for our excursion up the mountain, and started at 12 at night. The lava light grew stronger as we advanced, and on

turning a projecting point of the mountain, the crater and the upper part of the stream of lava burst upon our sight in all its magnificence.

We were now 4500 feet up the mountain, and about six miles distant from the center. I do not think it looked grander at any higher point. The volcano was spouting out fire and red hot stones to a prodigious height (fully twice as great as that of the cone, which is 1100 feet high) in a large column, apparently of the size of a marble tower, at the mouth of the crater, and discharging an enormous bulk, till at its utmost height, it burst into myriads of fiery fragments, those on the left being particularly conspicuous, because there was no lava there, and the red hot stones contrasted with the dark side of the mountain. As they fell they cast a bright glow on the snow, and each particular fiery fragment lighted up its own portion of the snowy surface, while a column of illumined steam arose wherever the hissing balls of fire sunk upon the ground.

The higher we climbed the longer line we saw of lava; and after another hour and a half's ascent we reached a plain of seeming sand and (being in fact, pulverized scoria) of about a mile square in extent, and studded with genista or broom, the only plant that grows at this height, which was above that of the Casa del Bosco. Here the guides required us to stop, as it would be highly dangerous to proceed further during the night. We were, however, well content to halt in the position we had now attained, as we enjoyed a complete view of the crater, and of the whole stream of lava from its source to the lowest depth it had yet reached. The crater thus seen, resembled an enormous bowl brimming over with molten metal, such as one sees in the carron foundries, which streamed down in cascades of living fire, and it struck against some stupendous rock upon the mountain side, and separated into various currents, twisting and winding in rivulets of fire, snake-like, along the surface of the mountain; so tortuous in its course that where the stream of lava was full ten miles long, no part of it had yet reached above two miles from its source in the volcano.

Along with the volume of smoke incessantly vomiting forth by the crater, we now heard at every burst a booming sound like the roaring of the sea against an iron bound coast, gradually swelling louder and louder, as if beginning far down in the bowels of the earth, and below more fearfully as it approached the outlet, whence it issued ever and anon with fresh explosions like terrific peals of thunder. In the prodigious blaze of light we could not for some time perceive that the lava did not, as we at first supposed, brim over the lip of the cup, but burst a passage through the side of the cone some

one hundred feet deep, and presently flowed in an impetuous flood, and presently flowed in bubbling runnels of liquid fire that ran along the ground, at first in narrow streams sometimes as fine as chains of forked lightning linked together, flashing along the snow, but these as they descended fell into one another, and united in one wide meandering lava flood. Another current swept down the hill side with a statelier march, the flood of fire occasionally overflowing, flinging a golden gleam upon the surrounding snow, till at a distance of about two miles from its source it struck against a tall rock overhanging a shelving precipice, many hundred feet deep, and splashing itself on the rock into two divided torrents, like the falls of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen; it leaped in twin cascades of fiery flood clear down into the gulf, of desolation that yawned below. Occasionally we could see huge rocks spouted out from this fall of fire, and shoot away in separate masses into the ravine, thundering along the blocks of old lava in the Val del Boio, into which this fresh stream poured, stretching like strings of burning beads along the distant snow.

When the first excitement which this sight, "horribly beautiful," produced, had partially subsided, we began to feel the pinching cold insufferable. Our feet were stony, as if all circulation had departed, and on dismounting from our mules it was with great difficulty that we could stand. Indeed, no wonder, for we were within a few hundred feet of the line of perpetual snow, and the wind, though happily very moderate, cut through us like a razor, bringing water to our eyes, and freezing our ears and noses. But any temporary sufferings, any toil would have been amply repaid by the splendor and magnificence of the majestic sight upon which we were gazing. It is pleasant to know that the eruption has not ceased, and is not likely to cease, much damage, by reason of the desolate soil over which the lava has this time directed its course. It is not expected to last much longer.

MISSOURI.

We extract the following from the St. Louis Gazette, from which it would seem that the inhabitants of Missouri are not quite all peaceable, innocent, harmless, and unoffending; but that there are some among them (although the Mormons are gone) that will kill one another, that follow the legal council of the celebrated Judge Lynch, and are governed by the principles of mobocracy. It is a wonder that they have not made out that the Mormons have made some predatory excursions among them, and in their route killed these people, the same for instance, as Joseph Smith killed the Governor Baggs. What would be thought if such circumstances as the following had taken place in any of the eastern states?

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Jefferson City, Feb. 21, 1843.

EXTRAORDINARY DOINGS.—I have just seen a letter dated Warsaw, Benton County, February 14, from the tenure of which it would appear that Benton County generally, and the town of Warsaw in particular, is now a scene of civil war. You must recollect that a violent feud has for some time past existed between two parties in Benton County, the one headed by Andy Jones, and the other by the family of Turke. Col. Turk was some time since waylaid and shot on the public road, by one of the Jones party—his eldest son, James Turk, had been previously killed in an affray, on the road to Benton Court, by a man named Norrell—Norrell was subsequently tried and acquitted, and within a few months he was shot in his own yard. The Turkes then undertook to rid the country of Jones and his party, who lived on the Pomme de Terre, and were suspected, and with strong reasons, of being a gang of counterfeiters and home thieves, &c. Thomas Turk raised a company of *Slickers*, with the ostensible reason of discovering the murderer of his father—many outrages of law followed, and Jones left the country. There were others, however, who had sided with Jones in the feud, and a predatory war has existed ever since. The letter I allude to says that there are 150 of these *Slickers* now in Warsaw, and that they are preparing to meet the forces of Andy Jones, ready to meet them, both parties well armed, and it was expected a fight would come off that night. This you will think rather an unusual method of celebrating the nativity of St. Valentine—this meeting of armed forces are queer *bullet* doings.

Some time ago we inserted (from a Missouri paper) an account of one of their public functionaries, who was entrusted with money to pay the militia for their services, in the so-called Mormon war, had taken the "sabbine slope," it would seem from the following that some more of these honorable gentlemen do not superabound with honesty. People may count war-torn, and without provocation, destroy the amount of millions in property, butcher in cold blood, men, women, and children, and drive fifteen thousand people from their lawful possessions, will not make many bones either of fighting each other, or robbing the government.

Mr. Miller introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill authorizing suit to be brought against all disbursing officers in the Mormon and other difficulties, who have neglected to make settlement, which was adopted.

MORE RIOTS IN CANADA.

The Montreal papers of the 6th, received yesterday morning, bring information that the workmen on the Lachine canal had again broken out in riot. The cause appears, to be the old story—the sectional differences of the Corkonians and Connaught men. On the evening of the 4th, a party of 300 Corkonians, armed with guns, scythes, hatchets, &c. marched from Lachine to the village of the tanneries, where they were fortunately met and dispersed by a detachment of the 71st regiment, which had been summoned from Montreal. Twenty seven were arrested and lodged in jail. But for this there would probably have been a desperate conflict, as the Connaught men were mustering in force to receive their assailants.—*N. H. Statesman*.

WAR WITH ENGLAND!

This is a startling heading for our leader—but we must inform our readers we are serious when we place it there. The English journals discovered, just as the Steamer *Acadia* was leaving Liverpool, that "Mr. Webster, far from preserving peace, has taken the most effectual means ever devised by a Minister for involving two countries in a deadly war." This is

not our own language—for we find it in the third edition of the *London Sun*, published at seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday, February fourth—a copy of which we discovered with our files of English papers last evening—and which we could not find time to examine carefully when we first received them.

And now we proceed with the article in the *London Sun*—which journal says:—“In an appendix to a pamphlet just published by Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, entitled, ‘Observations on the Treaty of Washington there is a statement taken from the *Washington Globe*, which if we mistake not, will yet make some noise in the political world. Mr. Sparks, an American, who is engaged in writing a history of the United States, was at Paris last year, employed in collecting documents for his work in the State Paper office of France; among others, he found an official note from Dr. Franklin to the Count de Vergennes.

The *London Sun* continues—“Mr. Sparks, on reading this note, proceeds at once to the *Bureau Topographique*, and finds to his surprise that the strong red line, marked by Dr. Franklin, runs wholly to the south of the St. John's River. ‘In short,’ he says, ‘it is exactly the line now claimed by Great Britain, except that it concedes more than is claimed.’ This occurred about the beginning of 1842, and it further appears that Mr. Webster, unknown to Lord Ashburton, had this map in his possession during the whole of the negotiations, while he solemnly assured the British Plenipotentiary of his belief, not only in the justice of the whole of the American claim, but his conviction that the framers of the treaty of 1783, intended that the line should be carried to the north of the St. John. It is stated, also, that when the Senate discussed, with closed doors, the treaty agreed to by the two Commissioners, a number of members refused to vote for the ratification upon which the Chairman produced the map received from Mr. Webster, and the affair was instantly settled. We are reluctant to believe Mr. Webster, and the Senate of a great State, guilty of conduct that bears on the face of it such duplicity and want of good faith, and will therefore suspend our judgment till the question is brought before Parliament, and these statements are confirmed or disproved. Should they unfortunately be confirmed, Mr. Webster will find, that far from preserving peace, he has taken the most effectual means ever devised by a Minister for involving two countries in a deadly war.”

The fire from this spark was just beginning to kindle when the Steamer *Acadia* left England, and probably at this moment the press and the people of Great Britain are showering red-hot shot upon

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN.

War, and Rumors of War.—A report was brought up to New Orleans on the 14 ult. says the *Picayune*, by the steamship *New York*, to the mouth that when she passed the Balize the U. S. cutter *Woodbury* was at anchor, there, having on board our Minister to Mexico, General Thompson, and Mr. Southall, who left here a few weeks since in the same vessel with despatches. If this report be true there must be something of importance in the movement. The recent hurrying backwards and forwards of bearers of despatches show that our affairs with Mexico are in an unsettled state, and if Gen. Thompson was really on board the cutter it is possible our relations have assumed an unfriendly character towards that country. We have understood that our Minister was to return in the *Falmouth*, and can hardly credit the report that he is on board the *Woodbury*.—[*Baltimore Clipper*.]

Progress of Bigotry.—It appears that the town council of Liverpool have decided by a large majority to refuse to the children of the Roman Catholic poor, secular education in the public schools; Christianity must be growing rapidly in Liverpool!—[*Portland American*.]

Seven Weeks More.—The editors of the “Midnight Cry”—the Millerite paper in New York—refuse to take subscriptions for more than seven weeks, when they expect the cry will be heard as well as seen. The Millerites of Portland will please to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. [Port. American.]

Bloody Thanksgiving.—A day has been set apart by the British Government for public thanksgiving, for the success of the war in China and Afghanistan; the Archbishop of Canterbury has been directed for that purpose to prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God. “Let all things be done decently, and in good order.”

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1843.

THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

It would seem that after all the time that has been expended by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster, on this perplexing subject—and after it was thought by all parties that the difference between the two nations was amicably adjusted, and forever settled, that we are as far from a good understanding both in regard to the boundary line and the right of search, as we were before the negotiation.

In regard to the boundary question the British papers are charging Daniel Webster and this nation with duplicity and dishonor in regard to the affair, stating that Daniel Webster had in his possession an old map on which the boundary lines in question were distinctly marked which was the line claimed by the British government, and the one agreed upon in 1783 by the commissioners of England and the United States, which was marked by Dr. Franklin, and found among the documents of the French government, and also that a similar map marked in the same way by the commissioners that made the treaty, in behalf of the British Government, was seen and examined by Mr. Webster; that Mr. Webster knew this at the time of the negotiation, and that other statesmen knew it; but that Mr. Webster withheld this information and represented a very different line to Lord Ashburton as the one that we had a just right to claim. We suppose that this is the map marked with red lines that Mr. Benton of Mo. refers to in his speech on the Boundary Question. We are not prepared to say whether this map is authentic or not at present; but from the aspect of things serious difficulties may grow out of it.

Concerning the right of search, Sir Robert Peel has lately made a speech in the House of Commons in England, shewing that the American government have misunderstood Lord Ashburton, in regard to this subject—that there is a material difference between the right of search, and the right of visitation; that although the British never claimed the right of search, yet they always had, and did claim, the right of visitation. Whatever may have been the views of the British Nation in regard to this matter, it is evident that this nation never made any such distinction, and however the British Nation may have regarded this matter, it is evident that Lord Ashburton knew what he was doing when he was negotiating this matter; and knew in what light the Americans viewed the right of search, and if on the one hand Daniel Webster has deceived Lord Ashburton, on the other, Daniel Webster has been deceived by his Lordship. There may exist such a difference as is pointed out by the following article; but if Lord Ashburton knew this it was dishonorable in him not to make it known. Suffice it to say the difficulty is no nearer adjustment than it was before.

RIGHT OF VISITATION & SEARCH.
We find the following in the *New York Evening Post*:
There is in the practice of the ocean, a distinction between a visitation and a search. It is the practice for men-of-war, while on their cruising ground, to hail, to order, to lay to, and to send a boat on board merchantmen whenever the commander may deem it expedient. We have seen the commanders of our own American men-of-war, overtake merchant vessels and packets, sailing under the Spanish flag, and with Spanish papers, command the same vessel to lay to, and send an officer on board and inspect the ship's papers. They have also fired a twenty-four pound ball across the path of a foreign merchantman, and thereby cau-

sed that vessel to steer from her course, pass under the man-of-war's stern, and answer for themselves. It is not, we presume, the practice to approach every vessel that may be discovered. A suspicious appearance of the stranger determines the commander. In some cases we have seen the American man-of-war give chase, and crowd sail upon sail, and at the same time fire ball after ball over the chase; and in one instance, of a chase between two swift ships the Baltimore clipper, was determined to raise no flag, and to continue a defiance until she saw the American flag, when the man-of-war lulled to fire. This kind of visit is a distinct thing from search.

It is said that the Chinese lost in their late difficulty with England, about fifteen thousand men, and as many hundred pieces of cannon, and nearly their entire navy!

Head Quarters, Nauvoo Legion,
March 20th, 1843.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commandants of companies, Battalions, and Cohorts, are ordered to give due notice to those under their respective command, that there will be *Company* musters on the 2d Saturday, *Battalion* musters on the 3d Saturday, and *Cohort* Parades on the 4th Saturday in April next, at the usual places of parade. The Band is also required to attend the Cohort parade.

All commissioned officers of the Nauvoo Legion will take notice that an officer drill will be on the review ground, in this city, on the day previous to the Cohort parade.

Also that a general Court Marshall will be held on the 3d Saturday in May.
By order of the Lieut. General.

WILSON LAW,
Major General N. L.

PETITION.

Nauvoo March 10th, A. D. 1843.
To His Honor, Joseph Smith, Mayor of the city of Nauvoo.

The undersigned would respectfully ask that your honor will have the goodness to publish, for the public good, your very able decision on the case of Chas. R. Dana, vs. Wm. B. Brink, for mal practice; and by so doing, we believe many will receive information, genuine in its place, and very important to husbands and wives; and we will ever pray.

ALPHEUS CUTLER,
REYNOLDS CAHOON,
PETER HAWS,
H. SMITH,

and forty others.

The above petition has been duly considered, properly appreciated and is granted.

JOSEPH SMITH.

[We give the following as requested in the above petition, with pleasure, and would only add that Messrs. Emmons and Skinner were counsel for the plaintiff; and Marr and Rigden for Defendant, and occupied two days before the Court, in the examination of Witnesses.]

DECISION.

Charles R. Dana, vs. William B. Brink, In Assumpsit.

Mayor's Court, City of Nauvoo,
March the 2nd & 3rd, 1843.

This is an action of assumpsit commenced by summons and brought by the plaintiff to recover damages, as he avers in his bill of particulars, sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants failing to perform his undertakings, as physician, in an usual and skillful manner, which he had undertaken by his employment and his engagement in attending as such physician the wife of the plaintiff in the city of Nauvoo in the year 1842, to do

Also for damage sustained from the malfeasance and misfeasance of the defendant in the treatment of plaintiff's wife while employed as physician by the plaintiff to attend his said wife at Nauvoo in 1842; contrary to the defendants undertaking as such physician, by reason of which bad acts and treatment of the defendant to plaintiff's said wife in the premises, plaintiff's said wife is greatly injured in her health and put to lasting pain and suffering; and the plaintiff has thereby lost the services, company and com-

fort of his said wife, since said bad treatment of defendant; and been put to pain, trouble, expense and anxiety not only from the present loss of his said wife's health, but also from well grounded apprehensions of the fatal consequences of the injury done to his said wife, by said defendant in the premises, to his damage \$99.00.

After the witnesses were sworn for the plaintiff, the defendants counsel raised an objection to them, on account, that one school of physicians is arrayed against the other. Plaintiff's counsel replied that the physicians were only to give their evidence as an opinion of skill &c. for which he read Harrison's Digest p 1047. Defendant's counsel resumed, but the court decided that it could not determine the incompetency of the witnesses till there was something before the court to shew the fact; therefore the court heard the witnesses.

Mrs. Miles—was at plaintiff's house, on Saturday the 22nd of October, 1842, when Doctor Brink, the defendant, was called to administer to plaintiff's wife, in a case of fever or diarrhea; this was about noon; plaintiff's wife told witness she did not expect to be confined then, nor for ten days, she had been injured by a fright; witness went home, and was recalled about 11 o'clock at night; plaintiff's wife had some pains then, witness thought they were labor pains; defendant said he had given her medicine,—that her child was pitched one side—had given her Smut Rye, (Ergot) said the amnion fluids were discharged; witness thought the Dr. hurt Mrs. Dana in his operations; he used force and violence, she screamed, and begged him to desist. Mrs. Dana said she did not expect to be confined, nor did she know when she should be, nor did she know that the amnion fluids had discharged. Witness saw the Dr. introduce his hand, per vagina; patient manifested great pain, and urged him to quit, said he was hurrying her too fast, witness proposed having somebody else; has heard Mrs. Dana say that defendants' treatment to her, was the cause of her sickness since that time.

Mrs. Duell—was present when plaintiff's wife was confined on the 24th of October, 1842; was called on the 22nd at 11 o'clock at night. Defendant called upon witness to borrow a syringe, said Mrs. Dana was sick, and that he thought her child had been dead two or three days; when witness came, Mrs. Dana was in considerable distress; defendant thought she was ready for parturition, and would be delivered by three pains more. Defendant resorted to unusual means.

Witness continued against his course, to let nature have time; while Mrs. Dana screamed, do let me alone! you will kill me! do let go! but defendant was then plying his hand, and said he could not, for something would go back; had given ergot and pepper, said the child was wrong and must be turned before it could be born; that it was necessary to keep up irritation in order to create pains and hasten delivery. Witness proposed to have some one else called. Defendant opposed it, but finally consented. Witness saw patient next day at 11 o'clock, and she seemed free from pain.

Mrs. Sessions—attended Mrs. Dana, plaintiff's wife, as an accoucheur, last October; defendant was there when witness arrived, shook her hand and held it fast sometime; said he had sent for witness because he had a very bad case; the child was wrong and dead; that the membrane was broken, and the amnion fluids escaped, and the child turned; had sent for witness because her hand was small, and she could turn it. Witness asked defendant what he had done; he replied nothing. What have you given her? he answered, nothing but a little nerve and cayenne pepper; however he admitted he had given one dose of ergot, of eleven grains; defendant had ergot of witness the previous week. Witness proceeded to examine Mrs. Dana, plaintiff's wife, and by touching the child's ear, discovered it was a natural presentation; and by examination of the fontanella found the child was alive by

putation; and that instead of the amniotic fluids having escaped, they had not gathered. Witness also discovered three ruptures on the tinea Os; and fresh blood upon the patients under garment, and the bed clothes, as though bloody fingers had been wiped thereon. The color of the spots was different from hemorrhage at parturition. On the evening of the 24th of October, witness delivered Mrs. Dana of a living child, which, according to its small size was rather a premature birth. When witness visited patient the day previous, there were no regular pains. Mrs. Dana, told witness, since her confinement, that defendant's treatment to her had caused a weakness in her back, that she could not hold her urine, and had been troubled with the piles, also, all of which she believed resulted from the injuries she received from defendant; and witness believed it was so too; has practiced obstetrics 30 years, and has never seen a physician conduct towards a woman as defendant did to Mrs. Dana according to appearances.

Mrs. Dana, plaintiff's wife, was objected to as a witness for her husband, by defendant's counsel, on the ground that the interest of the husband and wife are both one in law, Phillip's Evidence 159.

Court overruled the objection. "In cases of evident necessity, when the fact is presumed to be particularly in the wife's knowledge, there is an exception to the general rule: Thus, a wife may be a witness on the prosecution of her husband for an offence committed against her person," 1 Blackstone 144, n. Bull's Nisi Prius, S. C. 287. "There are several exceptions to the general rule upon this subject, where from the nature of the injury, the information to be expected is peculiarly within the knowledge of the husband or wife; and where, to exclude such evidence, would occasion insecurity to that relation of society, which is the object of the rule to protect, Phillip's Evidence 169. Other authorities might be shown, but the foregoing are sufficiently to the point to warrant the court in saying that husband or wife can be a competent witness, where the injury has been committed upon the person of either, and where the testimony to be given is presumed to be beneficial for public security, and of general importance to guard individuals against imposition.

Mrs. Dana—testified that defendant, Dr. Brink, was called on the morning of the 22d of October last, to administer to witness in case of a fever, but did not arrive till noon. He then mixed some medicine, in which was pepper, which gave her great pain. Got a syringe, and administered two injections himself, to witness, in which she thinks there was pepper, they were very hot, and gave her great pain, seemed almost to burn, actually gave her the cramp. Defendant stayed all the afternoon; during the night he insisted the patients time had come, and that she should be delivered. He continued to give doses from time to time, which gave her great pain every time she took them. Patient told defendant it was not her time under four weeks, told him her labor pains were not on her. Defendant told her the child was dead and every thing wrong. He interfered in such a way as to cause great pain; said an inflammation had taken place in her bowels, which had caused the death of the child; and used force which gave greater pain than she had ever endured before; patient begged of defendant to desist, and let her alone, saying, there was nothing unnatural before taking his medicine, and that she believed the child was right. The blood mentioned by the former witness, Mrs. Sessions, was discharged from no other cause, than the violence which the Doctor used in his operations. After he let her alone she was easier. Patient had no labor pains till Monday 24th. Had had six children, and her reckoning had always been regular. Never endured such suffering before; since then has been troubled with weakness, a difficulty of retaining her urine, was never troubled so before; has not been able to do

anything since her confinement; has not been free from pain. Defendant used an unusual means in his operations, he placed his head on the patient's abdomen, and exerted his strength otherwise which caused the most severe pain.

Doctors, Bennett, Weld, Foster and Higbee, from hearing the testimony of previous witnesses, say that defendant's treatment to Mrs. Dana was unusual and uncalled for, and had they operated in like manner it would be unjustifiable, and that it was contrary to the general practice of physicians.

From a close and rigid cross examination of all the witnesses, (save Mrs. Dana, who was not cross examined,) nothing was elicited to vary the main points of the evidence,—

That, Dr. Brink, the defendant, was called to administer to Mrs. Dana, in a case of fever or diarrhen, and not for parturition:

That his doses of ergot, or something else, to hasten delivery, were not expected but was an imposition; as he was informed that her time had not come:

That he declared the child was dead without justifiable evidence, and practiced violence upon supposition, to bring on a speedy delivery; thus endangering the health and constitution, if not the life of the patient:

That he practiced a fraud upon a sick woman, declaring things wrong that were right:

That he pronounced the amniotic fluids discharged, before they had gathered:

That he gave hot injections, himself, which, (aside from the over-heat, which caused great pain,) was beneath the dignity of a gentleman:

That he gave ergot and mixtures, which in connection with the force and violence which he used, (leaving out the dangerous idea of using such poisonous potions, even "in extreme cases,") produced great pain:

That he introduced his hand, per vagina, without any necessity therefor, and by so doing made three ruptures in the tinea Os, thereby endangering life:

That all his efforts seemed to have been directed, both by medicine and force to bring on a premature birth, even at the risk of tampering with life:

And, that the whole treatment has resulted in weakness, and other impediments to health and comfort.

The only witness examined on the part of the defence, was

Dr. Bostwick,—said he had practiced medicine twenty-four years, and had attended as accoucheur about 2,300 cases. If the testimony against defendant was true, he had done an injury. Gave some explanations and instructions of ousteries, and defined the use and nature of ergot; had found some cases without labor pains, but said nothing that tended to invalidate the testimony of the witnesses, who attended Mrs. Dana; and counteracted the opinions of the physicians who had previously been examined.

The defendant filed an account, (with leave of plaintiff's counsel,) for services rendered plaintiff's wife on the 22d and 23d of October, 1842, of \$10.00.

The court refuses to allow this account as a set off, for this reason, that "the law implies an undertaking on the part of apothecaries and surgeons, that they will use a reasonable degree of care and skill in the treatment of the patients. This is the duty of the medical practitioner, and he is responsible to his patient for a breach of it, as for a tort, although the patient was not the party, who retained, or was to remunerate him. And for gross carelessness or unskillfulness an action lies, although no reward was to be given. And if the patient is rather injured than benefited in his health, in consequence of any gross unskillfulness or carelessness, on the part of his medical attendant, an action for fees cannot be maintained." Chitty on Contracts p. 439, 8 East. 348.

Charles Ivins,—called as witness for the defendant, was rejected for the legal reason that this is an action of skill, not general character; that "the character of the parties to a civil suit, affords, in general, such a weak and vague inference as to the truth of the points in issue

between them, that it is not usual to admit evidence of this description." Phillip's Evidence, 488.

The defendant has failed to use his privilege, and rebut the plaintiff's testimony by other credible witnesses, if he had any; or to impeach a single witness of the plaintiffs.

The foregoing summary of facts, relating to the case before the court, is deemed sufficiently full, without bringing in every minutia, in the recital and cross examination of witnesses, with their technicalities, objections, and exceptions, which while they enlighten one point, too often darken another.

The law knows no person till he comes within its purview; and injuries, affecting health, are among the most important cases that call for redress; such "as the neglect, or unskillful management of physicians, surgeons, or apothecaries. For it has been solemnly resolved that *malapraris*, is a great misdemeanor and offence at common law," Blackstone 122. The law implies a contract on the part of a medical man, as well as those of other professions, to discharge their duty in a skillful and attentive manner, and the law will grant redress to the party injured by their neglect, or ignorance, by an action on the case, as for a tortious misconduct,—1 Saund. 312, n. (2 Blackstone, 122 n. 7).

Independent of usage or practice, poisonous potions should not be administered to females in any case whatever. The law for such offences declares, that "To kill a child in utero is now no murder, but a great misprison; but if the child is born alive, and dieth by reason of the potion, or bruises it received in utero, it seems, by the better opinion, to be murder in such as administered or gave them. 11 Blackstone 198, and note 3. Hawkins Pleas of the Crown 80.

The highest authority upon injuries to women is the law of God: that says, "If men strive and hurt a woman with child so that her fruit depart, and yet no mischief follow, he shall be surely punished according as the woman's husband will lay upon him; and he shall pay as the judges determine. Exodus 21: 22.

The law acts by rules and facts, and when clothed in its dignity knows no distinction; though modesty may suffer violence in darkness, yet upon testimony, justice is bound to bring the offender to light, whether his footsteps are traced among the tombs of the illustrious dead, or his head is pointed out among the homes of the honorable living.

The court decides that the plaintiff recover from the defendant, the sum of \$10.00, with interest and costs.

REPORT OF DEATHS

For the week ending Monday the 20th. inst.
Hannah Bennet, aged 87 years, 10 months; Old age.
Israel Burges, aged three months. Consumption.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.
The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or cash at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.
J. BAIR.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a sett of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two-horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawnee-town paper in exchange for property, or on debts due him at fifty-cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green calf-skins.
HIRAM KIMBALL.

March 15th 1843.

N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. K. Agent.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
In the Hancock County Circuit Court Ill. to the May Term A D 1843.

Joseph Carman

vs.
William H. Tinsly

IN ATTACHMENT.

Notice is hereby given to the said William H. Tinsly, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court, dated the fourth day of Feb. A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Joseph Carman, and against the estate of you, the said William H. Tinsly, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.00) directed to the Sheriff of Hancock county; which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff, into the clerk's office, levied upon the estate of William H. Tinsly. Now unless you, the said William H. Tinsly, shall be and appear before the judge of the said circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail, and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William H. Tinsly, in favor of the said Joseph Carman and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk
Geo. Bachman Pl'tiff's Atty.

Dated March 9th 1843. 46 4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Earnest late of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are notified to present them to me at the Court of Probate of said county for settlement by the first Monday of July next.

REBECCA EARNEST,

Administratrix.

February 20th, 1843. 46 4w

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the City of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has lately arrived from Scotland (Britain) and has commenced business in the above line and from his long experience in the trade in all its branches and his determination to execute all orders that he may be favored with in a neat and fashionable manner. He at the same time warrants satisfaction of all work performed by him and upon the most reasonable terms; he therefore begs to merit a share of public support.

THOMAS JAAP.

Main st. opposite the Masonic Hall.

Nauvoo, Feb. 10th 1843.

N. B. All orders from the country punctually attended to, and upon the shortest notice.

no 46 4w.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction on Monday the tenth day of April next at the late residence of Mrs. Lucy P. Oatman deceased in the town of LaHarpe Illinois, the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of house, and kitchen furniture, and a variety of clothing and other articles not enumerated. Terms of sale—all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; all sums under five dollars cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until all is sold.

GEORGE COULSON,

Executor of the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased.

LaHarpe March 8th 1843. 46 3w

Geo. Bachman,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no 20-1f.

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokoken. Constant employ will be given.
JOHN F. COWAN.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE.
 FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner in the state of Ohio, and the most and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.
 Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.
 Jan. 21, 1843.—3m.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
 In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.
 Alanson Taylor Plaintiff
 vs.
 Elias H. Maine & James D. Band Defendants.
 The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows, to wit: "Executed the within writ by reading the same to the within named Charles C. Maine, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishee to satisfy the said debt and cost.
 J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clk.
 J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff.
 March 2d 1843. tf.

IN THE HANCOCK CIRCUIT COURT III. Oct. Term A. D. 1842.
IN CHANCERY.
 David W. Mathews Complainant
 vs.
 E. A. Nexsen, Simeon Albee, & Chester P. Brady Defendants.
 This day came the complainant by his solicitors, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that E. A. Nexsen one of the above named defendants is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore, on the application of complainant's solicitors, ordered that unless the said E. A. Nexsen shall personally be and appear before the Judge of this Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May A. D. 1843, and answer the allegations and charges contained in said complainant's bill which has been exhibited against him in the said Court on the Chancery side thereof, the same will be taken as confessed against him and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some public newspaper printed in this State for four weeks successively, once at least in each week, the first insertion thereof to be made at least sixty days previous to the next term of this Court, to which term this cause is continued.
 J. B. BACKENSTOS Clerk
 Feb. 24th 1843. 44 4w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
 In the Circuit Court of said County, to the May Term A. D. 1843.
 Lewis Hyde vs. Robert Allison
IN ATTACHMENT.
 NOTICE Is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.
 Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.
 J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
 Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.
 no 44 tf or sc.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
 HE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:
SCHOOL BOOKS.
 The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.
ALSO,
 Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.
 All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.
 The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
 in all its various branches; and having employed a number of experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.
 The following is a list of our
PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole	bound	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	half	bound	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	half	bound	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
 Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.
GEO. P. STILES,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Khigh and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.
 no42 tf.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity, and cure for more. They consist of
COUGH LOZENGES.
 Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.
WORM LOZENGES.
 The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.
CAMPBOR LOZENGES.
 For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
 The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.
FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
 These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
 This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, chest or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
 (22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
 Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.
 Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842 39-tf.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY warn the public against purchasing or receiving certain notes which I James Huddleston gave to Josiah Ellis dated thirteenth of Sept. 1841, being three in number, \$40 each; one payable the 13th Sept. 1842, the 2d on the 13th Sept 1843, and the 3d on the 3th Sept. 1844. The above notes were given for a certain piece of land which has been paid for in part. The payment on the above notes will not be made until the said Ellis will secure unto me a good and sufficient title to the land for which the notes were given.
JAMES HUDDLESTON.
 no 45 3w. *

O. C. SKINNER,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office with G. Hills, Esq., a few rods south east of the Temple.
REFERENCES.
 Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
 G. B. Holt, Dayton.
 G. P. Bell, Hamilton,
 Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,
 Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
 Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
 Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
 Poydras St., New Orleans.
LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible. To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.
 Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.
REFER TO
 H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
 Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
 A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
 Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
 December 10, 1842. no32-6m.

NOTICE.
I S. hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.
ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.
 Nauvoo January 13 1843. tf

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.
DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.
 He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and respect of a liberal and enlightened public.
 Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.
 no35-6m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.
ILLINOIS.
 J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
 Joseph Johnson, Ramus
 J. Salsbery, Plymouth.
 Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
 L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
 Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
 Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.
IOWA TERRITORY.
 Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
 Levi Moffet, Augusta.
 Elias Smith, Nashville.
PENNSYLVANIA.
 Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
 John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
 B. Winchester, Philadelphia.
NEW JERSEY.
 Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
 James Curtis, Horners Town.
 W. I. Appleby, Reeces Town.
 Israel Ivins, Toms River.
MASSACHUSETTS
 Erastus Snow, Salem.
 Freeman Nickerson, Boston.
MICHIGAN.
 S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.
OHIO.
 John Johnson, Kirtland,
NEW YORK.
 L. Charles Thompson, Batavia.
 L. R. Foster, city of New York

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume J.—No.—48

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 29, 1843.

Whole Number 48

THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

THE SHOEMAKER.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies."
The shoemaker sat amid wax and leather,
With lap-stone over his knee,
Where snug in his shop, he defied all weather,
Drawing his quarters and sole together:
A happy old man was he.

This happy old man was so wise and knowing,
The worth of his time he knew,
He bristled his ends, and he kept them going,
And felt to each moment a stiffen was owing,
Until he got round the shoe.

Of every deed that his wax was sealing,
The closing was firm and fast,
The prick of his awl never caused a feeling
Of pain to the toe: and his skill in healing
Was perfect and true to the last.

Whenever you gave him a foot to measure,
With gentle and skilful hand
He took its proportions, with looks of pleasure,
As if you were giving the costliest treasure,
Or dubbing him lord of the land.

And many a one did he save from getting
A fever, or cold, or cough;
For many a foot did he save from wetting,
When, weather in water or snow, 'twas settling,
His shoeing would keep them off.

When he had done with his making and mend-
With hope and a peaceful breast, [ing
Resigning his awl, and his thread was ending,
He passed from his bench, to the grave descend-
As high as a king to rest. [ing,

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.

The Steamer Acadia has arrived at Bos-
ton, bringing the latest dates from England.

We clip out a few items.
Important Speech of Sir Robert Peel on
the Right of Search.

In the course of a debate on the 3d inst.,
in Parliament, Sir Robert Peel, in reply
to a member who had alluded to the recent
treaty, spoke as follows—

I rejoice that the Hon. gentleman has
given me an opportunity of making some
observations on the late message of the
President of the United States. The sin-
cere and honest desire I have always en-
tertained for the maintenance of a good
understanding between this country and
the United States, and the spirit in which
I have always spoken of America, makes
it a doubly painful duty to me to have to
refer to that message, which I am sorry
to say, does not give a correct account of
the negotiations relative to the right to vi-
sit. Perhaps I may do right to confirm
what the honorable gentleman has said,
that there is nothing more distinct than
right of visit is from the right of search.

Search is a belligerent right, and not to
be exercised in time of peace except when
it has been conceded by treaty. The right
of search extends not only to the vessel but
to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite
distinct from this, though the two are of-
ten confounded. The right of search,
with respect to American vessels, we en-
tirely and utterly disclaim; nay, more, if
we knew that an American vessel were
furnished with all the materials requisite
for the slave trade, if we knew that the
decks were prepared to receive hundreds
of human beings within a space in which
life is almost impossible, still we should be
bound to let that vessel pass on. But the
right we claim, is to know whether a ves-

sel pretending to be American, and hoist-
ing the American flag, be a bona fide
American.

There must be some great understand-
ing upon the subject; but considering the
importance of maintaining this right—a
right not peculiar to England—consider-
ing that we are contending for a right
which is the only security against fraud,
against the grossest abuses by parties in-
terested in this iniquitous traffic, consid-
ering that we are now the advocates of a
principle necessary for the interests and
security of all maritime nations—it is my
duty to state, in the face of the House of
Commons, that the claim to the right of
visitation contended for in the despatch of
Lord Aberdeen has not been relinquished;
that on this subject there was made no
concession whatever, and that to the prin-
ciples laid down in the despatch of Lord
Aberdeen we adhere at this moment.—
(Cheers from both sides of the House.)

With respect to the treaty which we
entered into with the United States, in
signing that treaty we consider that we
have abandoned no right of visitation.—
We do not understand from the United
States that they entered into that treaty
with any engagement from us to abandon
the right of visitation, which, as not ne-
cessarily connected with the question of
the slave trade, we thought that it was a
step in advance when the United States
professed a readiness to despatch a naval
force to the coast of Africa, for the pur-
pose of suppressing the slave trade. We
did not accept the detachment of that naval
force as an equivalent for any right which
we claimed; yet still we thought that for
a great country like the U. States to take
that step with us on the coast of Africa,
although the power of visitation is lim-
ited under the treaty in such case, although
we claim no right to visit slavers, bona
fide American, and the right is to be ex-
ercised by vessels of the United States—
we thought it, I say, a step in advance to-
wards the ultimate suppression of the
slave trade to accede to the proposition of
the United States.

But in concluding that we have not
abandoned our claim in the slightest de-
gree, nor did it ever make any part of our
intention, during the controversy, to aban-
don the right to which we lay claim in
the despatch I have mentioned. (Hear,
hear, hear.) We have not contested our-
selves, sir, with leaving this fact to be-
come known by a declaration in this
house; but since the appearance of the
President's Message, we have taken an
opportunity of intimating to the United
States the construction we place on the
treaty. (Cheers.) I trust, sir, that I
have said enough to satisfy the house on
this point; I trust, also, that although com-
pelled to avow a material difference of
opinion between the two governments
upon this material question, I have stat-
ed this difference of opinion with the respect
which I wish to maintain towards the high
authorities of the United States. (Hear,
hear.)

FOR OREGON TERRITORY.

About one thousand persons are pre-
paring to emigrate to the Oregon Ter-
ritory, they will rendezvous at Fort
Leavenworth; about the first of May.
As small parties cannot venture through
the Black Foot Indians; we invite all
who have an idea of emigrating, to be
ready to join them. We look upon the
occupancy of this immense region with
no small degree of enthusiasm.

The Oregon Territory embraces an
area of about three hundred millions of

acres of land in a climate, at once a
guarantee of the improvement of our
species, a soil yielding almost all the pro-
ducts of the world. The mouth of the
Oregon River presents as natural a lo-
cation for a Custom House, as the
mouth of the Hudson.

The bill under discussion in the U. S.
Senate, provides first for each male em-
igrant 640 acres of land, 160 acres for
his wife, and 160 for each child born
there for five successive years. It also
provides for five Forts, and appropriates
one hundred thousand dollars. This is
more than we looked or asked for. Let
every man who is not surrounded with
plenty, prepare to accompany us. In
this land you are made rich just by going
to it; let all those out of employment be
ready. We advise our young men who
are going, to look round among the pret-
ty, and get each a wife before they start.
[Pittsburg Sun.]

Indian Mode of dressing Skins.—Mr.
Callin gives the following as the method
by which the Indians in the far west dress
their skins—

The usual manner of dressing the buf-
falo and other skins, is by immersing
them for a few days under a ley from ash-
es and water, until the hair can be remov-
ed, when they are strained upon a frame,
or upon the ground, with stakes or pins
driven through the edges into the earth,
where they remain for several days, and
are at last finished by graining as it is
termed by the squaws, who use a sharpen-
ed bone, the shoulder blade or other large
bones of the animal, sharpened at the edge
something like an adze, with the edge of
which they scrape the fleshy side of the
skin, bearing on it with the weight of their
bodies, thereby drying and softening the
skin and fitting it for use. The greater part
of the skins, however, go through another
operation afterwards, which gives them
a greater value, and renders them much
more serviceable; that is the process of
smoking. For this, a hole is dug in the
ground, and a fire is built in it with rot-
ten wood, which produces a great
quantity of smoke, without much blaze;
and several small poles of the proper
length stuck into the ground around it,
and drawn and fastened together at the
top, around which a skin is wrapped in
form of a tent, and generally sewed to-
gether at the edges to secure smoke with-
in it; within this the skins to be smoked
are placed, and in this condition the tent
will stand a day or so, enclosing the beat-
ing smoke; and by some chemical process
or other, which I do not understand, the
skins thus acquire a quality which enables
them after being so many times wet, to
dry soft and pliant as they were before,
which secret I have never yet seen prac-
tised in my own country and for the lack
of which all of our dressed skins, when
once wet, are I think, chiefly ruined. An
Indian's dress of deer skins which if wet
a hundred times upon his back, dries soft;
and his lodge also, which stands in the
rain, and even through the severity of the
winter, is taken down as soft and as
clean as when first put up.

Effects of Insanity.—Some few, I am
happy to say, exhibit more mental vigor
and ability than previous to the attack
of insanity. Of this I feel confident,
from my own observation, and the de-
clarations of their friends, and of the
individuals themselves; besides, it is not
very surprising that such should occa-
sionally be the result, as it can be ex-
plained on physiological principles,—the
unusual and long continued excitement

of the brain, having permanently increas-
ed its power and activity. I suspect this
is often the case, or rather that slight
disease of the brain is often the cause of
the remarkable genius and talent exhib-
ited by some individuals. Dryden cor-
rectly says,

"Great wits are sure to madness mar-
rallied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

The observation is as old as Aristotle,
and innumerable examples, from his time
to our own, might be referred to in
support of its truth. In the writings of
Fielding, Metastasio, Pope, Dryden, Ras-
seau, Madame Roland, Dr. Johnson,
Byron, and many others, are descriptions
of incipient madness evidently drawn
from their own sensations. Metastasio
wept over his own Olympiad, and says
"when I apply with attention, the nerves
of my censorium are put in violent tu-
mult, and I grow as red as a drunkard."
Pascal often sprang from his chair while
composing his most celebrated works—
seeing a fiery gulph opening by his side.
Luther maintained that he saw and
conversed with Satan. Descartes was
often followed by an invisible person,
calling on him to pursue the search of
truth. Benvenuto Cellini saw a resplen-
dent light hovering over his own shadow,
and Raffaele says, alluding to his cele-
brated picture—the Transfiguration—
that when engaged upon it, he might be
looked upon as an enthusiastic madman;
that he forgot himself, and fancied he
saw the whole action passing before his
eyes. Cowper was decidedly insane,
even at the time he wrote his most cele-
brated poems. All this time, and for
many years, he doubted the identity of
his most intimate friend, the Rev. Mr.
Newton. Cruden, the author of the
Concordance of the Bible, was insane
more than thirty years, during which
time he prepared and published that
learned and valuable work. Robert Hall
might be mentioned, if not as an instance
of the improvement of the mental powers
by insanity, certainly as one in whom
this disease did not injure them.—[Dr.
Baikie.]

Remedy for Chinese lying.—A Chi-
nese silversmith to whom the English
gave the name of Tom Workwell, brought
home some silver spoons, as he called
them to a captain of a ship who had or-
dered them. The gentleman, suspecting
his friend Tom had played him a trick
common in China, of adding no small
quantity of tutenague to the usual propor-
tion of alloy, taxed him with the cheat,
which he denied, with the greatest asser-
tions of his innocence. The captain
then told him he had brought with him a
famous water which being placed on the
tongue of a person suspected of telling an
untruth, (if the case were so) burned a
hole; if otherwise, the party escaped with
honor and unhurt. Tom, thinking it a
trick readily consented, upon which, with
much form, a single drop of aquafortis was
put upon his tongue: he instantly jumped
about the room in violent pain, crying
out, "Very true half tutenague, half tu-
tenague" in hopes that confessing the
fact might stop the progress of the water,
which, from the pain he felt he had some
reason to think possessed the qualities as-
cribed to it. Several Europeans who
were present, and who had bought sev-
eral pieces of plate from him, now put si-
milar questions to him and he confessed
that it had been his uniform and constant
practice to add a very large quantity of
tutenague to every article made at his
shop, for which, during the continuance
of pain, he promised ample reparation.—
Cheltenham Chronicle.

Mr. Editor:—Having been informed that the price of labor has been agitated by some of our worthy citizens, I thought it would not be amiss to express myself on this subject; which if you think worthy, you are at liberty to give a place in your valuable paper.

I do not presume to set myself up as a standard in judgment, on a subject so important to community, including as it does, both the employer and the laborer; but that both are seriously affected, there can be no doubt. It is a fact well known not only in our community, but all others, that the want of a circulating medium has caused much inconvenience to all classes of society, and especially to the laborer, because the laboring class compose by far the greater portion, and a second reason, the laborer is depending day by day, on his labor for his daily bread, assisted by the blessings of Providence. Such has been, and is the state of things by the cause referred to, that in the midst of plenty we are in want, surrounded by all the comforts of life, yet they are, comparatively speaking, out of our reach; for this state of things there must be an exerting cause, and we are gravely told that cause is the high price demanded for labor; that produce is a cash article and that as an offset for the price of labor, we must take our pay in something that can be more easily procured, or produce at an advance price from what it is generally sold at in market, for cash, and not unfrequently in clothes and other articles, from the eastern markets at an advance price of from 2 to 2 hundred per cent. above cost and transportation. This, to say the least, is a source of much inconvenience to the laborer; it deprives us in many instances of sharing the common comforts of life, and puts its luxuries entirely beyond our reach, which is essentially necessary to make life agreeable, and our situation happy. It occurs to my mind that there is a wrong existing somewhere, and I will briefly state where, in my opinion, a wrong exists. In our communications with our eastern friends, we encourage them to bring to this place articles which are manufactured in the east, telling them they can get labor, and make improvements, and at the same time receive a large advance on goods. This then is an inducement for them to leave their money in the hands of eastern merchants and factors, whilst we have, as a reward for our folly, to be imposed upon by paying from one to two hundred per cent. as has been before stated. But perhaps the question may arise, "are we overstocked with goods?" I would say in my own opinion, we are not; but we are oppressed with high prices; while at the same time the demand for labor is lessened and many branches of mechanism entirely neglected; and the means expended in foreign markets to enrich the few, whilst it impoverishes the many.

It would be useless for me to enumerate the many advantages we possess for manufacturing. It is a well known fact that we possess all the advantages of any other country, both in the materials and workmen, and I am confident that notwithstanding the complaint of high wages, goods can be manufactured here for less than we are paying at present, and at the same time afford a profit to the manufacturer. Labor in all countries is generally governed by the price of produce, and at the same time manufactured articles by the price of labor; consequently all harmonize or balance in the great scale of industry; and until this can be done, it is useless in my opinion to contemplate a reduction of wages without oppressing the laborer. — A MECHANIC.

A Mechanic, although we do not altogether agree with him, has made many true remarks; there are many wrongs existing among us. One is, that goods are sold here twenty five and fifty per cent higher than in other places. Another is, that we have in our city cash prices, and trade prices, which all militates against the laborer. A third is, sending for manufactured articles that we could make at home. Let the prices be equalized, and every thing be reduced to its cash value; and let our storekeepers sell for a reasonable profit; and if they will not do it, we would advise them to commence storekeeping, that we may have competition, and be able to have things at a fair rate; and let our money be expended at home, instead of abroad, and many of our evils will be done away with. Then,

as produce sells, the laborer might afford to work for something less than he now obtains, and be better off. There are many things of this kind that we wish to speak about, when we get time and room; in the mean time our columns are open for any well written article on this subject. — Ed.

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1843.

We have read with deep interest, the following speech of our respected Representative, Mr. Wm. Smith; than which, a more eloquent, patriotic, logical, and soul stirring appeal, has not been made within the walls of the Legislative Hall. We are proud that we have a Representative having such dignified, independent, and patriotic feelings; possessing such refined ideas, and brilliancy of talent; but we are sorry that he should be necessitated to use his talents on this subject; we had indeed hoped better things from many whose names we see recorded on the list, whom we cannot look upon as our friends, nor the friends of equal rights, whatever their pretensions may be to patriotism, democracy, or republicanism. The withering influence of such legislation is like a pestiferous breath, which poisons all that comes within its reach, and spreads a deadly bane as far as its influence extends; and much as we would desire to respect and esteem such men, whom of all others ought to be honorable, and honored; yet we cannot withhold the expression of our feelings, when so flagrant a breach of confidence, and so gross a departure from the noble, dignified, patriotic, and democratic principles which ought to characterize the proceedings of the Honorable members of a free and independent State, like that of Illinois.

In the proceedings of the House, the aim at a society, and not on account of any exclusive privileges that we enjoy, is so apparent that it cannot fail to strike every superficial observer, for it has not been shown in that House that we possess any privileges which other chartered cities do not.

This legislation against religion, and taking from cities that which they have had solemnly given, and pledged to them merely on account of their religion is too bad, such conduct might comport very well with the legislators of Missouri, and be quite in keeping with their other deeds; but it is rather too little, too contracted and antirepublican, for the legislators of Illinois to dirty their hands with, and their wrapping it up in the Nauvoo charter does not hide its deformity, it may indeed cover the body of the animal, but its ears stick out, and it is seen too plainly to what it belongs.

Mr. SMITH, of Hancock, said he did not arise to discuss the subject now before the House. He had on some occasions before, when similar propositions were brought before this body, given his views of their unfairness, injustice and intolerance. He thought at this time, when we were approaching rapidly a termination of the session that the time of the House might be better occupied than in discussing a measure which must be regarded by all men, who have looked with candor and fairness upon it, to be unequalled for—not necessary to promote the welfare of any portion of the people of this State—but which, if carried out, must do manifest injustice to a large and rapidly increasing body of people, whose highest ambition is to be good citizens—to perform their duties to the government under which they live—to each other, and to their God. I repeat, said Mr. S., that I think the time of this Legislature could be better occupied, at this late period of the session in maturing important bills which now lie on your table. And I hope I may be permitted to say, without offence, that I am greatly surprised at the course of some members on this floor, who are proclaiming aloud for retrenchment and reform—and yet will spend weeks in legislating upon subjects which are of little importance to the people. We make great display of our disposition to cut off the fees of constables, and justices, and county and circuit court clerks—we spend days upon these and similar matters,—but when it comes to our own pay we have little hesitation in taking the full amount which members of the Legislature received in "ordinary times," and we have lost no chance to get that pay in specie even if the school fund was robbed to obtain it. It requires scarce a moment to pass a bill or resolution to enable members of the Legislature to draw money; but there is a great waste of time, upon bills of little importance to the people in these times of pecuniary suffering. Thousands of dollars have been spent in legislating upon efforts to repeal the Nauvoo charters. Indeed, a very considerable portion of the time of this session has been spent to wrest from the people called Mormons their vested rights, and all, as I have before said, and now repeat, without any just pretext whatever. I make this assertion boldly

and fearlessly. Have not the Mormons been good citizens? Have they abused the chartered rights conferred upon them by the Legislature? Is not the city of Nauvoo as distinguished for its order, the sobriety of its inhabitants, its efficient police, as any city in your State? Is there a single instance of just complaint either in your courts or in the community against the management of the municipal concerns of that city? Is there a better corps of military troops than the abused Legion of Nauvoo—better disciplined—better officered in your State—and which would more cheerfully yield their aid in defence of our laws?

There is no well grounded reason for the course which has been pursued towards the people I represent, and more especially of those called Mormons. It is founded on liberal prejudices and an abandonment of that principle which should be ever dear to an honest democrat—religious toleration. Political considerations have been brought to bear upon this subject. Leading members of the democratic party (and I would be glad if in my remarks I could avoid reference to this fact) on whom myself and friends have relied in this emergency, are against us. We thought, in other times, we could rely upon them. How groundless was that assumption? How little reliance can be placed upon men who cry aloud for democratic principles, and when they are called to carry those principles into practice, abandon them at the cry of the illiberal and intolerant? No, sir, gentlemen may practice on this new democratic principle of equal rights; they may boast of their belief in the doctrine of religious toleration, but to me these professions are the "sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal,"—there is no soundness, justice or honesty in them.

There has been no call for this repeal from those people who are most interested. If the charters had deprived citizens of their rights—if those most affected by them had cause of complaint—would not petitions have been laid on your table on this subject? Is there one? Has a single individual, high or low, uttered a complaint? No sir—and members who have no interest with us—who live hundreds of miles from us, suspend their labors in behalf of their local interests, and voluntarily come forward and direct their whole zeal and efforts to interfere in the business of others,—who, to say the least, do not feel under obligations for their interference.

Why is it that these men, as in some other cases of proposed repeal, in this House, have not recollected that private rights have arisen under the Nauvoo charters;—that men have invested property which otherwise they would not have done—that a numerous population has made the city their home, on account of privileges secured to them by these charters. Are these facts of no moment with an intelligent assembly of democratic legislators? Where is the consistency—where is the fairness—where is the justice of this proposed repeal? "Consistency! thou art a jewel." And how many of these precious jewels do such gentlemen wear, who not only thus willingly, but wontonly, legislate to the injury of my constituents?

Sir, if these great republicans effect a repeal of the Nauvoo charters, what good have they secured for the State? We were sent here to carry out the principle of reform and retrenchment, and to administer justice to the people by enacting equal laws?—Would the repeal of the Nauvoo charters effect these objects? Would it not rather show that we were disposed in legislating to gratify the bigoted and intolerant portion of the community? that the majority in this would sacrifice their friends to silence the clamors of the intolerant, and those influenced by unfounded prejudices? Sir, I ask if the course proposed is democracy, if it is republicanism? If it is, deliver me from it. It is not such democracy as I have contended for; it is a spurious democracy, designed to promote private ends, and private interests. It is intolerant, illiberal, and working manifest injustice to the people.

Sir, I ought, again to thank those disinterested gentlemen, who have stepped so far from home, a distance, in some ca-

ses, of more than two hundred miles, to represent my constituents. Their constituents probably would be better pleased if they would devote their attention to their interests. The people of my county have never asked for their favors. They have never asked them to amend or repeal their charters; and will not feel under obligations to them for their services. And for myself, I do not thank them for proposing to cripple the charters of other cities—to injure their efficiency, for the sake of having a better excuse to destroy ours.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a few words more, and I shall be done. The course which has been adopted in relation to the Nauvoo charters, I feel it my duty to say in my place and in behalf of my constituents, is most unfriendly to them; injurious to their welfare; as far as possible destructive to their property; anti-republican; anti-democratic; and I implore honorable gentlemen, not to sustain such an unhallowed proceeding as is contemplated by the bill now before the House. If they do pass this bill, I, and my people may well conclude that they have failed to find the honor, the magnanimity, the justice, extended towards them, which they had looked for, and relied upon, in the halls of this Legislature. I have done.

THIEVES! ROBBERS!! VILLAINS!!!

To the Editor of the Wasp.

Sir—please publish in your paper, the articles on stealing, found in the "Times & Seasons" of Dec. 1, 1841; on pages 615, 16, and 17, and disabuse the public mind.

JOSEPH SMITH.

HYRUM SMITH'S AFFIDAVIT.

Whereas it hath been intimated to me by persons of credibility, that there are persons in the surrounding country, who profess to be members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints, who have been using their influence and endeavors to instill into the minds of good and worthy citizens in the State of Illinois, and the adjoining States, that the First Presidency, and others in authority and high standing in said church, do sanction and approve the members of said church in stealing property from those persons who do not belong to said church, and thereby to induce persons to aid and abet them in the act of stealing, and other evil practices. I therefore, hereby disavow any sanction or approbation by me, of the crime of theft, or any other evil practice, in any person, or persons whatever, whereby either the lives or property of our fellow men may be unlawfully taken or molested: neither are such things sanctioned or approved by the First Presidency, or any other person in authority or good standing in said church, but such acts are altogether in violation of the rules, order and regulations of the church, and the laws of both God and man. I caution the unwary, who belong to the aforesaid church, and all other persons, against being duped, or led into any act or scheme which may endanger their character, lives or property, or bring reproach upon the church; and I certify that I hold my person and property ready to support the laws of the land, in the detection of any person or persons who may commit any breach of the same. To which I subscribe my name and testify, this 26th day of November 1841.

HYRUM SMITH.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 26th day of November, 1841.

E. ROBINSON, J. P.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, held at Ramus, Nov. 18th 1841.

Opened by singing and prayer by Elder Brigham Young. The object of the meeting was then stated by the president. Which was for the purpose of taking in, to consideration the cases of Alanson Brown, Joseph Holbrook, John Telford, James B. T. Page, and Wm. H. Edwards, who stand indicted for Larceny, &c.—After the evidence was brought forward, it was unanimously resolved that said five persons be expelled from the church.

Appropriate remarks were then made by Elders Young, Richards, Savage, Gurley and others, for the occasion.

A charge was then preferred against Thomas S. Edwards for Assault and Battery, with evidence that a warrant was issued for his apprehension, and against Wm. W. Edwards for being accessory to the same, after the evidence.

Unanimously resolved that Thomas S. Edwards, and Wm. W. Edwards also, be expelled from the church.

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Times and Seasons.

Resolved that all other church business be laid over to Conference.

Resolved that this meeting be adjourned.

JOEL H. JOHNSON, Prest.
J. E. JOHNSON, Church Recorder.

We are very glad that the perpetrators of the above crimes have been caught in their iniquitous practices; and we are only sorry that any body should be found who would bail them out of prison; for such individuals if the charges are true ought to be made an example of, and not be suffered to run at large.

We have been informed that some of them have been talking of moving into this place; but we would here inform them, that persons whose conduct has exposed them to the just censure of an indignant public, can have no fellowship amongst us, as we cannot, and will not, countenance rogues, thieves and scoundrels, knowingly; and we hereby warn them that the law will be as rigorously enforced against them in this place as in any other, as we consider such characters as a curse to society, whose pestilential breath withers the moral and blasts the fame and reputation of any people among whom they may sojourn. There is no poison that is and ought to be despised more than the thief by any respectable community; yet more especially ought such persons to be abhorred who have taken upon them the name of Christ, and thus with the pretext of religion, and garb of sanctity, cloak their nefarious practices.

We have been told that some individuals or individuals, have, under false pretences, been wishing to palm their wicked and devilish principles upon the authorities of the church, stating it was part and parcel of the gospel which God had revealed, and that it is one of the mysteries which the initiated only are acquainted with. We know not how to express our abhorrence at such an idea, and can only say it is engendered in hell, founded in falsehood, and is the offspring of the devil; that it is at variance with every principle of righteousness and truth; and will damn all that are connected with it; for all mysteries are only such to the ignorant, and vanish as soon as men have sufficient intelligence to comprehend them, and there are no mysteries connected with godliness, and our holy religion, but what are pure, innocent, virtuous, just and righteous; if this is a mystery, it is the 'mystery of iniquity.' We are at a loss to know who could be vile enough to propagate such base and unfounded statements, and we would say to the church, beware of such men! set them down as the worst of scoundrels; and reject their foul insinuations, with that indignation and disgust, that such unhallowed and vicious insinuations deserve; for such men are either avowed apostates, or on the eve of apostacy, or have only taken the name of religion to cloak their hypocrisy; we fear the latter, in some instances, is the case, and that Mississippi scoundrels palm themselves upon us to cover their guilt. We further call upon the church to bring all such characters before the authorities, that they may be tried, and dealt with according to the law of God, and delivered up unto the laws of the land.

It is scarcely possible that any virtuous man could be made to believe any such statements however ignorant—yet lest through false pretences the innocent might be drawn into a snare, we would quote the following from the book of Doctrine and Covenants: Sec. xii, Par. 22. And if any man or woman shall rob, he or she shall be delivered up unto the law of the land. And if he or she shall steal, he or she shall be delivered up unto the law of the land. Again Sec. xiii, Par. 2.

Thou shalt not steal, and he that stealeth and will not repent shall be cast out.—The broad law of God is 'thou shalt not steal,' and thieves, together with liars and whoremongers, will eventually be found without the city, with sorcerers. We need only say that if we find such characters engaged in their nefarious practices, whether in or out of the church, we shall take them up and deal with them according to the law of God at Nauvoo—and we wish the church to inform of such delinquents, or the sinners, at their own door.

As there are gangs of robbers up and down this river, from whom we have suffered much, having had many horses, cattle, and other property stolen; we purpose instituting a police for the protection of our property, and the vigorous enforcement of the laws of our country; and should any, who call themselves Latter Day Saints, be found in their midst, they will be cut off from the church, and handed over to the law of the land.

We hope that what we have written may suffice, and take this opportunity of expressing our decided and unqualified disapprobation of any thing like theft, in all its bearings, as being calculated to destroy the peace of society, to injure the Church of Jesus Christ, to wound the character of the people of God, and to stamp with eternal infamy all who follow such diabolical practices; to blast their character on earth, and to consign them to eternal perdition.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
PARLEY P. PRATT,
JERSON HYDE,
WILLIAM SMITH,
ORSON PRATT,
JOHN E. PAGE,
WILLARD RICHARDS,
LYMAN WIGHT,
WILFORD WOODRUFF,
JOHN TAYLOR,
GEO. A. SMITH.

Nauvoo, Ill. Dec. 1st. 1841.

PREST. J. SMITH'S AFFIDAVIT.
City of Nauvoo, Ill.,
Nov. 20th A. D. 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

The transpiration of recent events makes it criminal for me to remain longer silent. The tongue of the vile yet speaks, and sends forth the poison of asps—the ears of the spoiler yet hear, and he puts forth his hands to iniquity. It has been proclaimed upon the house-top and in the secret chamber, in the public walks and private circle, throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent, that stealing by the Latter Day Saints has received my approval; nay, that I have taught the doctrine, encouraged them in plunder, and led on the van—than which nothing is more foreign from my heart. I disavow the perpetrators of all such abominations—they are devils and not saints, totally unfit for the society of Christians, or men. It is true that some professing to be Latter Day Saints have taught such vile heresies, but all are not Israel that are of Israel; and I wish it to be distinctly understood in all coming time, that the church over which I have the honor of presiding will ever set its brows like brass, and its face like steel, against all such abominable acts of villainy and crime; and to this end I append my affidavit of disavowal taken this day before General Bennett, that there may be no mistake hereafter as to my real sentiments, or those of the leaders of the church, in relation to this important matter.—

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
Hancock County.

Before me, John C. Bennett, Mayor of the City of Nauvoo, personally came Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, (commonly called Mormons,) who being duly sworn according to law, depose and saith, that he has never directly or indirectly encouraged the purloining of property, or taught the doctrine of stealing, or any other evil practice, and that all such vile and unlawful acts will ever receive his unqualified and unreserved disapproval, and the most vigorous opposition of the church over which he presides, and further this deponent saith not.

JOSEPH SMITH, President,
of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, at my office, in the City of Nauvoo, this twenty-ninth day of November, Anno Domini 1841.

[L. S.] JOHN C. BENNETT,
Mayor of the City of Nauvoo.
Now it is to be hoped that none will hereafter be so reckless as to state that I, or the church to which I belong, approve of thieving—but that all the friends of law and order will join in ferreting out thieves wherever, and whenever, they may be found, and assist in bringing them to that condign punishment which such infamous crimes so richly merit.

JOSEPH SMITH, President
of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints.

COURT MARTIAL.

City of Nauvoo, Ill. Nov. 30, 1841.

To Brev. Maj. Gen. Wilson Law:—

We, the undersigned, members of the General Court Martial, detailed by you on the order of Lt. Gen. Smith, through Maj. Gen. Bennett, for the trial of David Smith and Joseph Holbrook, officers of the Nauvoo Legion charged with theft, and being accessory thereto, are of the opinion that they are guilty of the charges preferred against them, and our unanimous decision is that they be cashiered, and their names stricken from the rank roll.

Witness against David Smith—Hazen Kimball.

Witnesses against Joseph Holbrook—B. Young, and W. Richards.

HYRUM SMITH, Brev. Maj. Gen.,
President of the Court.

WM. LAW, Brev. Maj. Gen.,
C. C. RICH, Brig. Gen. 2d Cohort.
H. McFALL, Adj. Gen.,
DANIEL H. WELLS, Com. Gen.,
S. BENT, Col. 3d Reg. 2d Cohort.,
T. BILLINGS, Col. 1st Reg. 2d Ct.,
J. T. BARNETT, Capt. 2d Com. 1st Reg. 2d Cohort,

Members of the Court.

To Maj. Gen. Bennett:—

I approve of the above decision, and submit it to you for your action on the case.

WILSON LAW, Brev. Maj. Gen.

To Lt. Gen. Smith:—

The General Court Martial detailed for the trial of David Smith, and Joseph Holbrook, officers of the Nauvoo Legion, have made the above report to me, and ask my concurrence in the same, which, under the circumstances cannot be withheld; it is, therefore, submitted to you for your final approval or disapproval.

JOHN C. BENNETT, Maj. Gen.

Approved—

JOSEPH SMITH, Lt. Gen.

PROCLAMATION,

To the Citizens of Nauvoo.

Whereas it appears by the republication of the foregoing proceedings and declaration, that I have not altered my views on the subject of stealing: And whereas it is reported that there now exists a band of desperadoes, bound by oaths of secrecy, under severe penalties in case any member of the combination divulges their plans of stealing and conveying properties from station to station, up and down the Mississippi and other routes: And whereas it is reported that the fear of the execution of the pains and penalties of their secret oath, on their persons, prevents some of the members of said secret association, (who have, through falsehood and deceit, been drawn into their snares,) from divulging the same to the legally constituted authorities of the land:

Know ye therefore, That I, Joseph Smith, Mayor of the city of Nauvoo, will grant and ensure protection against all personal mob violence, to each and every citizen of this city, who will freely and voluntarily come before me, and truly make known the names of all such abominable characters as are engaged in said secret combination for stealing, or are accessory thereto in any manner; and I would respectfully solicit the co-operation of all ministers of Justice, in this and the neighboring states, to ferret out a band of thievish outlaws from our midst.

Given under my hand at Nauvoo City, this, 25th day of March, A. D. 1843.

JOSEPH SMITH,
Mayor of said City.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Groves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. P. RINGER,
Administrator of
J. D. GROVES, dec'd.
March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokokon. Constant employ will be given.

JOHN F. COWAN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
In the Hancock County Circuit Court,
Ill. to the May Term A D 1843.

Joseph Carman
vs.
William H. Tinsley

IN ATTACHMENT.

Notice is hereby given to the said William H. Tinsley, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court, dated the fourth day of Feb. A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Joseph Carman, and against the estate of you, the said William H. Tinsley, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.00) directed to the Sheriff of Hancock county; which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff, into the clerk's office, levied upon the estate of William H. Tinsley. Now unless you, the said William H. Tinsley, shall be and appear before the judge of the said circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail, and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William H. Tinsley, in favor of the said Joseph Carman and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk;
Geo. Bachman Plaintiff's Atty.
Dated March 9th 1843. 46 4w

NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or cash at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

46-1f J. BAIR.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction on Monday the tenth day of April next at the late residence of Mrs. Lucy P. Oatman deceased in the town of LaHarpe Illinois, the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of house, and kitchen furniture, and a variety of clothing and other articles not enumerated. Terms of sale—all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; all sums under five dollars cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until all is sold.

GEORGE COULSON,
Executor of the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased.
LaHarpe March 8th 1843. 46 3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Earnest late of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are notified to present them to me at the Court of Probate of said county for settlement by the first Monday of July next.

REBECCA EARNEST,
Administratrix.
February 20th, 1843. 46 4w

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE.
 For the last thirteen years, a practitioner in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.
 Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.
 Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
 In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.
 Alanson Taylor } Plaintiff
 vs. } In foreign attachment.
 Elias H. Maine & }
 James D. Band } Defendants.
 The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows, to wit: "Executed the within writ by reading the same to the within named Charles C. Maine, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and Jas. D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishee to satisfy the said debt and cost.
 J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clk.
 J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff.
 March 3rd 1843. tf.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
 In the Hancock Circuit Court Ill. Oct. Term A. D. 1842.
 IN CHANCERY.
 David W. Mathews } Complainant
 vs. } Bill of Injunction.
 E. A. Nexsen, }
 Simeon Albee, & } Defendants.
 Chester P. Brady }
 This day came the complainant by his solicitors, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that E. A. Nexsen one of the above named defendants is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore, on the application of complainant's solicitors, ordered that unless the said E. A. Nexsen shall personally be and appear before the Judge of this Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May A. D. 1843, and answer the allegations and charges contained in said complainant's bill which has been exhibited against him in the said Court on the Chancery side thereof, the same will be taken as confessed against him and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some public newspaper printed in this State for four weeks successively, once at least in each week, the first insertion thereof to be made at least sixty days previous to the next term of this Court, to which term this cause is continued.
 J. B. BACKENSTOS Clerk
 Feb. 24th 1843. 44-4w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
 In the Circuit Court of said County, to the May Term A. D. 1843.
 Lewis Hyde
 vs.
 Robert Allison
 IN ATTACHMENT.
 NOTICE is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.
 Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.
 J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
 Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.
 no 44 tf or sc.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
 THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.
 The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,
 Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

in all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

	PRICES.
Quartos half Bound plain	1.50
do do do neat	2.00
do whole bound plain	2.00
do do do neat	2.50
Octavo full bound plain	1.00
do do do neat	1.50
do hf bound plain	0.75
do do do neat	1.00
do do do extra	1.37
Twelves full bound plain	.62
do do do neat	.87
do hf bound plain	.50
do do do neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
 Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.
 no42-tf.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispenation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
 This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are prepared, is the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
 (22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
 Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.
 Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842 39-tf.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a sett of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two-horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawneetown paper in exchange for property, or on debts due him at fifty-cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green calf-skins.
HIRAM KIMBALL.
 March 15th 1843.

N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.
 H. K. Agent.

J. C. SKINNER,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL practice in Hancock and the contiguous counties. Office with G. Hills, Esq., a few rods south east of the Temple.
 REFERENCES.
 Hon. H. Bell, Greenville, Ohio.
 G. B. Holt, Dayton,
 G. P. Bell, Hamilton,
 Wm. Burney, Cincinnati,
 Hon. S. A. Douglass, Springfield Ill.
 Dec. 31, 1842. no35-3m.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
 Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
 Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO
 H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
 Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
 A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
 Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
 December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage, to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.
 Nauvoo January 13 1843. tf

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.
 no35-6m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS!
 J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
 Joseph Johnson, Ramus
 J. Salsbery, Plymouth,
 Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
 L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
 Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
 Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.
IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
 Levi Moffet, Augusta.
 Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.
 Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
 John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
 B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.
 Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
 James Curtis, Horners Town.
 W. I. Appleby, Recluse Town.
 Israel Ivina, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS!
 Erastus Snow, Salem.
 Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.
 S. S. Holmes, Lapeer.

OHIO.
 John Johnson, Kirtland.
NEW YORK.
 L. Charles Thompson, Batavia.
 L. R. Foster, city of New York

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 49

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 5, 1843.

Whole Number 4

PROSPECTUS

OF A
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

CALLED

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

We feel pleasure in announcing to our readers and to the public generally, that we have determined to enlarge the Wasp to double its size; as soon as the present volume shall be completed, which will be on the 19th of April.

It made its appearance in the world near twelve months ago; small in stature, dressed in a very humble garb, and under very inauspicious circumstances. It was then thought by many that its days would not be long in the land, and that at any rate it would not survive the sickly season. Many of its elder brethren who thought that they had attained to the size of manhood sneered contemptuously at the idea of their smaller, and younger brother taking the field, and like David's brethren they thought that he was but a stripling, and that he would certainly fall by the hand of some of the great Goliath's; but on the contrary while some of advanced years, noble mein, and possessing a more formidable appearance have given up the ghost, the little Wasp has held on the even tenor of his way the untiring, unflinching supporter of integrity, righteousness and truth; neither courting the smiles, nor fearing the frowns of political demagogues, angry partizans, nor fawning sycophants. Partaking so much of the nature of the industrious bee, it has gathered honey from every flower, and its pages are now read with interest by a large, and respectable number of subscribers.

As the young gentleman is now nearly a year old, we propose on his birth day to put him on a new dress, and to make him double the size, that he may begin to look up in the world, and not be ashamed of associating with his older brethren; and as he has acted the part of a good samaritan, we propose giving him a new name.—Therefore his name shall no longer be called THE WASP, but the NEIGHBOR.

The "Nauvoo Neighbor" will be published on a large improved sheet, got up in good style, and with care, and taste. It will be edited by JOHN TAYLOR, and will be devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge of every description;—The Arts, Science, Religion, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and the general news of the day.

We propose publishing from the best authorities a Bank Note Table corrected weekly; and also a list of the prices current, in the principle Eastern and Western cities, as well as in our own city.

We shall publish a weekly record of deaths in our city, and all ordinances passed by the City Council; the proceedings of Courts Martial, Military Parades, the principal transactions of the Municipal Court, and every thing of interest that transpires in, and about our city.

Articles on agriculture will be furnished from the best sources, which will make the Neighbor a welcome visitor to our farmers and gardeners.

Concerning Politics we shall not be silent; but reserve to ourselves the right of judging of all measures, parties, and men; and without respect to party, award to all individuals of whom we may have occasion to speak, the true reward of merit or demerit, without prejudice or restraint.

We have sent to Europe to effect an exchange with some of the principal newspapers, in London, Berlin, Paris, and Liverpool, from which we shall be able to furnish to our European friends, as well as American, news that will be interesting. And as we do now exchange with most of the principal papers in the United States, both east, west, north and south, we flatter ourselves, that with the facilities of obtaining information that we possess, and a little care and attention on our part, that the "Nauvoo Neighbor" will be second to none in the west.

The "Neighbor" will be published every Wednesday, by TAYLOR & WOODRUFF, at the corner of Water and Bain streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill. and its price will be two dollars payable in all cases in advance. Any person procuring five new subscribers and forwarding us ten dollars current money, shall be entitled to one volume gratis.

It must be obvious to all business men, that from the character of the Nauvoo Neighbor, and on account of its extensive circulation, it will afford a first rate medium of advertising. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

LETTER FOURTH.

Lung fever and Canker.

Agreeable to promise, inflammation of the lungs, or what is commonly called "lung fever," will now receive our attention. The lungs are one of the most delicate organs in structure, and important in office, of any in the human system.

The elements which compose the lungs, are the ramifications of the windpipe, those of the pulmonary artery and veins, together with the organic elements, which appertain to every living structure, such as arteries, veins, nerves, &c.

The ramifications of the windpipe, form the cavity of the organs of respiration.

Nothing is better established than the fact that no being can continue to live, unless it is supplied with blood, which has become arterial by exposure to the air.—This change takes place in the lungs, by the blood coming into contact with the air in the air cells. The blood absorbs a portion of oxygen from the air, and gives out a portion of carbonic acid gas to it. The surface afforded by the air cells is immense. It is estimated to be not less than 20,000 square inches, or near 140 square feet. This extent of surface is surprising when we consider the small size of the lungs themselves. Breathing or Respiration is carried on without volition, it being

as necessary in the sleeping, as in the waking state. I will now mention a case, that occurred under my own observation, about six years ago. A man of common size, aged sixty years, apparently in good health, was found to cease breathing on going to sleep; but immediately on waking would again resume a natural breathing. He frequently became so exhausted for sleep, that he would go to sleep standing, or in any other position. This condition continued until he expired.

No medical gentleman has ever given me a satisfactory solution of this anomalous case. Who will account for it? But to return. The lungs affording so large a surface, and being spread over with, and formed of so many minute vessels, are very liable to inflammation, on account of the various states, and sudden changes of the air, that must come into contact with them.

Symptoms, pain in the breast, cough, with difficulty of breathing, attended with fever, and a flushing of one or both cheeks. One of the distinguishing symptoms of this disease is a frequent pulse, from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty beats in a minute.

Sympathetic fever will attend the inflammation of any important organ, hence the impropriety of calling this disease "lung fever." We could, with the same propriety, say liver fever, when the liver is inflamed, or stomach fever in inflammation of the stomach, &c. This would be nonsense, but not more so than to call an inflammation of the lungs, "lung fever." Besides, this term is liable to mislead the mind, by conveying a wrong idea of the disease, as some physicians say "this lung fever must run its course; which they assert it will do in from seven to nine days. But it is as evident that the fever will cease when the inflammation is removed, as that an effect will cease, when the cause is removed.

But to make a short story of a long one, the fever will cease as soon as you can arrest the inflammation, which may be accomplished within the first forty eight hours, by lessening the frequency of the pulse and throwing the patient into a general perspiration. I am aware, that inflammation of the lungs may be attended, with bilious derangements, which would most likely take place in the fall season, and in persons of a bilious temperament. It may also be attended with a degree of intermittent fever in miasmatic districts, that is to say, where ague is prevalent, or it may be attended with a Typhus Fever in cold weather, when the system is low and hard pressed for the want of bracing air, and suitable nourishment.

This last case requires great medical discrimination, the system must be supported with tonics, therefore, you cannot deplete to remove the inflammation, which is about to destroy the lungs, and tonics, which are necessary to support life, must be given with great care, or you will increase the inflammation.

Then the above diseases would be named as follows: Simple inflammation of the lungs, (improperly called lung fever;) ague with inflammation of the lungs; bilious fever with inflammation of the lungs; typhus fever with inflammation of the lungs, which is a most fatal disease.

I shall now notice a disease commonly called canker, which is prevalent in some parts of the western country. With a certain class of enthusiasts, especially those laboring under that form of Mental Disease called Tomsonian Mania almost every thing is canker, from the slightest fur or coating on the tongue, up to that

alarming form of gangrene and mortification, which sometimes makes its appearance and destroys the flesh speedily, in whatever part it attacks, by consuming it away.

I wish to state in as few words as possible, the cause of this disease, with its proper treatment. It is similar to sea scurvy, and originates from nearly the same causes; namely, want of pure air, proper nourishment, &c. Many persons are subject to the inconvenience of small rooms, some of them in a damp situation, they are restricted in their diet to corn bread and salt meat, this diet being more readily obtained than any other. A child, whose nature requires milk, will become unhealthy on the above food, or if it receives its nourishment from the mothers breast, when she is confined on the above diet, its blood may become putrid. The remedy to be prescribed is an improvement in our houses, in our diet, &c. Fresh vegetables, ripe acid fruits, and wheat flour bread, are necessary, with cows milk, and a peck of sour kroust instead of a pound of baberry or canker medicine of any kind. Sour kroust is an excellent remedy for grown persons, being good against that putrescent state of the blood in which the gangrene above mentioned takes place. I will now say to exclusive or ultra Tomsonians that we ought to rejoice in all the truth that Dr. Thompson has advanced in his system, and every medical gentleman would do well to take heed thereunto.—But it would be folly in the extreme, to embrace one truth in any system, to the rejection of every other true principle. We might as well say, because any one of the religious systems of the day contains one truth, that is sufficient to accomplish the salvation of all mankind in the great work of God, in the last days. It is characteristic of human nature to run into extremes. Is there any propriety in saying we will no longer be priest ridden, and yet we will submit to the foolish dogmas of the day in medicine; for what can be said of one system in medicine may be said of them all; they are purely sectarian.

Arise and shine ye intelligencies of the earth, who have thrown off bigotry, and superstition, and imposition of every kind.
H. TATE.

China—Western Products.—The quantity of Missouri Lead shipped to China in 1842 was about 100,000 pigs, weighing 3300 tons, and valued at \$250,000 and upwards. The whole quantity of lead exported in 1842 was 300,000 pigs—one half of which, it will be seen, went to China. The whole quantity of lead produced in the U. States, is about 500,000 pigs, and China takes one-fifth of the whole. The article of Ginseng also a product of our western states, is shipped largely to China, and the value of this wild western root sent thence, within the last twelve or fifteen months, amounts to upwards of a million of dollars.

THE DEVIL.—A lady meeting in the street a gentleman who was frightfully ugly, took him by the hand led him to the shop of a satuary, to whom she said, "just like this," and departed. The gentleman, astonished, asked the meaning of this: the lady has employed me to make a figure of the devil, and as I had no model she promised to bring me one.

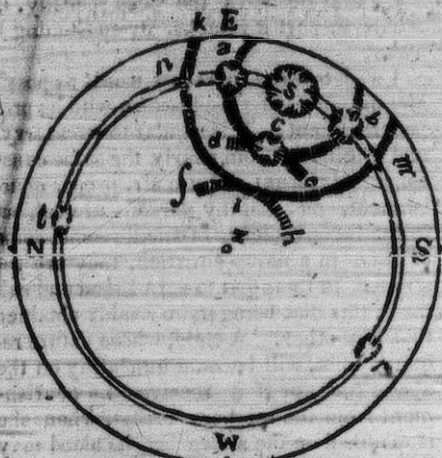
An Irishman writing a sketch of his life says he ran away from his father because he discovered he was only his uncle!

Whirlpool.—A large one, it is said has been formed in the Mississippi river, about 300 miles below St. Louis, since the recent earthquake.

HALOS AND PARHELIA.

This morning, between the hours of six and nine o'clock, the heavens exhibited a splendid and delightful appearance, of halos or circles, accompanied with parhelia or mock suns. Clouds of a white and fleecy appearance were, at the time, floating in the atmosphere, but so thin, as not to entirely obscure the blue sky.—The wind blew very gently from the west by north-west. The cold being intense, especially for the time of year, and small crystals of ice or snow were visible, floating in the air.

The following diagram represents these beautiful phenomena as they appeared about half past seven o'clock, A. M. The magnitudes of the circles given in the following description may not be exact, as I was destitute of the proper instruments for their accurate measurement.



1st. Let z be the zenith directly under which the observer is stationed, looking to the east. Let the outer circle represent the horizon, s the true sun about 18 degrees above the horizon, surrounded by a very bright prismatic circle not far from 45 degrees in diameter; the lower limb of which extended below the horizon nearly 4 1-2 degrees. Its breadth and colours were about the same as that of a common rainbow; nearly all the prismatic colours were discernible; the red being on the concave part of the circle next the sun.

On each side of the sun, at a and b towards the north and south, there were two mock suns of different colours, very splendid and bright in their appearance.

2nd. The sun was encircled by another halo, $k n i m$, much larger than the former, and parallel to it, being nearly 90 degrees in diameter, and its lower limb being sunk below the horizon about 27 degrees. It exhibited the same colours as the first, though not so bright.

3d. At the tops of these circles, $m c$ and i , were two inverted arches whose common centre seemed to lay in the zenith. The upper arch, $f i h$, was exceedingly brilliant and beautifully coloured, and appeared to be about 54 degrees in diameter, and that of the lower one, $d e$ about 99 degrees. Another parhelia or mock sun, appeared in the middle of the lower arch, at c , where it coincided with the circle first described, but its colours and brightness were much inferior to those of the collateral mock suns at a and b .

4th. There appeared a circle, $m b s a n t r$, much larger than any I have yet described, being about 144 degrees in diameter, and of a uniform whiteness. It was about 18 degrees above the horizon, and parallel to it, passing through the true sun, s , and the collateral parhelia, a and b , and also through two other parhelia, t and r , something about 90 or 100 degrees from the sun, one towards the north the other towards the south. The parhelia, t and r , were of a whitish colour, and not very distinctly seen. The intersections, m and n , of this circle with the circle $k i m$, were rendered more distinctly visible than other portions of the two circles.

These beautiful and curious phenomena, doubtless owe their origin to the refraction of the sun's rays through the minute, though differently shaped prismatic crystals of ice and snow, which float in the atmosphere.

Equilateral and quadrilateral prisms of ice and snow, are formed by the process of crystallization; the former prisms having angles of 60 degrees, the latter, an-

gles of 90 degrees. Rays of light from the sun, passing through the former, would necessarily, according to the established laws of refraction, produce a coloured or prismatic halo of about 45 degrees in diameter; while rays passing through the latter, would, as may be geometrically demonstrated according to the known laws of Dioptrics, produce a colored halo of about 90 degs. in diameter.

Halos may be artificially produced, by interposing transparent crystals between the eye and a luminous body, the diameters of which will depend on the refractive power and shape of the substance composing the crystals.

O. PRATT, A. M.

Professor of Mathematics in the University of the City of Nauvoo.
March 23, 1843.

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1843.

It will be recollected that we published two or three weeks ago an extract from a letter written to one of our correspondents, by a friend of his in the east, stating that the Somers case was likely to go against Captain McKenzie. Our eastern exchanges at the present, strongly confirm that idea, and show clearly that the case is turning against him. It is considered by many, that the course which he took was illegal, and some think that he will be tried for murder; nor are factitious alone in this thing, it would seem, from the following extracts, that according to British law, such proceedings would be considered murder.

From the London United Service Journal.

LYNCH LAW AFLOAT!—The papers tell us of an awkward, but we term it a most horrible affair, which is stated to have happened on board the United States brig Somers, on her recent voyage home from Africa. We own that at the first reading of the account, we concluded it was a mere galley-yarn, spun by some admirer of Cooper's novels; but as the Commander's own description has appeared, we feel bound to notice the transaction, and may, perhaps, at a future day discuss it at large.

Mutiny is a frightful thing in a ship, and when once hatched, requires prompt and decisive measures to prevent its contamination spreading. But the case before us is singularly remarkable in its several bearings; for the plan said to be under concoction had not been manifested by any tangible act, and the embryo projects were revealed to the proper authority, which authority must have been fully competent to the suppression, or the crew would not have become executioners of the mutineer prisoners. We hope, for the cause of general humanity, that the affair will be properly and rightly enquired into; and that due investigation will place the matter in an equivocal light. We own, on the face of the affair, that we are surprised how Lieut. McKenzie could prevail on the generous sons of America—America so free and enlightened—to clap on the yard ropes in such Lynch like fashion; but we suddenly recollected all about back woods gouging, and biting, and slaving and other ferocious practices, and were satisfied that Jonathan has yet much to learn in civilization.

From the London Standard, of Jan. 30.

The United States Service Gazette contains a very able and useful article upon the late shocking case of *Lynch*, in the American navy. The case to which we allude, is that of Capt. Sidel Mackenzie, who, upon pretence of mutiny, hanged one of his midshipmen and two of his petty officers without trial, and upon suspicions wholly unsupported by proof. This monstrous cruelty would be incredible upon almost any testimony but that of the murderer himself; but our readers have seen Capt. McKenzie's own statement—have even seen his confession, that a principle reason with him for hanging Mr. Midshipman Spencer, (one of the unfortunate victims,) was the conviction that Spencer could not be put to death if brought home to be legally tried; and also the postscript, requesting for his own (Capt. McKenzie's) nephew the vacancy in the midshipman's berth, which

he (the captain) had made by the sailor that strangled Spencer. How the American authorities may dispose of Capt. S. McKenzie, we are yet unable to say; but that the murderer can anticipate less than to find his own neck encircled by Spencer's halter, proves an extremely unwholesome state of feeling in the American navy. Lynch law is bad enough in the back woods, but when it finds its way among the responsible servants of the state, we may pronounce the near approach of anarchy. The particulars of McKenzie's case are too well treated by our excellent weekly contemporary to allow that we allude to them very minutely. To us it is plain that the wretched murderer committed his crime under the influence of the most abject, the most seditious cowardice.

If ever there was any purpose of mutiny, which may be doubtful, it was perfectly in his power to frustrate it, by running the vessel into any of the neighboring ports, (several British and other ports being within a few hours' sail of him); for he does not pretend, that even for a single moment he lost the command of the ship and crew. Indeed, the fact that he hanged his three (we believe innocent) shipmates by the hands of his crew, is proof beyond dispute that he had complete command of the ship? And why did he hang them? No mutiny had exploded—no blow had been struck. An intention only was suspected, and suspected upon very doubtful evidence, and for this suspected intention these young men were taken from the irons in which they had been three days fastened, (one would think tolerable security for their behavior,) and upon ten minutes' notice that they must prepare for death, without trial, hanged at the yard arm. If McKenzie's conduct is supported by law, the law must be changed, or the American navy is doomed. If, as we suspect, that in the idiocy of his poltroonery he violated the law, then the service can be saved in no other way than by hanging up the cowardly butcher.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the President, in answer to a resolution on the subject of the construction of that portion of the treaty of Washington which relates to the right of visitation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1843.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d inst. requesting me to communicate to the House "whatever correspondence or communications may have been received from the British Government respecting the President's construction of the late British treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns an alleged right to visit American vessels," I herewith transmit a report made to me by the Secretary of State.

I have also thought proper to communicate copies of Lord Aberdeen's letter of the 20th December, 1841, to Mr. Everett, Mr. Everett's letter of the 23d December, in reply thereto, and extracts from several letters of Mr. Everett to the Secretary of State.

I cannot forego the expression of my regret at the apparent purport of a part of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Fox. I had cherished the hope that all possibility of misunderstanding as to the true construction of the 8th article of the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States, was precluded by the plain and well weighed language in which it was expressed. The desire of both Governments is to put an end as speedily as possible to the slave trade, and that desire, I need scarcely add, is as strongly and as sincerely felt by the United States as it can be by Great Britain. Yet it must not be forgotten that trade, though now universally reprobated, was up to a late period, prosecuted by all who choose to engage in it, and there were unfortunately but very few Christian Powers whose subjects were not permitted and even encouraged to share in the profits of what was regarded as a perfectly legitimate commerce. It originated at a period long before the United States had become independent, and was carried on within our borders in opposition to the most earn-

est remonstrances and expostulations of some of the colonies in which it was most actively prosecuted. Those engaged in it were as little liable to enquiry or interruption as any other. Its character thus fixed by common consent and general practice, could only be changed by the positive assent of each and every nation, expressed either in the form of municipal law, or conventional arrangement. The United States led the way in efforts to suppress it. They claimed no right to dictate to others, but they refused, without waiting for the co-operation of other Powers, to prohibit it to their own citizens, and to visit its perpetration by them with condign punishment. I may safely affirm that it never accrued to it from the position it had thus assumed in regard to the slave trade. If before, our laws for its suppression, the flag of every nation might traverse the ocean unquestioned by our cruisers, this freedom was not, in our opinion, in the least abridged by our municipal legislation.

Any other doctrine, it is plain would to an arbitrary and ever varying system of maritime police, adopted at will by the great naval Power for the time being, the trade of the world in any places or in any articles which such Power might see fit to prohibit to its own subjects or citizens. A principle of this kind could scarcely be acknowledged without subjecting commerce to a constant and harassing vexation.

The attempt to justify such a pretension from the right to visit and detain ships upon reasonable suspicion of piracy, would deservedly be exposed to universal condemnation, since it would be an attempt to convert an established rule of maritime law, incorporated as a principle into the international code by the consent of all nations, into a rule and principle adopted by a single nation, and enforced only by its assumed authority. To seize and detain a ship on suspicion of piracy, with probable cause and in good faith, affords no just ground either for complaint on the part of the nation whose flag she bears, or claim of indemnity on the part of the owner. The universal law sanctions, and the common good requires, the existence of such a rule. The right, under such circumstances, not only to visit and detain, but to search a ship, is a perfect right, and involves neither responsibility nor indemnity. But, with this single exception, no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas on any pretext whatever beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction. And such I am happy to find, is substantially the doctrine of Great Britain herself, in her most recent official declarations, and even in those now communicated to the House. These declarations may well lead us to doubt whether the apparent difference between the two Governments is not rather one of definition than of principle. Not only is the right of search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, but even that of mere visit and inquiry is asserted with qualifications inconsistent with the idea of a perfect right.

In the despatch of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Everett of the 20th of December, 1841, as also in that just received by the British Minister in this country, made to Mr. Fox, his lordship declares that if, in spite of every precaution which shall be used to prevent such occurrences, an American ship, by reason of any visit or detention by a British cruiser, "should suffer loss and injury, it would be followed by prompt and ample remuneration;" and in order to make more manifest his intentions in this respect, Lord Aberdeen, in the despatch of the 20th of December, makes known to Mr. Everett the nature of the instructions given to the British cruisers. These are such as, if faithfully observed, would enable the British Government to approximate the standard of a fair indemnity. That Government has in several cases fulfilled her promises in this particular by making adequate reparation for damage done to our commerce. It seems obvious to remark, that a right which is only to be exercised under such restrictions and precautions, and risk, in case of assignable damage, to be followed by the conse-

quences of a trespass, can scarcely be considered any thing more than a privilege asked for, and either conceded or withheld on the usual principles of international comity.

The principles laid down in Lord Aberdeen's despatches, and the assurances of indemnity therein held out, although the utmost reliance was placed on the good faith of the British Government, were not regarded by the Executive as a sufficient security against the abuses which Lord Aberdeen admitted might arise in even the most cautious and moderate exercise of their new maritime police; and, therefore, in my message at the opening of the last session, I set forth the views entertained by the Executive on this subject, and substantially affirmed both our inclination and ability to enforce our own laws, protect our flag from abuse, and acquit ourselves of all our duties and obligations on the high seas. In view of these assertions, the Treaty of Washington was negotiated, and upon consultation with the British negotiator as to the quantum of force necessary to be employed in order to attain these objects the result to which the most deliberate estimate led was embodied in the eighth article of the treaty.

Such were my views at the time of negotiating that treaty, and such in my opinion, is its plain and fair interpretation. I regarded the eighth article as removing all possible pretext, on the ground of mere necessity, to visit and detain our ships upon the African coast because of any alleged abuse of our flag by slave traders of other nations. We had taken upon ourselves the burden of preventing any such abuse by stipulating to furnish an armed force regarded by both the high contracting parties as sufficient to accomplish that object.

Denying, as we did, and do, all color of right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations; we did not demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretension, still less had we the idea of yielding any thing ourselves in that respect. We chose to make a practical settlement of the question. This we owe to what we had already done upon this subject. The honor of the country called for it, the honor of its flag demanded that should it not be used by others to cover an iniquitous traffic. This Government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and the ability to do this; and, if need be, it will not content itself with a fleet of eighty guns, but sooner than any foreign Government shall exercise the privilege of executing its laws and fulfilling its obligations, the highest of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse or insult, it would, I doubt not, put in requisition for that purpose its whole naval power. The purpose of this Government is faithfully to fulfil the treaty on its part, and it will not permit itself to doubt that Great Britain will comply with it on hers. In this way, peace will best be preserved, and the most amicable relations maintained between the two countries.

JOHN TYLER.

ELDER ADAMS AND MILLER.

In his discourse, on Sunday evening, at Boylston Hall, Mr. Adams stated that he was listening to one of Miller's lectures in New York, when he requested to know of Miller how he had determined the time of the world's end, without a special revelation from God. Miller said he did not pretend to be a prophet or to have received a revelation, as all prophecy and revelation ceased forever with the apostles; but he said he had got his knowledge by reckoning the days of Daniel. Elder Adams then replied—"It was said by Jesus,—"that no man, neither the angels, nor the Son knew the time;" yet the angels, and the Son, and the apostles could have counted up the figures of Daniel, as well as you can; so that, unless you have had a revelation from God, you are yourself above the angels, and the Son, and all the apostles."

Indeed, this argument is very conclusive; for the 2300 days of Daniel are Miller's conclusive argument. Yet it was an angel who revealed this to Daniel, and surely the angels, and the Savior, could

have reckoned up the time, from those days as well as Miller!

Now, neither Miller, nor his disciples, have ever pretended to answer this argument. We leave every honest man to draw the inference.

There is another little affair which has not been explained. Before the last day, there was to be a season of dreadful persecution. Miller said, in his book.

"Mankind will, for a short season, give loose to all the corrupt passions of the human heart. No laws, human or divine, will be regarded; all authority will be trampled under foot; anarchy will be the order of government, and confusion fill the earth, with horror and despair. Murder, treason, and crime will be common law, and division and disunion the only bond of fellowship. Christians will be persecuted unto death, and dens and caves of the earth will be their retreat. All things which are not eternal will be shaken to pieces, that that which cannot be shaken may remain."

All this was to happen two or three years before the destruction of the world! If people would only use their common sense, they would perceive that, thus far, Miller's predictions have failed in every thing.—But Miller and his friends quietly pass over all these things and say nothing about them.—Uncle Sam.

SUBMARINE TELESCOPE.

Among the many important inventions of the age none is likely to equal that of the Submarine Telescope, a description of which we find in the American Mechanic. This Telescope is the invention of a lady, Mrs. Sarah P. Mathers, and by means of it a person is able to examine the bottom of rivers, bays, lakes, and other deep waters, from the surface. The water is perfectly illuminated by it, and thus becomes perceptibly clear and distinct, as though air instead of water intervened. Experiments have fully tested the practical utility of this Telescope; but since submitting it to these tests, the fair inventress is said to have made an improvement; by means of which, when standing on the deck of the vessel, we may examine every part of the hull as distinctly as we can see ourselves in a mirror; and this is accomplished by the application of a well known principle—that of placing mirrors or reflectors within the Telescope, by means of which a side light reflects, and shows the bottom of the vessels perfectly plain. We agree with the editor of the American Mechanic, "that this invention should be at once applied to the removal of the obstructions in the Mississippi and other rivers, and for the discovery of those unfortunate boats, and the recovery of the imperishable parts of the cargoes which have been almost daily lost there, and amount to many millions of dollars per annum. Another great advantage this Telescope affords, is its illuminating turbid or 'rily' water—no matter how turbid—is effectually as though it was clear as crystal. A pin has been distinctly seen in the muddy bottom of our bay, on a windy day, at the depth of two and twenty feet! The object once discovered and illuminated there needs no invention to raise it to the surface."

If a title of the benefit which is here proposed can be accomplished by the use of this invention, Congress should not hesitate about adequately rewarding the inventress, nor in appropriating it to every purpose of which it is susceptible.—[St. Louis New Era.

An Artificial Soprano.—"A mechanism of a little town in Bohemia," says the Paris Constitutionnel, has constructed an automaton which imitates perfectly the human voice, particularly the soprano notes. It sings several difficult airs with the greatest accuracy. Snakes, runs, and chromatic scales are all executed with surprising precision. This automaton, in singing, even pronounces certain words, so as to be easily understood. The inventor hopes to arrive at such a point of perfection as to bring his machine to pronounce all the words of the best operas. He intends shortly making a journey to Prague and Vienna; to give concerts, and from thence to Paris and the other cities of Europe."

HEAD QUARTERS.

NAUVOO LEGION,

April 3d, 1843.

SPECIAL ORDER.

THE Nauvo Legion are hereby ordered to parade on the usual ground, in this city on Saturday the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., completely armed and equipped, for inspection.

It is hoped that every company, both in the city and throughout the whole country, belonging to the Legion will turn out on that day, in such style as to do honor to themselves, the Legion and the State of Illinois, as the Inspector General Major General, Arlington Bennett will be here on that day in glittering uniform, cap-a-pie, from his residence on Long Island, N. Y. to inspect the Legion.

Any field officers or volunteer companies in the regions round about, who may wish to parade with us on the occasion, will be received with proper respect and courtesy. The order of the day will be made known on the day of the cohort parade.

By order of the Lieutenant General,

JOSEPH SMITH.

WILSON LAW,
Major General, N. L.

Blacker.—He was brave as a lion, an adroit and ready tactician, and, as Bonaparte observed of the British soldier, never knew when he was beaten. "His jests," says the Quarterly Review, "frequently of a description ill calculated for chaste ears, extorted grim smiles from lips black with cartridge, and sent laughter through the column, while grape shot was tearing its ranks. When he checked his horse in the hottest cannonades, to light his pipe at the linstock of the gunner, the piece was probably not the worse served. Towards the close of the campaign in France, the infirmities of age at one moment almost induced him to contemplate the abandonment of his command, and to retire into the Netherlands, but the spirit triumphed over the flesh, and though unable to remain in the saddle for the last attack on Montmartre, he gave his orders with clearness and precision from a carriage. His appearance on this occasion must have taxed the gravity of his staff, for to protect his eyes, then in a state of violent inflammation, the grisley veteran had replaced his cocked hat by a French lady's bonnet and veil!"

Great Storm.—On the 13th ult, a dreadful hurricane occurred on the British Coast. The exact amount of loss which it has occasioned will perhaps never be ascertained. Upwards of seventy fishing boats, with an hundred, were lost on Galway Bay, and the distress which this calamity has inflicted on the population of the place is truly melancholy. On the coast of Morne, several fishing boats were overtaken by the gale, and, together with the crew of the boat which mercifully, attempted to rescue them, were utterly lost. The vicinity of the catastrophe which has left fifty families destitute is described as one wide scene of mourning. The steamer Monk was lost in Carnarvon Bay, and more than thirty souls perished. A magnificent ship, the Conqueror, of 800 tons burthen, on her voyage from Calcutta to London, was wrecked off the coast of Boulogne; of the 80 persons on board of her, all, with the exception of a boy, perished. The Jessie Logan, of 1000 tons burthen, from India to Liverpool, after encountering fearful hardships in the channel, was totally lost off the Cornish coast.

Eggs Eggs.—There was a statement made in some of the Boston papers, respecting the produce of eighty-three hens, belonging to Mr. H. G. Tucker of Milton, which was said to be six hundred dozen during last year. A person in this town purchased some hens last January, for an experiment, and from ten had ninety-three dozen eggs, besides raising fifteen chickens. The whole expense of keeping the hens was defrayed by the avails of forty-one dozen of eggs sold. Corn and barley was their principal food, and this was kept before them continually.

[Newburyport Herald.

The Ohio House of Representatives has voted to adjourn on the 13th inst. The Senate will concur.

DEATHS, for the week ending Monday the 27th ult.—Elizabeth Burns, aged 38 years; of consumption.

For the week ending Monday the 3rd inst. Levi Knight, aged 20 years; of consumption. W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

FOR SALE.

THE south half of section 19, 7 n 5 w. s w of n w 20, 7 n 5 w. s w of n e 20 7 n 5 w. The above land lays west of LaHarpe from one to two miles. Also the n e of n w 19, 6 n 5 w. about six miles south of LaHarpe. And the west half of n e 6, 6 n 6 w; near Pilot Grove; the n w of the n e q r of sec 22, 5 n 5 w near Bartlett's Mills, on Crooket creek; the north half of the s w of sec two 4 n 4 w and s w of the s e of sec 35 5 n 4 w in McDonough county. All the above tracts are congress titles. The s w q r of 14, 6 n 7 w. s e q r of 29, 5 n 7 w. s w q r of 17, 7 n 5 w. and 20 acres adjoining the town of Macomb, in McDonough co. the last mentioned tracts are patent or tax titles. Also town lots in the towns of Warsaw, Pulaski, Appanoose &c. and about one thousand acres of good land in Iowa Territory. The above lands and lots will be sold on liberal terms, most of it in good trade; those wishing to purchase any or all of the tracts can enquire of

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvo April 4th 1843.

P. S. Also two new milch cows for sale. no 49 tf.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Groves, dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

no 47 6t

A. P. RINGER,

Administrator of

J. D. GROVES, dec'd

March 18. A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
In the Hancock County Circuit Court, Ill. to the May Term A. D. 1843.

Joseph Carman

vs.

William H. Tinsly

IN ATTACHMENT.

Notice is hereby given to the said William H. Tinsly, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court, dated the fourth day of Feb. A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Joseph Carman, and against the estate of you, the said William H. Tinsly; for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.00) directed to the Sheriff of Hancock county; which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff, into the clerk's office, levied upon the estate of William H. Tinsly. Now unless you, the said William H. Tinsly, shall be and appear before the judge of the said circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail, and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said William H. Tinsly, in favor of the said Joseph Carman and the estate so attached with be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk

Geo. Bachman Pltiff's Atty.

Dated March 9th 1843.

46 4w

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no 29-if.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE.

FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.

Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE third regiment, second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby notified that there will be an election for Colonel, to fill the place of Samuel Ben, resigned. The election will be held at the stone school house, on the third Saturday of April next, at one o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES C. RICH,
Brig'dr Gen'l.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the City of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has lately arrived from Scotland (Britain) and has commenced business in the above line and from his long experience in the trade in all its branches and his determination to execute all orders that he may be favored with in a neat and fashionable manner. He at the same time warrants satisfaction of all work performed by him and upon the most reasonable terms; he therefore begs to merit a share of public support.

THOMAS JAAP.

Main st. opposite the Masonic Hall. Nauvoo, Feb. 10th 1843.

N. B. All orders from the country punctually attended to, and upon the shortest notice.

no 46 4w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County. In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.

Alanson Taylor } Plaintiff
vs. } In foreign attachment.
Elias H. Maine & }
James D. Band } Defendants.

The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows, to wit: "Executed the within writ by reading the same to the within named Charles C. Maine, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county

on which to levy this attachment, now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and Jas. D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishee to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clk.

J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff.
March 3rd 1843. if.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Earnest late of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are notified to present them to me at the Court of Probate of said county for settlement by the first Monday of July next.

REBECCA EARNEST,

Administratrix.

February 20th, 1843. 46 4w

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokokon. Constant employ will be given.

JOHN F. COWAN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County. In the Circuit Court of said County, to the May Term A. D. 1843.

Lewis Hyde }
vs. } IN ATTACHMENT.
Robert Allison }

NOTICE Is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (\$358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.

no 44 if or sc.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millenial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole	bound	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.

no42 4f.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y1.) J. SNIDER.

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a sett of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two-horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawnee-town paper in exchange for property, or on debts due him at fifty-cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green calf-skins.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

March 15th 1843.

N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. K. Agent.

NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

46-4f

J. BAIR.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842

39-4f.

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo January 13 1843. if

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no35-6m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph Johnson, Ramus "
J. Salsbery, Plymouth, "
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike "
L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
James Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Rectless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS

Erastus Snow, Salem.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

L. Charles Thompson, Batavia.
R. L. Foster, city of New York

THE



WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 50

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 12, 1843.

Whole Number 50

PROSPECTUS

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

CALLED

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

We feel pleasure in announcing to our readers and to the public generally, that we have determined to enlarge the Wasp to double its size; as soon as the present volume shall be completed, which will be on the 19th of April.

It made its appearance in the world near twelve months ago; small in stature, dressed in a very humble garb, and under very inauspicious circumstances. It was then thought by many that its days would not be long in the land, and that at any rate it would not survive the sickly season. Many of its elder brethren who thought that they had attained to the size of manhood sneered contemptuously at the idea of their smaller, and younger brother taking the field, and like David's brethren they thought that he was but a stripling, and that he would certainly fall by the hand of some of the great Goliath's; but on the contrary while some of advanced years, noble mein, and possessing a more formidable appearance have given up the ghost, the little Wasp has held on the even tenor of his way the untiring, unflinching supporter of integrity, righteousness and truth; neither courting the smiles, nor fearing the frowns of political demagogues, angry partisans, nor fawning sycophants. Partaking so much of the nature of the industrious bee, it has gathered honey from every flower, and its pages are now read with interest by a large, and respectable number of subscribers.

As the young gentleman is now nearly a year old, we propose on his birth day to put him on a new dress, and to make him double the size, that he may begin to look up in the world, and not be ashamed of associating with his older brethren; and as he has acted the part of a good samarian, we propose giving him a new name.—Therefore his name shall no longer be called THE WASP, but the NEIGHBOR.

The "Nauvoo Neighbor" will be published on a large imperial sheet, got up in good style, and with care, and taste. It will be edited by JOHN TAYLOR, and will be devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge of every description.—The Arts, Science, Religion, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and the general news of the day.

We propose publishing from the best authorities a Bank Note Table corrected weekly; and also a list of the prices current, in the principal Eastern and Western cities, as well as in our own city.

We shall publish a weekly record of deaths in our city, and all ordinances passed by the City Council; the proceedings of Courts Martial, Military Parades, the principal transactions of the Municipal Court, and every thing of interest that transpires in, and about our city.

Articles on agriculture will be furnished from the best sources, which will make the Neighbor a welcome visitor to our farmers and gardeners.

Concerning Politics we shall not be silent; but reserve to ourselves the right of judging of all measures, parties, and men; and without respect to party, award to all individuals of whom we may have occasion to speak, the true reward of merit or demerit, without prejudice or restraint.

We have sent to Europe to effect an exchange with some of the principal newspapers, in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Liverpool, from which we shall be able to furnish to our European friends, as well as American, news that will be interesting. And as we do now exchange with most of the principal papers in the United States, both east, north and south, we flatter ourselves, that with the facilities of obtaining information that we possess, and a true care and attention on our part, that the "Nauvoo Neighbor" will be second to none in the west.

The "Neighbor" will be published every Wednesday, by TAYLOR & WOODRUFF, at the corner of Water and Bain streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill. and its price will be two dollars payable in all cases in advance. Any person procuring five new subscribers and forwarding us ten dollars current money, shall be entitled to one volume gratis.

It must be obvious to all business men, that from the character of the Nauvoo Neighbor, and on account of its extensive circulation, it will afford a first rate medium of advertising. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms,

ILLINOIS LAW.

An act in relation to the Revenue of 1842.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in the general assembly, That the clerks of the county commissioners courts of the several counties in this state, who may not have delivered to the collectors of their respective counties, the list of taxable property for the year 1842 be required to deliver the same forthwith to such collectors, and take duplicate receipts therefor as already provided by law, and the collectors of the several counties shall on or before the twentieth day of March, next charge fifteen cents upon every hundred dollars worth of property embraced

in the lists of taxable property for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two for state purposes, and shall thereupon proceed to collect the amount thus charged, from the owners of such property, or the person in whose name the same may have been listed or assessed for taxation in gold and silver coin and author's warrants except those warrants issued under a settlement with the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown by virtue of the provisions of an act to provide for the payment of certain debts due from the state to the bank approved February 25th 1844, and the payment of the amount charged, as aforesaid by the owners of taxable property shall be, in lieu of the tax as-

essed for the year 1842 upon such property for state purposes and in full discharge of the same and the said collector in the settlement with the treasurer of the state shall account for the amount thus charged and no more.

Sec. 2. All collectors who may have collected the taxes of 1842 at the rate of thirty cents on each hundred dollars worth of property in gold or silver coin shall on the application of the person or persons from whom the same was collected refund the amount so collected over and above the amount required to be collected by the previous section and take receipts for the same.

Sec. 3. The collectors of the revenue of the several counties shall pay into the treasury on or before the first Monday of September next in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, all the taxes of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, collected by them for the use of the state, deducting their commission for collection, and the said collectors are hereby released from all penalties which may have heretofore accrued against them in consequence of neglect in collecting the revenue of 1842, provided they comply with the provision of this act, and they are hereby authorized to advertise and sell delinquent lands and do all other acts at any convenient time to enable them to make the aforesaid collections and settlements with the treasury as provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. If any of the collectors of the revenue in the different counties or this state shall fail to give bond and security as now required by law or shall refuse to accept the office or resign, and no person shall be immediately appointed who shall accept the office, then the sheriff of the county upon being notified of the same by the clerk of the county commissioners court shall be ex-officio collector and shall do and perform all the duties of said office and receive the emoluments of the same.

Sec. 5. The county commissioners of the respective counties shall have power to collect any pro rata amount of tax assessed for the year 1842 for county purposes in gold and silver coin and county orders only and remit any amount of the taxes assessed for said year provided that any amount remitted shall be pro rata among the tax-payers, that according to the amount of tax to be paid by each tax-payer, and provided further that this section shall not be construed as compulsory upon the said courts to remit any portion of the taxes for the year 1842 but only as vesting them with discretion for that purpose.

Sec. 6. All warrants now outstanding which may have been drawn on the State Bank, shall be considered as drawn upon the treasury and shall be payable by the treasurer as other warrants.

Sec. 7. The provisions of an act entitled an act regulating the sale of property on judgments and executions approved Jan. 6th, 1843, shall have no force or effect upon the valuation of the same.

Sec. 8. This act shall be immediately published in the newspaper printed by the public printer. The act to be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 9. This section fourth, fifth and six, of an act entitled an act to provide for the payment of interest on the public debt approved Feb. 27th, 1841, and all acts coming within the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

SAMUEL HACKLETON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN MOORE,

Speaker of the Senate:

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—THE STAY LAWS.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers which states that a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounces as unconstitutional the property or two-thirds laws of this State passed in 1841. The questions in the cause alluded to, says a Washington letter writer, "arose upon a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United State for the district of Illinois in the case of Bronson and Kinzie, involving the constitutionality of two Acts of Assembly of that State, the one passed the 9th of February 1841, the other the 27th of the same month and year." The following is a copy of the answer of the Supreme Court to the question:

"First—The decree should direct the premises to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without regard to the law of 19th February, 1841, which gives the right of redemption to the mortgagor for twelve months, and to the judgment creditor for fifteen months.

"Second—The decree should direct the sale of the mortgaged premises without being first valued by three householders, and without requiring two thirds of the amount of the said valuation to be bid according to the law of February 27th, 1841.

We learn that no question with regard to the constitutionality of the property laws of 1841, was before the Court. The question to be decided was, whether certain mortgaged property held in trust, with an express power to sell to the highest bidder, which power was contained in the mortgage itself should be sold, subject to the provisions of the two-thirds laws of 1841, or whether it should not be so sold. The Court decided that it should not. Such we learn are the real facts of the case; hence the Supreme Court of the United States has not decided the "stay laws of Illinois" to be unconstitutional.—*State Register.*

The Revenue.—The decrease in the revenue of the year ending on the 5th of January, 1843, as compared with that which ended 5th of January, 1842, is 922,630, while the decrease in this quarter's revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year, is no less than 940,052. The greatest falling off is under the head of excise; the deficiency for the year being 1,173,614, that for the quarter 716,252. The customs also exhibit a great, though not equally alarming diminution in their returns, the quarter's deficiency being 531,185; the year's 824,265. The only consoling contrast is presented in the post office return, which show an increase for the year of 150,000; for the quarter of 14,000.

[English Paper.]

State of the Navy.—The navy, at the present moment, consists of 234 vessels of all sorts, amounting in the whole, 3,980 guns, which is about 670 guns less than last new year's day, and consequently we have about 7000 seamen fewer in employ. It appears we have 18 sea-going line-of battle ships, being seven less than last year; 32 frigates, five less than last year; 39 sloops, one less; 33 smaller vessels, nineteen less than last year; 64 steamers, four additional; 21 surveying vessels; 12 troop ships, and 10 receiving ships.—Our force at home comprises 604 guns; packets 45; Mediterranean 2035; Brazils 403; East Indies 880; North America and West Indies 476; Cape and coast of Africa 309; surveying 93; troopships 56.—*Id.*

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of several vessels at different ports, we have further accounts of the dreadful effects of the earthquake in the West India Islands. Intelligence from the schooner *Chappelle*, Capt. Sawyer, which arrived at Wilmington, N.C., direct from St. Thomas, states that all the buildings in Point Petre were thrown down by the shock, and that immediately upon its occurrence, about two thousand of the inhabitants rushed from their houses into the public square, which they had scarcely reached when the earth opened, beneath their feet and swallowed the whole mass! It was supposed that full seven thousand people were destroyed altogether in various ways. Directly after the earthquake a fire broke out among the ruins, which burnt five days and completed the work of destruction.

Capt. Gill of the brig *Sarah Jane*, which arrived at Norfolk, Va., from St. John's, P. R. states that information had reached that place previous to his departure, that not a single house was left standing at Antigua, except one that had been used for bathing, and that Basseterre, (Guad.) Nevis St. Pierre's and Fort Royal (Martin) were nearly all destroyed.

The steamer *Ellen*, Capt. Knowles, arrived at New York on the 13th inst. from St. Thomas. Capt. Knowles states that previous to his sailing, passengers had arrived from Guadalupe, by whom he learned that the earthquake there had been most disastrous. In a few seconds after the shock commenced every house and building was laid prostrate and of 21,000 inhabitants only one third escaped. The American Consul was buried in the ruins, and dug out with both legs shockingly injured. He underwent an amputation, but died immediately after. Of a regiment of soldiers of 800 strong, only 70 were left alive. At St. Eustatia, St. Christopher and St. Vincent the shock was comparatively slight, and the damage confined mainly to buildings.

SENTENCE OF WHITE.—The trial of Benj. L. White, for the murder of his father, on the 16th of March last, came on at the late term of the Genesee Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial occupied four days, and resulted in the conviction of White. He is to be hung on Wednesday, the 26th of April next.

A Good Sign.—In 1837, there were 1147 licensed taverns in the city and county of Philadelphia; and now there are only 561—less than one half! So much for the temperance reformation.

improve rather by other men's errors, than find fault with them.

Postage.—The Post Master General, in a report recently made to Congress, remarks, that "since the reduction of postage upon letters in England, the number of letters mailed in the United States has greatly increased." No doubt a reduction in this country would increase them still farther—enough, in fact, to largely increase the revenue. The same report furnishes the following statistics:

Number of postmasters and clerks, 18,733.
Number of contractors and agents, 2,343.
Mails conveyed during the year, 43,835,991 miles.
Whole length of mail road, 149,732 miles.
Of the above there are of railroad, 3,091 miles.
Whole cost of mail transportation, \$3,987,796.
Of the above that by railroad cost \$432,568.
Amount of postage accruing, \$1,516,246.
Increase since 1841, \$168,928.
Gross expenditure of the Department, \$4,827,717.
Exceeding the amount derived from postage, \$3,311,470.
Whole number of free letters conveyed, about 3,000,000.

THE PRINTER.

"Pay the printer," said my uncle Toby. "He's a poor creature," rejoined Tim. "How so?" said my uncle. "Because, in the first place, (continued the corporal looking full upon my

uncle) because he must endeavor to please every body. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor—it is inserted—and he is ruined to all talents and purposes.

"Too much the case, Tim," said my uncle with a deep sigh, "too much—the case."

"An please your honor," continued Tim, elevating his voice and striking into an imploring attitude, "an please your honor, this is not the whole."

"Go on Tim," said my uncle feelingly.

The printer sometimes (pursued the corporal) hits upon a piece that pleases him mightily, and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers; but alas, sir, who can calculate the human mind! He inserts it and it is all over with him. They forgive others but they cannot forgive a printer. He has a host to print for, and every one steps up for a critic. The pretty Miss exclaims, "why don't he give us more poetry, marriages and bon mots! away with these stale pieces." The politician clips spees upon his nose runs it over in search of some violent invective; he finds none, foists them, sticks them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber, and yet after all this complaining, would you believe it, sir, said the honest corporal, clasping his hands beseechingly, "would you believe it, sir, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay! Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did any thing as bad as that!"

"Never!" said my uncle Toby, emphatically.

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1843

The special conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was held at the Temple on Thursday last. Our city presented a scene of animation and joy at a very early hour; and by the time the sun had shed his gladdening rays from the east, numbers were seen in all directions driving near to the House of the Lord, at ten o'clock the large room was crowded with an anxious and attentive audience. There has never been a more interesting conference held, for general benefit and instruction, than this. The way the prophet enlivened the Scriptures and the people, would have been an honor to an Israelite in Moses' day, or a disciple of the old apostles. Great harmony prevailed and great good was done. The elders' conference, too, which commenced on Monday, and which is not yet terminated, was equally creditable and interesting. We shall give the particulars in the Times and Seasons.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 16th inst. The ship *De la Mer*, from Liverpool, arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing out, amongst other passengers, two hundred and thirty emigrants, for the Mormon colony of that arch-intriguer Joe Smith, who will no doubt find his account in this multitude of victims to his pseudo-heavenly mission. [Mo. Republican.]

The river is at last opened, and after our hard winter the spring begins to dawn upon us, thawing out the river, and frozen feelings of the people; and filling every heart with joy and gladness, at the approach of a welcome spring.

The *Mail of Iowa*, arrived here yesterday, with about 250 saints on board. We are informed that she proposes making regular trips between Nauvoo and St. Louis. We are pleased to find that this is the case, as she will afford a good medium of communication between this place and St. Louis for our business men, and for the travelling community. She is a small, but a new and well built boat, and although she may not be so swift as some others, yet by performing regular trips, and being enabled at all times to navigate the rapids, in consequence of her light draught, we presume that these difficulties

will be more than counteracted by the facilities she will otherwise afford.

The "*Osprey and Amaranth*" arrived at Keokuk yesterday with passengers and freight for this place and are expected along to-day.

Epitaph.—The following simple, beautiful, and appropriate metaphor was inscribed upon the tombstone of an infant: "It sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

But the blundering compositor of an obscure paper, in printing it, made the following typographical error.

"It sparkled, exhaled, and went to Havana."

We dislike what the world calls a dignified man—one whose intense vanity and egotism makes him inaccessible. Such a precious piece of mortality is like a hedge hog—a person, than as you may, the bristling quill of self stands out in such a bold relief, that even though you offer the fellow food, you are certain to get your fingers pricked.

A truly polite and well-bred man, will never fail to rise and touch his hat, when similarly saluted, in the street.

A young man proposed marriage to a young lady, and was answered with "Get out you nasty fellow! do you suppose I'd sleep with a man? I'll tell your mother—I will."

Worse than the toothache.—A Dutch man in proceeding to a place from whence he heard the cries of distress, discovered one of his neighbors lying under a stone wall, which had fallen upon him and fractured one of his legs. "Vell den, neighbor Vandoriken, vat ish de matter vid you?" "Vat! vy you see mine condition, vid all dish big stones upon me, and poth mine legs broke off close py mine podies." "Mine God! vat! Honie, vat! dat ail! you hollowed so like te tivil, I tot you vas got te toothache."

We understand the Small Pox is prevailing to a considerable extent in St. Louis.

An Apostate's Nuptials.—Prince Galitzin, an apostate to the Roman Catholic religion during the reign of the Empress Anna in Russia, was punished for his conversation with misplaced severity. This unfortunate nobleman was forced to marry a woman of low extraction, and his nuptials were celebrated with every circumstance of baroque pomp that ingenuity could invent. The bride and bridegroom were carried in a cage of iron, on the back of an elephant, followed by a procession of rustics, two by two, dressed in the costumes of the various nations of Siberia. On their arrival at the place of destination they were conducted to a sumptuous edifice of ice, which was illuminated with candles and lamps. A salute of ordinance was fired from pieces made of the same substance, while every article of furniture, even to the nuptial couch, on which they were constrained to pass the night, was framed of this cold material.

School Room.—"Geography class come up Ephraim, how is the State of Maine bounded?"

It's bounded on the north by Kennebec, on the northeast by the Boundary Question, on the east by Scovy Notia, on the south by the Chinese Wall, and on the west by the Mississippi river."

"Very good, describe the soil and climate."

Its climate is very salubrious and the soil ingubrious; producing immense swarms of herbacious animals called gilly nippers. They are about the size of daddy's windmill, with puddling tails, fence rail legs, and kin bite through a file; they infest the forest in herds, frequently destroying vegetation for whole miles round, and they are taken in steel traps by the natives, for the purpose of imigration."

"For what is this State celebrated?"

"It is famous for flat head babies and pretty gals, who go to meetin' to practice animal magnetism. It is also the birth place of Mizohy the Moore of Venice."

Elegant what are its productions?"

"Flour barrels, bean puddings cod-fish, and cotton pods; also ten-penny nails—sheet iron coddings, and red flanning sassingers."

The Late Earthquake.—We find the following singular circumstance stated in the St. Louis New Era:

On Saturday, we received a note from a gentleman in the country, dated that day in which he says—

The Earthquake on the evening of the 4th inst. was severely felt in this county and attending it is one of the most interesting phenomena of nature. Neamy dwelling has been a pond which from former appearances, was supplied by subterranean springs. On the morning of the 5th, I discovered it empty, and in its place a large sink hole, similar to those near your city. During the day, my family noticed it belching forth steam at intervals of three or four hours. On yesterday I remained at home to watch and satisfy myself. You are aware of its being a rainy day. After the small stream had formed by the falling of the rain, it commenced smoking steam of a warm nature, and at times we heard a rumbling, hissing sound, similar to that we heard on the evening of the 4th inst. On this morning snow covers all my grounds, except the center of this gulf, which has thawed, and all the snow contiguous is fast thawing.

NAUVOO LEGION.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the second Cohort of said Legion are hereby ordered to attend officer drill upon the usual parade ground in this city, at the hour of nine o'clock A. M. precisely, upon Friday the 21st day of April instant, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of
CHARLES C. RICH, Brig. Gen.
JOHN BILLS, Brigade Major.
City of Nauvoo,
April 8th, 1843.

General Orders for the second Cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, and orders of the day.

The Cohort is hereby ordered to parade on the usual parade ground in this city on the fourth Saturday in April, as follows.—The companies will parade at 8 o'clock A. M. The Regiments will be formed at 9 o'clock. The Cohort will be formed at 10 o'clock, and the Brigadier General take command immediately after.

The Lieutenant General and Major General will be escorted to the review station, the escort to consist of the band and light infantry, under the command of Major General. Discharge of cannon when they arrive at the review station, and the honors paid to the reviewing officers which are due to their rank.

Review, and firing in review, and such other movements as the time will admit of until 12 o'clock. Intermission from that time until one o'clock, when the line will be again formed for inspection.

Movements from line Nos. 234 & 5 in Macomb's Tactics, echelon movements, and such other movements as the time will admit. The square will then be formed for address.

The Brigadier General's staff will meet at his residence at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES C. RICH, Brig. Gen.
Second Cohort, Nauvoo Legion.
City of Nauvoo,
April 8th 1843.

A Roman Catholic protracted Meeting—Burning of Bibles by hundreds.

A letter from a gentleman in Chezy, Clinton county New York, dated the 23th Nov. says;

"We had a sort of auto-da-fe at the Corbo, (a village in the township of Champlain) a short time since. The Roman Catholics had a protracted meeting, and during its progress they called in all the Protestant Bibles which had been distributed and purchased among them, (except some few who would not give them up,) and made a public bonfire of them. It was said by those who witnessed it, that the number thus burned was between two and three hundred. Efforts were made to purchase them, but to no effect.

We have had public meetings both here and in Champlain, to give some expression of sentiment in regard to this wicked outrage."—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WASP.

Sir,—I perceive, by the Quincy Whig, that "An Englishman, growing weak in the faith, but who dare not tell his name for fear of the Danites," has addressed a letter to me, requesting my advice. I do, as a sincere friend, advise him to be very cautious what he is about, or the Danites will surely be "down upon him," for, judging from what I have seen the last few days I think they must be very numerous indeed, just now. He bids fair for the *mourner's bench*—the "room without doors or windows in it." I would whisper in his ear—go back again, and tarry not in all the plain. If he will call to see me I will give him my best counsel how he may, if possible, escape the "murtherer." Alas! my poor countryman. Yours, &c.
JOHN GREENHOW.

Income of English Bishops.—William Hawley, Archbishop of Canterbury, receives annually in round numbers, 126,000 dollars; C. J. Bloomfield, Bishop of London, 265,000 dollars; Charles Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, 154,000 dollars; George Henry Low, Bishop of Bath, 120,000 dollars; John Caye, Bishop of Lincoln, 374,000 dollars; John Henry Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, 159,000 dollars; Henry Phillips, Bishop of Exeter, 194,000 dollars; Samuel Butler, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 170,000 dollars; Edward Denison, Bishop of Salisbury, 134,000 dollars; Edward Stanly, Bishop of Norwich, 332,000 dollars; John Sumner, Bishop of Chester, 120,000 dollars; Edward Harcomb, Bishop of York, 223,000 dollars.

A Sovereign Remedy for an Offensive Breath.—Mrs. Child has published a communication in the Newark Advertiser, in which after describing an offensive breath as a most unpleasant thing, she says the careful removal of substances between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth after, will always cure a bad breath.—Charcoal used as a dentifrice, (that is, rubbed on to powder with a brush) is apt to injure the enamel; but a lump of it held in the mouth two or three times a week and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath. The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums, and it is this acid which destroys the teeth. She adds: "A friend of ours had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black, and decayed, and broke off piece-meal. By frequently chewing charcoal, the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breath, and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was sound as before. Every one knows that charcoal is an antiputrescent. It thus tends to preserve the teeth and sweeten the breath."

A Smile.—Who can tell the value of a smile? It costs the giver nothing, but it is beyond price to the erring and relenting—the sad and cheerless—the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice—subdues temper—turns hatred to love—revenge to kindness, and paves the darkened path with gems of sunlight. A smile on the brow betrays a kind heart—pleasant friend—an affectionate brother—a dutiful son, and a happy husband. It adds a charm to beauty—decorates the face of the deformed, and makes lovely woman resemble the angels of paradise. Who will refuse to smile? [Portland Tribune.]

A Strange Gal.—Every thing is arranged for your wedding with Susan Tompkins, said a father to his only son the other day. "I hope you will behave yourself like a man, Thomas."

The individual was a young man, seated in a chair, despatching a piece of bread covered with molasses. His only answer was a sigh, accompanied with a flood of tears. The parent started, and in an angry voice demanded, "What objection can you have? Susan is handsome and wealthy, and married you must be some time or other. Your mother and I were married, and it is my command that you prepare for your nuptials."

"Yes, finally sobbed Thomas, that's a different case, you married mother! but I'm sent out to marry a strange gal!"

Anecdote of Rowland Hill.—The eccentric Rowland Hill, among the numerous religious notices which it was his custom to read every Sabbath after service, once delivered the following. "An humble partaker in Christ, desires to know why Brother Hill finds it necessary to ride to church in a sumptuous carriage, when his Divine Master never rode any where except on an ass? Upon which pious inquiry, Brother Hill, shoving up his spectacles on his forehead, and with an air of great humility, thus commented: 'I would say in answer to my humble brother, that I have a carriage, but no such beast as our master rode. However, if my worthy brother will present himself at the door of my dwelling on next Lord's day, ready saddled and bridled, I will ride him to church.'"

Powerful Microscope.—A London paper gives the following description of a new microscope recently exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution, which is said to be the most powerful ever made: "It consists of six powers. The second magnifies the wings of the locust to twenty-seven feet in length. The fourth, the sting of the bee to twenty-seven feet. By the sixth, each lens in the eye of the fly is so magnified that it appears to be fourteen inches in diameter; and a human hair, eighteen inches in diameter, or four feet in circumference."

Cold weather and Eloquence.—Handy Andy sometimes draws a long bow—as for instance; you talk here of a sharp wind—but the wind is so sharp there that it cut off our beard and whiskers. Boreas is a great Barber, sir, with this North Pole for a sign. Then as for frost I could tell you such incredible things of its intensity—our butter, for instance, was as hard as a rock, we were obliged to knock it off with a chisel and hammer, like a mason at a piece of granite, and it was necessary to be careful of your eyes at breakfast the splinters used to fly about so; indeed one of the party did lose the use of his eye from a butter splinter.—But the oddest thing of all was to watch two men talking to each other; you could observe the words as they came out from their mouths, suddenly frozen and dropping down in little pellets of ice at their feet, so that after a long conversation, you might see a man standing up to his knees in his own eloquence.

A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking death—a speer that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation languishing and tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak he is interrupted every minute, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which is feared, will end in asking him for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to his bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby; landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing from a tradesman, is asked cash before delivery.

Scene in an Ohio Court.—The Judge is supported on the right and on the left by his associates, and an old lady is called up to give evidence.

Presiding Judge.—Take off your bonnet, madam.

Lady—I would rather not sir.

P. J.—I desire you to pull off your bonnet, madam.

L.—I am informed in public assemblies the women should cover the head.—Such is the custom—and of course I will not take off my bonnet.

P. J.—Why, you are a pretty woman, indeed; I think you had better come and take a seat on the bench.

L.—I thank you kindly, sir; but I really think there are old women enough there already.—[In. Rep.]

A word to Boys.—Begin in early life to collect books of your own. Begin with a single book; and when you find or hear of any first rate book obtain it if you can. After awhile get another, as you are able, and be sure to read it. Take the best care of your books, and in this way, when you are men, you will have good libraries in your heads, as well as on your shelves.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock County Illinois, April 1, 1843; which if not taken out before the first of July next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

Any person calling for any of the following letters will please say they are advertised, or they may not get them.

Alben Allen	Elijah Everett
Rufus Abbott	Joe Alley
Isaac Aired	Joe Armstrong
Richard Abbott	Lewis Abbott
J. F. Abbott	Richard Atwood
Laurinda M Atwood	Richard Ashley
Wm S Bachelor	Dennis Boren
Chas Bird	Joel Bullard
Almon Babbitt	G W Brannan
A Bates	Jacob Brown
Israel Bulow	M L Bates
Joe Bottoms	Thos Bateman
Joe Barghardt	Daniel Brownell
Martin Bushman	Jacob Bart
Geo W Bryant	V H Bruce
H C Booth	W W H Beby
Mr. Brown	J M Burk
Anna Brooks	Miles Burns
Francis Clark	W B Corbin 2
J M Chittister	Eunace Cane
H Chamberlin	Thos Carrio
Israel Colkins	Wm Clark
Isaac Cooper	Wm Carper
John Cairns	Polly M Colton
W M Campbell	H Chezebrough
John Crossbey	D
Erastus Dodge	R W Dimpsey
J Downton 2	Henry Davis
Bartley Dehart	S Davis
	G H Dudley
	E
Essias Edwards	Elisha Edwards
Jos Egbert	Milo Everts
	F
R D Foster	Mr Fletcher
Mrs Fedor	W D Fisher
C B Fisher 2	Ed F Finch
A G Fellows	
	G
L S Gilber	Mr Green
Y Green	J P Green
Wm Garner	James F Green
Sarah Gibbs	Sarah Gibbons
Job Gibbs	Joseph D Gilbert
	H
G W Harris	Elliot Hartwell
Richard Hewett	Wm Hamilton
Thos Harris	Elliot Hartwell
William Hewett	Ed Havie
Jefferson Hunt	W G Hansacker
Thos Hays	James Hutchinson
J A Hicks	J C Haight
Oran Hyde	Peter Haws
J F Harmon 3	R Hardman
	I
Mary E Jones	Margaret Johnson
Samuel Johnson	Wm Jones
Benj Johnson	Joanna Jenkins
A Jeffers	
	K
Wm Kidd	Leonard Kilbourn 2
T R King	Ezekiel Kellora
William Knight	Nancy Kayle
E B Keys	P T Kelley
	L
Ebenezer Landers	E & M Lawrence
T L Lancaster	
	M
B Miller	Jarvis Minor
C Marsh	D A Miller
Laban Manill	Peter McIning
Wm Marks 2	George Moore
S McMartray	Mathew More
Abram Michael	Eyette Marks
Hiram McKesell	Alex McKee
Harriet Marsh	Thos Miller
L J Mndock	Ann McIntire 2
H B Monahan	Geo Miller 5
A S Merrills	J A Mikesell 2
P Merils	
	N
Edmond Nelson	Wm Niswanger
	O
Mr Orr	Thos Orr
	P
Joe Price	Ezra Parrish
Joe Peck 2	Mary Pugh
Joe Parker	Ed Philip
David Pratt	Wm Parsons
Finley Page	P P Pratt
A Penney	Adam Pittington
Deborah Patter	Amos Perry
Mary Ann Peck	Thos Prince
Thos Pitt 2	Albert Peure
	R
Wm Robinson	Wm Roslance
E Robinson	Alonzo Reed
Wm Ruce	Lewis Robertson
Geo Ritchie	Jas Rodeback
J W Reynolds	Chas Roberts
H Roberts	H J Rodde
Alfred Randol	N W Rodde
Malvin Ross	
	S
Daniel Shearer	Joe Scott
Joshua Smith 3	Elder Sherwood
Moses Smith	Jacob Shoemaker
Thos Sher	Wm Stanley
Chester Southwath	S M Strong
R Scott	Ezra Strong
Mr Springer	Albert Smith
G Stonett	Alex Simpson 3
J T Sanger 2	Wm Stughey
Robt Stone	
	T
H Tate	Jonathan Taylor
C Thompson	Joe Tranter

Thos D Tambull 2	Solomon Tindal
Thos Taylor	W
Horace Wilds	P Waggoner
S S Wilber	Wm A Weston
Wm Walker	Henry Warren
Daniel Wood	Jacob Wiggle
W Wallia	J H Wells
W Walwork	Samuel Williams
Chas Wields	Amelia Wilsey
Joe Wardell	Albert Wright
P M Wheeler	Robert Wright
Lyman Wight	Benj Warrington
P L Wert	

Y
B Young
SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity who wish to improve their stock of horses at a very low rate, will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of securing stock from the splendid and thorough bred

YOUNG MARSHAL.

He will stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Nauvoo, and will render service at the extremely unusual low rates of two dollars single service, to be paid at the time, four dollars the season if paid within the season, six dollars to insure, to be paid as soon as it is ascertained the mare is with foal. Parting with a mare forfeits the insurance. The season to commence the 15th of April, A. D. 1843, and end the first of July following.

PEDIGREE.

Marshal was sired by old Cherokee, of Kentucky, he by sir Archy, of Virginia. Marshal's dam was by Old Bedford, and he by old Doublehead.

Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

DAVIDSON HIBBARD.
no 50 3 w.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.

MISS H. Ellis, tenders her most respectful thanks for the patronage she has received. Wishes to inform the ladies of Nauvoo and its vicinity that she continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, in which she trusts to give that satisfaction which will insure a continuance of their favors.

Next door to brick store Water St.

FOR SALE

THE south half of section 19, 7 n 5 w. s w of n w 20, 7 n 5 w. s w of n e 20 7 n 5 w. The above land lays west of LaHarp from one to two miles. Also the n e of n w 19, 6 n 5 w. about six miles south of LaHarp. And the west half of n e 6, 6 n 6 w; near Pilot Grove; the n w of the n e q r of sec 22, 5 n 5 w near Bartlett's Mills, on Crooket creek; the north half of the s w of sec two 4 n 4 w and s w of the s e of sec 35 5 n 4 w in McDonough county. All the above tracts are congress titles. The s w q r of 12, 6 n 7 w. s e q r of 29, 5 n 7 w. n w q r of 17, 7 n 5 w. and 20 acres adjoining the town of Macomb, in McDonough co. the last mentioned tracts are patent or tax titles. Also town lots in the towns of Warsaw, Pulaski, Appanooce &c. and about one thousand acres of good land in Iowa Territory. The above lands and lots will be sold on liberal terms, most of it in good trade; those wishing to purchase any or all of the tracts can enquire of

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo April 4th 1843.

P. S. Also two new milch cows for sale. no 49 ff.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no 29-ff.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE,

FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.

Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE third regiment, second cohort of the 10th of Leg. are hereby notified that there will be an election for Colonel to fill the place of Samuel Ben, resigned. The election will be held at the school house, on the first Saturday of April next, at one o'clock P.M.

CHARLES C. RICH,

Brig. Gen'l.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the City of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has lately arrived from Scotland (Britain) and has commenced business in the above line and from his long experience in the trade in all its branches and his determination to execute all orders that he may be favored with in a neat and fashionable manner. He at the same time warrants satisfaction of all work performed by him and upon the most reasonable terms; he therefore begs to merit a share of public support.

THOMAS JAAP.

Main st. opposite the Masonic Hall. Nauvoo, Feb. 10th 1843.

N. B. All orders from the country punctually attended to, and upon the shortest notice.

no 46 4w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County. In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.

Alanson Taylor Plaintiff vs. Elias H. Maine & James D. Band Defendants.

The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows, to wit: "Executed the within writ by returning the same to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishee to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clk.

J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff. March 3rd 1843. if.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Goves dec'd. late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

no 47 6t

A. P. RINGER,

Administrator of

J. D. GOVES, dec'd

March 18. A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokoken. Constant employ will be given.

JOHN F. COWAN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County. In the Circuit Court of said County, to the May Term A. D. 1843.

Lewis Hyde vs. Robert Allison.

IN ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (\$358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next give special bail and plead to the to the plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.

no 44 1f or sc.

LOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, E. L. 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books; Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Malin's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to leave it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.				
Quartos	half	bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no 36.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.

no 42 1f.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and civ for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c. &c. offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 40,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Falutations of the Heart, Lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

EMETIC LOZENGES.

The best Emetic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S FOUR DAYS PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, when prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22 y 1.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a set of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawneetown paper in exchange for property, or on debts due him at fifty-cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green calf-skins.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

March 15th 1843.

N. P. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. K. Agent.

NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyram and Page street, north of the Temple.

46-1f

J. BAIR.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 23, 1842.

39-1f.

BRADFORD & BROWN, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce, and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Mortimer, New Orleans, Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis, A. H. Mathews, Warsaw, Whitman & Springer, Cincinnati. December 10, 1842. no 32-6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the foreclosed lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent HIRAM KIMBALL. Nauvoo January 13 1843. if

EDWARD H. BRINK.

DR. W. B. BRINK renders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no 35-6m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill. Joseph John on, Ramus. J. Salisbury, Plymouth. Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike. L. R. Chiffin, Labarp Hancock co. "Ill. Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill. Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose. Levi Moffat, Augusta. Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg. John E. Page, Pittsburgh. B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt. James Curtis, Horners Town. W. I. Appleby, Recluse Town. Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS

E. astus Snow, Salem. Freeman Nicolson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirt and. NEW YORK. I. Charles Thompson, Batavia. R. L. Foster, city of New York.

THE WASP.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN.—BRYANT.

Volume I.—No. 51

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, April 19, 1843.

Whole Number 51

THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF

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Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.

TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

(One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

SYMPATHY.

BY MRS. SOPHIA J. STILES.

Kind sympathy—how sweet the word,
When spoken by a heart that feels;
Its name does even peace afford,
And comfort to the mind reveals.

How oft we meet its healing balm,
When clouds of sorrow gather round;
It helps to bring a peaceful calm;
But where, Oh where! can it be found?

In this unfriendly world, alas!
There's few who do this gem possess;
And on the other side they pass,
And leave the poor, the sad, oppress'd.

But if with riches we are bless'd,
And all the joys this world bestows;
'Tis then that friends will warm y press—
'Tis then the social feeling flows.

But when our fortunes are revers'd,
And want and poverty arise;
Where then our friends? all gone—dispers'd!
'Tis then the painted bubble flies.

Friendship like this I lost away;
'Tis bought—I cannot give it place:
To Christ, who loves the poor I'll pray,
And wait to see his smiling face.

(From the South Carolinian.)

MESMERISM AND THE "SNAKE CHARM."

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Alabama—formerly of this State—dated

PERRY Co. Ala., Feb. 26, 1843.

"I see from your late papers that the good people of your town and Charleston, have all become *Mesmerized*. It is really startling, and notwithstanding the highly respectable array of names mentioned, I must insist, in this matter, at all events, that 'seeing is believing.' I was reading an account the other day in my office, when Mr. A—W—, an old friend, and a most excellent and truthful citizen, having heard what I read, related a *snake story* as confirmatory of the fact of a perfect sympathy between the Mesmerizer and Mesmerizee. As the story goes to prove the identity of what is usually called 'charming' (by snakes) and Mesmerism, allow me to put you to sleep with a brief recital of it.

"He says that many years ago he was travelling in Mississippi and found on the road side a rattle snake. The road was narrow, and it is important to say that the snake was on the right hand, Mr. W—dismounted, and procured a stick to kill the snake, struck it a blow, so as to disable it, and to his astonishment, heard a partridge flutter on the left hand side of the road at the instant the blow was inflicted on the snake. The partridge was eight or ten feet from the snake, and he immediately went to it, and picked it up, intending to secure it first, and then dispatch the serpent. He recollected, however, having heard that the charm on the bird was communicable, by contact with it, to any other animal, deposited it in the place whence he had taken it, and resumed his 'labor of love' upon the 'charmer.' To his great astonishment, he observed that every blow on the snake, seemed to tell on the partridge, which fluttered at every one; and as the work of death progressed with the snake, it seemed to proceed pari

passu with the bird. When the snake writhed, the bird fluttered, and when the snake died, the bird absolutely fell on its side, made sundry gapes, and expired almost simultaneously with Mesmerizer, I suppose I should say!

"The story is undoubtedly true, and as I am at the end of my sheet, I leave you to philosophize on it."

If mesmerism is as snakish and dangerous as the above, we should entertain a very unfavorable opinion of it.

The Strange Light.—The luminous beam which has recently appeared in the south western portion of the heavens; has no doubt attracted the attention of many of the readers of this paper. As a brief record of the phenomenon may be of future service, I offer the following particulars for publication.

The light appears to have been seen so early as the 6th inst. its latest appearance here was on the 13th; not being visible on subsequent evenings in consequence, perhaps, of the cloudiness of the atmosphere.

It was visible between the hours of 6 and 9, P. M. but not during the whole of this interval.

It was apparently a straight trail of light 40 degrees in length; about 2 deg. in width; gradually fading in brightness, and diminishing in breadth toward the extremities; and having considerable resemblance to the delineated tail of the comet of 1680.

It seemed to extend from near the sun, upward at an angle of about 26 deg. with the horizon, toward and nearly to a star of the 4th magnitude in the check of the constellation called the Hare; or more technically expressed, to the star *Mu Leporis*.

VESPER.

THE COMET.

As the comet has excited considerable attention to-day, the following extract from an article on comets, in Rees' Cyclopædia, published some thirty years ago, may be of interest. "The elements of the orbits of the comets in 1264 and 1556, were so nearly the same, that it is very probable it was the same comet; if so, it ought to appear again about the year 1848." The error here of five years; is a very small one when we consider that the period of this comet is about 292 years, or a little more than that.

From its first appearance in	1264
to its second appearance in	1556

was a period of	292
Adding to this period the time of its last appearance, viz.	1556

We have for its third appearance the year	1848
---	------

The idea that this was the planet Venus, and that the increased size and brightness of it, and its long tail, were owing to the action of the sun's rays upon it, by reflection or otherwise, we consider absurd. It is far more reasonable to suppose that it is the comet of 1264, and 1556 making a third visit to the earth.

By referring to the American Almanac, it will be seen that Venus is now at it's aphelion, or greatest distance from the sun. It was stated recently in a French journal, that the French Astronomers were expecting the approach of a comet to the earth about this time. Al.

Feb. 28.

A STRANGE TALE—BUT A FACT.

Some few months ago one of our townsmen left for America, in company with his wife. After having set foot on Eldorado of the West, they found to their unspeakable disappointment that they had travelled far without mending matters. They tramped over a great part of America, till they were reduced to ask charity from strangers. One day the husband asked charity from a black gentleman, who, instead of giving him any, offered him 250 dollars for his wife, who, by the bye, was a fresh, blooming red cheeked specimen of the daughters of Halifax. The offer was refused by the husband with becoming indignity. The wife immediately turned to him and said, in an under tone, 'Thou fool, take t' brass—let me go away, then I'll come to thee.' Entering into the spirit of the dodge, he pocketed the money, and bade farewell to his wife, with the understanding that she should return to him directly. Three days afterwards he saw his wife in a carriage attended by black servants, and had an interview with her. She told him to go home and think no more about her, as she had found a good shop and was determined to keep it. She still remains under the influence of the black gentleman, or the 'gentleman in black,' just as the reader wills it; and the disconsolate husband returned to our town last week, to tell his own miserable tale, and to exhibit himself as a living proof of the treachery and inconstancy of woman.—[Leeds (England) Times.]

To cure Sheepskins with the Wool on.

Take a table spoonful of alum and two of saltpetre, pulverize and mix well together; sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together, (that is, with the wool outside.) Then fold up the skin as tight as you can, and hang it in a dry place; in two or three days, or as soon as it is dry, take it down and scrape it with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes you a most excellent saddle cover. If when you kill sheep you treat the skins this way, you can get more for them from the saddler than for the wool and skin separately disposed of otherwise. Other skins which you desire to cure with the fur or hair on, may be treated the same way.

Militia.—The total number of the enrolled military force in the United States, in 1842, was one million six hundred and seventy four thousand, four hundred and eighty-six. A very respectable little force, in case of a scratch.

Mount Etna.—An eruption of Etna commenced in the latter part of last year, and to the latest accounts still continued. The smoke, and flame, have been clearly discernable at Palermo, distant by an air line, at least 90 English miles from the Mount. This is the first eruption which has been visible at Palermo since 1822. The height of Etna by Cacciatar, Sir J. Herschell, and Capt. Smyth, is fixed at 10,874 feet, English.

Arkansas Minerals.—Rich veins of lead have been found in Marion county, Arkansas, pronounced by the best judges of the ore to be capable of yielding 90 per cent. Copper ore is also found in the same region. It also promises to yield a rich reward for labor. It has been the opinion of the oldest settlers of the northern part of Arkansas, that it abounds in mineral of almost every kind—iron, copper, lead, gold and silver, &c.

During the confusion occasioned by a time of war in 1535, a nest of peasants assembling in Hohnstern, in Thuringia, attempted to pillage the house of the minister of Eleude, who, having in vain employed all his eloquence to dissuade them from their design, ordered his domestics to fetch his bee hives, and throw them in the middle of the furious mob. The effect was what might be expected; the peasants were immediately put to flight, and those were happy who escaped unstung.—[Sentinel and Witness.]

The Hard Currency.—It is stated, on the authority of official documents, that there are now, in the United States, in gold and silver, the sum of \$130,000,000.

The Singing Mouse.—This curious phenomenon, which has created a great deal of interest, it will be seen by the advertisement, will be exhibited for a few days at 23 North Pearl street.—Among the strange things that now agitate the world, the singing mouse takes a high rank. [Albany Atlas.]

Japan Next.—It is implied in some English papers, that the British forces in China, having nothing to do since that country has been brought to terms, are to be amused with an attack upon Japan, the inhabitants of that island having hitherto obstinately refused all intercourse with British vessels.

Yankee Enterprise.—The schooner George, Captain Parker, of Gloucester, arrived yesterday from George's Bank, with a cargo of 204 halibut, weighing 9000 lbs. and which were sold for 3 1-4 cents per lb. amounting to \$293.00.—[Boston Post.]

Most Distressing Occurrence.—We are just informed of a most melancholy accident that took place on one of the prairies in the western part of the State. A family of emigrants eleven in number, while on their way to Iowa were frozen to death in the wagon. The horses stopped at a house, when the inmates, not seeing any one alight from the wagon, were induced by mere curiosity to make a closer examination. Upon looking into the waggon they were horror struck at the appalling spectacle that presented itself to their view. The father and nine children were lying dead in the bottom of the waggon, the mother, probably the last survivor, was sitting up and holding the reins as if driving. We did not learn the name of this unfortunate family, or from what part of the country they were removing.

[Illinois Palladium.]

The effects of Whiggery.—Clover seed is selling at \$3 00 per bushel at Louisville Ky. When Mr. Van Buren was President, the farmer received \$10 00. Surely the whigs were joking when they promised us better prices for produce.—[Vermont Age.]

Later from Texas.—The Nuptune arrived at New Orleans on the 21st bringing dates up to the 18th from Galveston. The only important news is the disposition of the Texans generally to organize an invasion force to carry on the war against Mexico. A public meeting was held in Richmond, at which it was determined to raise such a force, if aided by the other counties, as will push forward and release all Texan prisoners. The Houston Telegraph expresses the hope that Capt. M' Cullough, who is at the head of a well armed and well trained body of brave troops, will dash forward to Laredo as speedily as possible, as he may thus be enabled to cover the retreat of Col. Fisher and his men, and escort them with safety into the settlements.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

CALLED

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

We feel pleasure in announcing to our readers and to the public generally, that we have determined to enlarge the Wasp to double its size; as soon as the present volume shall be completed, which will be on the 19th of April.

It made its appearance in the world near twelve months ago; small in stature, dressed in a very humble garb, and under very inauspicious circumstances. It was then thought by many that its days would not be long in the land, and that at any rate it would not survive the sickly season. Many of its elder brethren who thought that they had attained to the size of manhood sneered contemptuously at the idea of their smaller, and younger brother taking the field, and like David's brethren they thought that he was but a stripling, and that he would certainly fall by the hand of some of the great Goliath's; but on the contrary while some of advanced years, noble men, and possessing a more formidable appearance have given up the ghost, the little Wasp has held on the even tenor of his way the untiring, unflinching supporter of integrity, righteousness and truth; neither courting the smiles, nor fearing the frowns of political demagogues, angry partisans, nor fawning sycophants. Partaking so much of the nature of the industrious bee, it has gathered honey from every flower, and its pages are now read with interest by a large, and respectable number of subscribers.

As the young gentleman is now nearly a year old, we propose on his birth day to put him on a new dress, and to make him double the size, that he may begin to look up in the world, and not be ashamed of associating with his older brethren; and as he has acted the part of a good samaritan, we propose giving him a new name.—Therefore his name shall no longer be called THE WASP, but the NEIGHBOR.

The "Nauvoo Neighbor" will be published on a large imperial sheet, got up in good style, and with care, and taste. It will be edited by JOHN TAYLOR, and will be devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge of every description;—The Arts, Science, Religion, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and the general news of the day.

We propose publishing from the best authorities a Bank Note Table corrected weekly; and also a list of the prices current, in the principal Eastern and Western cities, as well as in our own city.

We shall publish a weekly record of deaths in our city, and all ordinances passed by the City Council; the proceedings of Courts Martial, Military Parades, the principal transactions of the Mayor's and the Municipal Court, and every thing of interest that transpires in, and about our city.

Articles on agriculture will be furnished from the best sources, which will make the Neighbor a welcome visitor to our farmers and gardeners.

Concerning Politics we shall not be silent; but reserve to ourselves the right of judging of all measures, parties, and men; and without respect to party, award to all individuals of whom we may have occasion to speak, the true reward of merit or demerit, without prejudice or restraint.

We have sent to Europe to effect an exchange with some of the principal newspapers, in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Liverpool, from which we shall be able to furnish to our European friends, as well as American, news that will be interesting. And as we do now exchange with most of the principal papers in the United States, both east, west, north and south, we flatter ourselves, that with the facilities of obtaining information that we possess, and a little care and attention on our part, that the "Nauvoo Neighbor," will be second to none in the west.

The "Neighbor" will be published every Wednesday, by TAYLOR & WOODRUFF, at the corner of Water and Bain streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill. and its price will be two dollars payable in all cases in advance. Any person procuring five new subscribers and forwarding us ten dollars current money, shall be entitled to one volume gratis.

It must be obvious to all business men, that from the character of the Nauvoo Neighbor, and on account of its extensive circulation, it will afford a first rate medium of advertizing. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

From the Daily Sun.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE WONDERFUL SIGHTS SEEN BY THE PILOT OF THE WM. PENN IN THE SKY ON TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 21.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Wm. Frances, pilot of the Wm. Penn Steamboat, a packet that runs between this city and Rising Sun, Ia. called personally at our office to give us the full particulars of the wonderful sight seen by him on the night above mentioned, fully impressed with the solemnity of the subject, and the awful responsibility of telling any thing of this nature but what is strictly true. Mr. F. informed us that he is a member of the church, and assured us in the most solemn manner, that what he was about to relate was truth and nothing but the truth, and he is ready to convince any gentleman or lady that will call upon him.

He states that as the Penn was on her trip to this city, when between Rising Sun and Aurora, about 11 or 12 o'clock, P. M. he was steering the boat along, it being a star bright night, excepting a few clouds in the west, low down, sky clear, when of a sudden a light burst forth, the whole face of the earth appearing to be lit up, which so blinded him that it was with difficulty he could see any thing, even the most near object. His first impression was that it lightened very sharply, but its continuing convinced him it must be something else, which he could not account for. The Captain of the Penn, James Pratzman,

was sitting in the cabin at the time with three or four candles; he saw the light notwithstanding, ran out to the guard anxious to know the cause—asked Mr. Frances if he saw the light: Mr. Frances said he did. What is it? said Captain Pratzman. Dear only knows answered Mr. Frances, for I don't. From that the Captain disappeared from looking over the hurricane deck and went below.

Mr. Frances now being very anxious to discover whence this strange light came, looked diligently out at the side of the pilot-house, in rather a south-west course, but nearly over head, when he saw the outlines of a *Serpent* in the sky, in a crooked position, except the tail which was straight, the head toward the east. It turned to a livid bright red, deep and awful, and remained stationary in the stars. Mr. Frances watched it for two or three minutes, when the tail part disappeared nearly to the middle, and the remainder in a gradual manner formed into a distinct Roman

Mr. Frances had time now to mind the channel of the river, and deliberate upon the beauty and grandeur of a letter in the sky! It was remarkably interesting to him, as may well be supposed, from the accuracy of its formation. After about one minute and a half, he watching it and the boat alternately, it changed, turning into a distinct

as perfect as was ever seen, in which position it remained as before. Mr. Frances stated that he was surprised greatly at this, but not scared or frightened in the least, and immediately tapped the bell for the Captain to witness the scene. The Captain did not come immediately, but after a moment or two appeared, but ere this, the figure in the heavens had changed to a plain distinct letter

D

The Captain said to Mr. Frances, 'What's wanting?'

'Come here quick, said Mr. Frances, 'and look up yonder, did you ever see the like?'

The Captain answered, 'I see it!' and looked at it till it disappeared.

Mr. F. states that when the O turned to a D it formed a kind of oblong shape, and then came straight on one side as a D should be. When it disappeared it turned into the same oblong shape as before, and, gradually the sky returned to its original appearance.

Mr. Frances states that he did not leave the wheel of the boat, but steered it to this city. He declares that let others think or say as they will, what he has related is strictly true. He is no Millerite, neither is he crazy nor frightened, and if gentlemen or ladies will call upon him he will convince them that what he has told is truth. Captain Pratzman remarked at the time, that it was something quite inexplicable, and was sorry he did not come to the deck sooner so as to have had a full view of this grand, wonderful and unaccountable phenomenon.

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1843.

We should judge from the following paragraph from the *Warsaw Message*, that the editors of that paper are about taking a different course towards the citizens of this place, than that taken by the editor of the *Warsaw Signal*; we are also glad to see that the editors of the *Message*, are willing to have all offenders against law and order brought to justice.

'Thieves—It would seem by the following proclamation of the Mayor of Nauvoo, that there exists in our community a regularly organized band of rogues and outlaws, who prowl about the country, and clude the vengeance of the law by their oaths of secrecy. We trust that this proclamation will be the means of bringing to light a portion of this infernal rascality, and hope that every good citizen and officer of justice will lend their aid in ferreting out, and bringing to condign punishment the whole clan.'

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The following is from the *New Orleans Picayune* of the 24th ult.

'By the United States brig-of-war Dolphin, arrived at the Balize on the 22d inst. from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, we have dates from the former place up to the 3rd inst.

'The United States sloop-of-war Fulmouth, with Mr. Curson on board, arrived at Vera Cruz on the last day of February, and remained there when the Dolphin sailed. Mr. Curson proceeded on his way to Mexico, with his despatches immediately.

'Among the passengers on board the Dolphin, were Henry Connolly, Esq. a merchant of Chinahau, and Judge Robinson, of the San Antonio prisoners who has been liberated by order of Santa Anna. While in chains at the Castle of Perote, the latter was sent for by Santa Anna, and after a personal interview, received propositions thought to be of a favorable nature towards the final independence of Texas. These, Judge Robinson now has with him; and he will proceed with all haste to lay them before the Government of Texas. It is thought by many that the Texan prisoners, now confined at Perote, will soon be liberated.

'It was reported, at Vera Cruz, on the 3d inst. that a large *conductu* with specie had left Mexico for the former place, some \$200,000 of which was for merchants in this city.

'The Fulmouth was to remain at Vera Cruz until the 1st of the coming month, when it was expected that General

Thompson would arrive from the city of Mexico to take passage for this country.

'Official news had been received at the city of Mexico of the escape of the Mier prisoners. A goodly number of Mexicans were killed in the "skirmage," according to their own accounts. One of our correspondents, writing from Puebla, says he has no doubt they have escaped out of the country; but later information leads us to believe that such is not the case.

'While off Tampico, one of the passengers on board the Dolphin received the news of the recapture of the Texians, as contained in an official despatch from a Mexican officer at Monterey. Some one hundred and eleven of them had been recaptured by a large body of Mexican troops, and it was thought the remainder had no chance to escape. We are too fearful this news is true.

'Santa Anna left his residence near Vera Cruz, on the 27th ult., for the city of Mexico, where his services were evidently much needed. All our correspondence from that country, and we have received several letters at different points, represented a strong feeling and even a conspiracy as existing against the dictator in the capitol. A correspondent at Jalapa informs us that a large body of troops stationed there, and which were detained to act against Yucatan, had been ordered by Santa Anna to march forthwith to the city of Mexico.

'It is thought that when Santa Anna arrives at the city of Mexico there will be a change of ministry so far as regards the Treasury and War Departments. It is even surmised by some that, surrounded as Santa Anna is by home difficulties, he will send a commissioner to Texas, with propositions of peace and a recognition of the independence of that republic.

'At all events, a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Mexico, and by the next arrivals we cannot but look for popular and determined movements on the part of the people.

'We hear of no further movements in relation to Campeachy, and, from what we can learn, neither troops nor supplies had been previous to the sailing of the Dolphin.

'The new Mexican schooner, recently arrived from New York, had been much injured in a gale, about the last of February, and is now unfit for service.'

From the St. Louis Organ.

A WORD TO LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

MR. EDITOR:—I cannot but regret, when I look around me and behold how many individuals in our community throw their time and talents away. In this world every individual has been placed by his Creator, with certain duties to perform, and no one can have been left without his share of labor in the great *workhouse* (if I may so speak) of the eternal father of mankind. The world without is related to the mind of man by certain indissoluble ties; but men are miserable often, because they either *do not* or *cannot* know what relation they bear to it and the race of humanity around them.

Look at the professions of law and medicine in this community! How overburdened with practitioners! How many of these linger out days and weeks and years; in constant idleness, (and poverty,) because they have mistaken their callings, and have attempted to violate the laws of nature, inasmuch as they will not prepare themselves for that occupation in life for which nature originally fitted them! Many, many a lawyer who would have made an excellent farmer, now hangs around his office day after day, wasting his time, wasting his talent—neglecting to inquire into the nature of his mind, and neglecting the performance of that duty which his Creator *designed* him to perform. How many hundreds of lawyers and students of law are there in this city alone whom people say are destitute of talent! And why, say they—'these are men of little capacity?' Is it because they do not possess talent? Not so! It is because their talent is *misdirected*. One of the most celebrated geometers that ever lived, was at one time of his life given up to be a block-head. His teachers had tried him

in geography—he could not learn. They tried him in rhetoric—but yet he was a fool. At last they tried him in Geometry, and there he arose to eminence. So try, and there he arose to eminence. So it is with hundreds of our “lawyers”.

They are the veriest asses that ever snuffed up wind. And why. Because they scorn to be, what nature designed they should be. They have talent there can be no doubt, but it is buried in the soul. Many of those who now live like drones among their race, could have been remarkably talented in cutting out and making shoes.

Many of these who sit around the fires of their offices day after day, year after year, and when their race is run, go down to the silent tomb, leaving nought behind to tell that ever earth supported men so worthless, might have risen to eminence in some one of the mechanical occupations. But not. Such worthy men conclude that they were never made to soil their hands in work. They are exalted above the mechanic, in their opinions, as are the clouds above the world; but see how these clouds pass away, leaving nothing behind to tell that ever once they floated o’er the world beneath them.

And there’s the benevolent profession of medicine. How crammed with men whose minds were never made to grasp its mysteries! How many mortals in this city have groaned beneath the agonies of almost hell itself, when under a slight indisposition at first, they had called in to their aid some one of these “physicians,” who seem in their mistaken callings as scourges from the “bottomless pit.” Many, many a suffering mortal—yea even in this city—has gasped a dying breath and gone “to meet his God,” who, probably, (if my readers are not fatalists,) might have soon recovered had he not called into his assistance, one of these *would* be physicians. The lawyer gentry cannot do so much harm, but who can set bounds to the mischief which some, who call themselves “physicians,” are capable of doing? It is a happy thing for a depraved world, that there are many of these, like their good neighbors the lawyers, who are permitted to linger out their lives in idleness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WASP.

Mr. Editor: Sir, I have just perused a book, written by Elder B. Winchester, on the priesthood, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a good work, and would recommend it to the travelling elders, as a worthy and valuable pocket companion.

WILLIAM SMITH.

[The above may be had at our office, as well as Elder Winchester’s Scripture Concordance, which will be useful to the elders.]—Ed.

Another Comet.—We understand, says the New York Sun, that several gentlemen saw another comet, about mid heavens, between twelve and one o’clock on Monday morning.

Ireland.—Mr. O’Connell has published a letter to the people of Ireland, in which he says: ‘I am able at present, without doubt or difficulty, to announce that the crisis has come upon us, when, if the people of Ireland, the clergy and laity, will but combine in their overwhelming majority, the repeal of the Union is all but immediate, and the commencement of a new era of Irish prosperity is at hand.’ He enumerates ‘five great measures’ as the basis upon which he seeks to combine all Irishmen in the struggle for the Repeal of the Union. Firstly, the total abolition of the tithe rent charge. Secondly, fixity of tenure for the occupying tenants. Thirdly, the encouragement and perfecting of Irish manufactures. Fourthly, complete suffrage and by ballot. Fifthly, abolition of the present poor law, and augmentation of well regulated charitable institutions. The present year—1844—is, and shall be the great repeal year.

[Buff. Gaz.]

General Jackson’s fine! said Mrs. Quozle, as she studied a newspaper through her spectacles—To be sure he is as fine as silk. I’ve known that for twenty years, and yet these editors and Congressmen have just found it out! Tell us that General Jackson’s fine at this time of day! Why there never was a finer man anywhere.—*Pennsylvania.*

Acknowledging an Error.—The Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, in the U. S. Senate, recently made the following acknowledgment of an error committed by him several years since. He was discussing his Exchequer plan, and remarked that the charter of the U. S. Bank expired in 1811, and another was established in 1816. That charter expired, and he was one who voted against rechartering the Bank. He recollected well the remark which a distinguished Senator from Kentucky made to him shortly after he had given his vote. “Sir,” said he, “there was a young man from the West in Congress, in 1811, who voted against rechartering the old U. S. Bank. Time went on, and troubles accumulated. We attempted to get along without a National Bank, but we found it indispensable to the proper management of the finances of the country, and the preservation of a sound and uniform currency. That young man was convinced, by experience, that the vote he had given was an erroneous one, and in 1816 he voted to charter another U. S. Bank.—You have now voted as that young man did at first, against rechartering the Bank; but time and experience will, I have no doubt, convince you, as they did him, that you have committed an error.”

And sir, said Mr. T., I stand here to confess that time and experience have convinced me of my error, and to acknowledge that Mr. Clay was right.

Mr. Fox.—The celebrated orator, was one day told by a lady, whom he visited, that she “did not care three skips of a louse for him.” He immediately took out his pencil and wrote the following lines:

A lady has told me, and in her own house,
That she cares not for me “three skips of a louse;”

I forgive the dear creature for what she has said,
Since women will talk of what runs in their head.

Death of Senator McRoberts.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 28th ult. says: ‘The Hon. SAMUEL McROBERTS, a Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois, expired in this city yesterday at the residence of Judge Hart. His death resulted from a cold taken in crossing the mountains.’ Several persons have already been spoken of as his successor.

Beautiful result of Galvanism.—We witnessed yesterday a very interesting experiment made by Mr. S. N. Botsford, to wit: Gilding by galvanic action. The process occupied some ten or fifteen minutes, in which time four silver pencil cases were made to wear the appearance of rich gold ones, so much so that they were pronounced to be gold by many to whom they were shown.

The magnetic electric action upon gold held in solution imparts to the less valuable metals the richness and lustre of the dearer ones, and it will be necessary for purchasers hereafter to be on their guard against counterfeits or impositions of gilding silver for solid gold. We have heard already of the experienced being unable to discover the gilded from the solid article.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Abolition Seminary.—W. Beardsly, teacher of the seminary near Quincy in this State, has called, through the Quincy Herald, upon the citizens of that place to aid him in ascertaining whether certain Missourians were not connected with the destruction of the chapel of that seminary by fire on the 8th inst. Whether Abolitionists, Mormons, or otherwise, the citizens of this State must and will be protected, both as regards their persons and property. When they shall violate the laws of the State they will doubtless be properly punished by its authorities. But until then, they will not be injured in either their persons or property with impunity. The Quincy Herald, as is impossibly, too often the case with Locofoco journals, is disposed fully to justify the burning of the chapel by incendiaries from Missouri, if such were the fact.

[Chicago Express.]

DEATHS, for the week ending Monday the 17th inst.
Betsey Ann Cutler, 11 years; black canker.
Daniel Stevens, 14 years; inflammation of the brain.
John Abbot, 52 years; diarrhea.
Total 3.

DEATHS, for the week ending Monday the 24th inst.

Armantha A. Musick, 2 m, 22 d. consumption.
Samuel Hawks, 20 years; consumption.
Ann Watkins, 30 years; fever.
Oiver Walker, 60 years; inflammation of the lungs.
Thomas Heap, 22 years; canker.
Infant of Edmund Kelsul.
Total 7.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock County Illinois, April 1, 1843; which if not taken out before the first of July next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

Any person calling for any of the following letters will please say they are advertised, or they may not get them.

Alban Allen
Rufus Abbott
Isaac Alread
Richard Abbott
J F Abbott
Laurinda M Atwood
Wm S Bachelor
Chas Bird
Almon Babbitt
A Bates
Israel Barlow
Jno Bottoms
Jno Burghardt
Martin Bushman
Geo W Bryant
H C Booth
Mr. Brown
Anna Brooks
Francis Clark
J M Chittister
H Chamberlin
Israel Calkins
Isaac Cooper
John Cairns
W M Campbell
John Crossbey
Erastus Dodge
J Downton 2
Bartley Dehart
Esaias Edwards
Jos Egbert
R D Foster
Mrs Fedler
C B Fisher 2
A G Fellows
L S Gilber
Y Green
Wm Garner
Sarah Gibbs
Job Green
G W Harris
Richard Hewett
Thos Harris
Wilkinson Hewett
Jefferson Hunt
Thos Hays
J A Hicks
Orson Hyde
J P Harmon 3
Mary E Jones
Samuel Johnson
Benj Johnson
A Jeffers
Wm Kidd
T R King
Martha Knight
E B Keys
Ebenezer Landers
T L Lancaster
B Miller
C Marsh
Laban ManiH
Wm Marks 2
S McMurtry
Abram Michael
Hiram Mesell
Harriet Marsh
L J Mordock
H B Merriam
A S Merrials
P Merils
Edmond Nelson
Mr Orr
Jno Price
Jno Peck 2
Jno Parker
David Pratt
Finley Page
A Pettrey
Deborah Patter
Mary Ann Peck
Thos Pitt 2
Wm Robinson
E Robinson
Wm Ruca
Geo Ritchie
J W Reynolds
Elijah Everett
Jno Alley
Jno Armistead
Lewis Abbott
Rebecca Atwood
Richard Ashley
Dennes Boren
Joel Bullard
G W Brannan
Jacob Brown
M L Bates
Thos Bateman
Daniel Brownell
Jacob Bart
V H Broce
W W H Beby
J M Burk
Miles Burns
W B Corbit 2
Eunace Cane
Thos Carrio
Wm Clark
Wm Carper
Polly M Cotton
H Chezebrouge
D
R W Dimpsey
Henry Davis
S Davis
G H Dudley
E
Elisha Edwards
Milo Events
F
Mr Fletcher
W D Fisher
Ed F Finch
G
Mr Green
J P Green
James F Green
Sarah Gibbons
Joseph D Gilbert
H
Elliot Hartwell
Wm Hamilton
Elliot Hartwell
Ed Havle
W G Hunsucker
James Hutchinson
J C Haight
Peter Haws
R Hardman
I
Margaret Johnson
Wm Jones
Jonna Jenkins
K
Leonard Kilbourn 2
Ezekiel Kellogg
Nancy Kayls
P T Kelley
L
E & M Lawrence
M
Jarvis Minor 1
D A Miller
Peter Meling
George Moore
Mathew More
Fayette Marks
Alex McRae
Thos Miller
Ann McIntire 3
Geo Muler 5
J A Mikesell 2
N
Wm Niswanger
O
Thos Orr
P
Ezra Parrish
Marv Pugh
El Philpa
Wm Parsons
P P Pratt
Adam Pilkington
Amos Perry
Thos Prouce
Albert Peure
R
Wm. Roslanco
Alonzo Reed
Lewis Robertson
Jas Rodebeck
Chas Roberts

H Roberts
Alfred Randol
Malvin Ross 1
Daniel Shearer
Joshua Smith 3
Mooses Smith
Thos Sher
Chester Southworth
R Scott
Mr Springer
G Stonett
J T Singer 2
Robt Stone

H J Rodas
N W Rodas
8
Jno Scott
Elder Sherwood
Jacob Shoemaker
Wm Stanley
S M Strong
Ezra Strong
Albert Smith
Alex Simpson 3
Wm Stughey

H Tate
C Thompson
Thos D Turnbull 2
Thos Taylor
Jonathan Taylor
Jno Tranton
Solomon Tindal
W
P Waggoner
Wm A Weston
Henry Warren
Jacob Wiggles
J H Wells
Samuel Williams
Amelia Wilsey
Albert Wright
Robert Wright
Benj Warrington

Y
B Young
SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

BACHMAN & SKELLYER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m * no 51.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity who wish to improve their stock of horses at a very low rate, will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of securing stock from the splendid and thorough bred

YOUNG MARSHAL.

He will stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Nauvoo, and will render service at the extremely unusual low rates of two dollars single service, to be paid at the time. four dollars the season if paid within the season. six dollars to insure, to be paid as soon as it is ascertained the mare is with foal. Parting with a mare forfeits the insurance. The season to commence the 15th of April. A. D. 1843, and end the first of July following.

PEDIGREE.

Marshal was sired by old Cherokee, of Kentucky, he by sir Archy, of Virginia. Marshal’s dam was by Old Bedford, and he by old Doublehead.

Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

DAVISON HIBBARD.
no 50 3 w.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.

MISS H. Ellis, tenders her most respectful thanks for the patronage she has received. Wishes to inform the ladies of Nauvoo and its vicinity that she continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, in which she trusts to give that satisfaction which will insure a continuance of their favors.

Next door to brick store Water St.

FOR SALE

THE south half of section 19, 7 n 5 w. s w of n w 20, 7 n 5 w. s w of n e 20 7 n 5 w. The above land lays west of LaHarp from one to two miles. Also the n e of n w 19; 6 n 5 w. about six miles south of LaHarp. And the west half of n e 6, 6 n 6 w; near Pilot Grove; the n w of the n e q of sec 22, 5 n 5 w near Bartlett’s Mills, on Crooket creek; the north half of the s w of sec two 4 n 4 w and s w of the s e of sec 35 5 n 4 w in McDonough county. All the above tracts are congress titles. The s w q of 14, 6 n 7 w. s e q of 29, 5 n 7 w. n w q of 17, 7 n 5 w. and 20 acres adjoining the town of Macomb, in McDonough co. the last mentioned tracts are patent or tax titles. Also town lots in the towns of Warsaw, Pulaski, Appanooce &c. and about one thousand acres of good land in Iowa Territory. The above lands and lots will be sold on liberal terms, most of it in good trade; those wishing to purchase any or all of the tracts can enquire of

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo April 4th 1843.
P. S. Also two new milch cows for sale.
no 49 ff.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE third regiment, second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby notified that there will be an election for Colonel, to fill the place of Samuel Bent, resigned. The election will be held at the stone school house, on the third Saturday of April next, at one o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES C. RICH,
Brig'dr Gen'l.

GEO. BACHMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL practice law in the State and Federal Courts. All business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. Office in Carthage, Hancock co., Ill., at the Court House. no29-1f.

DR. CHARLES HIGGEE,

FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.
Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.
In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.

Alanson Taylor } Plaintiff
vs. } In foreign attachment.
Elias H. Maine & }
James D. Band } Defendants.

The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Elanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows, to wit: "Executed the within writ by reading the same to the within named Charles C. Maine, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and Jas. D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishee to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Cl'k.
J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff.
March 3rd 1843. 1f.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Goves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. P. RINGER,
Administrator of
J. D. GROVES, dec'd
March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokokon. Constant employ will be given.
JOHN F. COWAN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County
In the Circuit Court of said County, to the May Term A. D. 1843.

Lewis Hyde }
vs. } IN ATTACHMENT.
Robert Allison }

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.
no 44 1f or sc.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.				
Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	whole	bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	hf	bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no42-1f.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents.) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y 1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the C. ty of Nauvoo.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a sett of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two-horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawnee-town paper in exchange for property, or on debts due him at fifty-cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green calf-skins.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

March 15th 1843.

N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. K. Agent.

NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.
46-1f J. BAIR.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842

33-1f.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St., New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw.
Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to grantors, the land being incumbered by a mortgage, to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo January 13 1843. 1f

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic. no35-6m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.
Joseph John on, Ramus
J. Salisbury, Plymouth.
Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike
L. R. Chaffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.
Wm. Walker, Matoum M. Donough co. Ill.
Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.
Levi Moffet, Augusta.
Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.
John E. Page, Pittsburgh.
B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.
Jam s Curtis, Horners Town.
W. I. Appleby, Reelless Town.
Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS

Erastus Snow, Salem.
Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapier.
OHIO.
John Johnson, Kirtland.
NEW YORK.
L. Charles Thompson, Batavia.
R. L. Foster, city of New York



THE WASP,

IS EDITED BY
JOHN TAYLOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.
TERMS.—\$1.50 invariably in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING,
One square, one insertion, \$1.
Every subsequent insertion, 37 1-2 cents.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor,
(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

DARBY AND JOAN.

A GOOD LESSON.

When Darby saw the setting sun,
He swung his scythe and home he run,
Sat down, drank off his pint, and said,
"My work is done, I'll go to bed,"
"My work is done!" retorted Joan
"My work is done!" your constant tone?
But hapless woman ne'er can say
"My work is done" till judgment day."

Here Darby hemmed, and scratched his head,
To answer what his Joan had said;
But all in vain, her clack went on—
"Yes, woman's work is never done!"
At early dawn, ere Phoebus rose,
Old Joan resumed her tale of woes;
When Darby said: "I'll end the strife,
Be you the man, and I the wife,
Take you the scythe and mow, while I
Will all your boasted cares supply."
"Content," quoth Joan; "give me my stint;"
This Darby did, and out she went.

Darby rose, and seized the broom,
And whirled the dirt around the room;
Which having done, he scarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindle cow—
The brindle cow whisked round her tail
In Darby's eyes, and kicked the pail;
The clown perplexed with grief and pain,
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again;
When turning round, in sad amaze,
He saw his cottage in a blaze;
For as he chanced to brush the room
In careless haste, he fired the broom;
The fire at last subdued, he swore
The broom and he would meet no more,
Pressed by misfortune and perplexed,
Darby prepared for breakfast next;
But what to get he scarcely knew,
The bread was spent, and butter too;
His hands bedaubed with paste and flour,
Old Darby laboured full an hour,
But, hapless wight! he could not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake.

As every door wide open stood,
In pushed the sow in quest of food,
And stumbling onward, with her snout
Overset the churn—the cream run out.
As Darby turned, the sow to beat,
The slippery cream betrayed his feet.
He caught the bread trough in his fall;
And down came Darby, trough and all,
The children, wakened by the clatter,
Start up and cry, "La! what's the matter?"
Old Jowler barked, and Tabby mewed,
And hapless Darby bawled aloud,
"Return, my Joan, as heretofore,
I'll play the housewife's part no more;
Since now by sad experience taught,
Compared to thine my work is naught,
Henceforth, as business calls, I'll rake,
And never more transgress the line
Our fates have marked while thou art mine;
I'll vex thy honest soul no more
By scolding, as I've done before,
Let each our proper task attend—
Forgive the past, and try to mend."

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The most impressive notion that strikes
a new traveller while progressing through

the large cities of Mexico, is the inordinate thirst of gold that does still and always must have characterized the rulers and priesthood of the country.—While a great mass of the population are in actual poverty, verging on starvation, the churches and palaces are gorged with wealth and treasure. The tyranny of the conquerors is still alive, and the miserably degraded state to which the poor aborigines have been reduced, and in which the pauper portion of even the Mexicans themselves exist, is truly pitiable.

Much has been written about the mild climate of Mexico, and little is left to say of it that would not assume the appearance of repetition. Yet the traveller beneath those sunny skies can scarcely repress a disposition to record his emotions if once a pen comes between his fingers; and, indeed it would be difficult for even the most poetic fancy to be too warm and glowing upon the subject.—Fire places and stoves are no common thing in the city of Mexico, and houses are built without thought of such a provision as a chimney place. Cooking is done out of doors, in the streets and yards, and a daily spectacle in the public squares is beggars and others, with small furnaces, preparing the scanty fare for use. This fact shows emphatically the nature of the climate.

The great capital is situated in a broad and beautiful plain, encompassed by gigantic mountains, to the summits of which the eye is continually roving; the bold contrast of nature's stupendous work, with the domes and steeple below, irresistibly forcing wonder and admiration upon the mind. Regarding the city itself, the traveller will not always form favorable impressions when first beholding it; and, in fact, those who have indulged in excitement over warm descriptions of the country, are very apt to be stricken with the chillness of disappointment. Nor is even a sojourn of some weeks sufficient to change this frame of enterprise. It lingers upon you, and is likely to remain your strongest bent of feeling when you leave. It is certainly true that there are many buildings—mostly public however—churches, convents, monasteries and so forth, of great and striking proportions, which never fail to arrest the observations of the stranger; but it is more from their antiquated style of structure than anything like real architectural elegance.

These buildings are mostly old, and already remarkable for venerable appearance, though they are all likely to stand as long again and longer, for their durability would seem really to defy the progress of time. The old Spanish mode of building prevails, of course, throughout the city, giving rich novelty at any rate, to the eye of the American visitor, and making the scene quaint and picturesque.

The houses are all similar in construction, being of stone, and very seldom varying in fashion. This sameness, however, is another point coming in unpleasant contrast with the romantic features of the city which we have just mentioned, and its effect is materially to mar the pleasure of the traveller. The general appearance of every thing in the way of architecture is massive, and but little of grandeur is to be found, save in the interior of the churches while real elegance is to be seen nowhere. A heavy and sombre effect is produced by the ancient style of structure. In the

houses the floors are of tile or common brick, and the stranger will not fail to observe immediately the absence of fire places.

The streets are but roughly paved, and none of them are at all over cleanly. They are not planned with side walks and gutters as ours are, but sloped downward from each side to the centre, where there is generally a covered drain. By far the greater portion of the thoroughfares are neglected, and our pen shrinks from a description of the filth and wretchedness to be found in some of them.

Mexico lies in the heart of the mountains, high in the torrid regions, seven thousand four hundred and forty feet above the sea; and, here in a vast valley, overtopped by the huge Cordilleras of the south sits the capital of New Spain. It is a great city, and one whose destinies, both of old and to come, are now more than ever engaging the attention of surrounding nations. Strange and semi-barbarous as has been the history of the country through its career until this time, the next ten or fifteen years promise even a more eventful record. Fiercer days than those of the Spanish invader seem likely to gloom over the land, and a deadlier fight than with Montezuma's people, may yet be storied of the new Castilians and their newest neighbors.

The population of the city is now called one hundred and seventy thousand; at least it was so estimated when Santa Anna was garrisoned in his palace with many troops around him. Yet to see the swarms of human beings that almost constantly throng the streets, a natural impression arises that the number must be greater. Many composing these crowds, however, are not residents of the city, but wander about the country in all directions, having homes nowhere. One of the most distinct and at the same time revolting features of the city, and in fact the whole country, is its numerous and wretched pauper population. All cities have their better classes, certainly, and even Mexico has hers, but these are secluded and are seldom seen by the stranger. The intelligent Mexicans deeply reprobate the idleness, rascality, sloth and other vices of the poor mass, and will freely so express themselves to Americans; but vast and mighty convulsions must shake the nation before ever a better state of things will be brought about.

Crimes prevail among the poverty stricken wretches to a frightful extent. Thefts, robberies, and even murders, are of nightly and sometimes daily occurrence. Two or more dead bodies may be seen almost any morning, exposed in the dead house, victims of assassination during the night. Horses are stolen impudently in daylight, in the public streets, and persons robbed of their money almost with impunity. Heaven preserve all decent travellers from the loafers, rascals and leprosy of Mexico.

We have given all the space we can afford to this sketch, and yet we have scarcely touched upon half the points that interest us.

Appalling particulars of the late Awful Earthquake.—A letter in the New York Commercial, dated "Point au Petre, Gaudaloupe, February 16th, states, that the earthquake commenced on the 9th ult. and continued several days—the earth began to rock to and fro, having at the same time an upward and downward mo-

tion; then followed the tumbling of buildings all over the city, coming down with a mighty crash; in about thirty seconds the city was in ruins! A few hours after, fire broke out in various parts of the city, destroying what remained after the earthquake. So that nothing is to be seen but the broken walls and a few old wooden buildings in the outskirts of the town. It was called by many the handsomest city in the West India Islands. It contained a population of 18,000, and the buildings were of stone, three and four stories high. A St. Croix paper of February 16th contains accounts from all or nearly all the islands at which the shocks were felt. At Point au Petre, Gaudaloupe, six thousand persons had 'disappeared;' the bodies of four thousand had been dug out of the ruins and taken out to sea, to prevent a pestilence. Of eight hundred soldiers forming the regiment quartered there, only forty remained. The massive fortifications were a heap of ruins, and the mouth of the harbor was completely choked up by rocks forced from the bottom of the sea. It was feared that the vessels in port would never be got out. Only ten lives were lost at Antigua, although almost every building in St. John's was thrown down. At St. Eustatia the damage was confined mainly to buildings, some being very badly injured. At St. Christopher's several of the public buildings were utterly destroyed. At Nevis and St. Bartholomew's the earth opened and water with a sulphurous smell issued from the crevices. Nothing farther had been heard from Montserrat. When last seen the island was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke or dust. The sea around was violently agitated. At St. Vincent the shock was felt but slightly. The United States Consul at Point au Petre had been so much injured that he survived but a short time. The town and harbor had been put under martial law to prevent plundering.

Rights of Women.—John Neal, an eccentric genius, has been lecturing in New York on the rights of women. Hear what the Brooklyn News says of him:

"He thinks women should vote—should participate in the duties of juries, and have a voice in the civil and military engagements of our government. What absurd stuff is all this prattle about the Rights of Women! Suppose Mr. Neal's motives were carried into operation, what a beautiful spectacle would not this country present in a very short time! The strong vigorous, enterprising Uncle Sam, transformed into a Jerry Sneak—a gigantic specimen of a poor hen-pecked son of sorrow. In time of peace how effective would be our army and navy—the commander-in-Chief in a delicate situation, her officers darning stockings, and the horse-soldiers washing diapers for the infantry! A pretty figure our fleet would cut with our commodores suckling babes, and our lieutenants pining away in love, and letting

"Concealment, like a worm in the bud
Feed on their damask cheeks."

The man who would remove woman from the position God has assigned her, should be condemned to pantaloons and flannels for the remainder of his silly existence."

The papers state that a woman named Susannah Shaw, killed herself in New York on Thursday, by taking at one dose, medicine which had been given her by a physician to be taken in eight doses.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

CALLED

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

We feel pleasure in announcing to our readers and to the public generally, that we have determined to enlarge the Wasp to double its size; as soon as the present volume shall be completed, which will be on the 26th of April.

It made its appearance in the world near twelve months ago; small in stature, dressed in a very humble garb, and under very inauspicious circumstances. It was then thought by many that its days would not be long in the land, and that at any rate it would not survive the sickly season. Many of its elder brethren who thought that they had attained to the size of manhood sneered contemptuously at the idea of their smaller, and younger brother taking the field, and like David's brethren they thought that he was but a stripling, and that he would certainly fall by the hand of some of the great Goliath's; but on the contrary while some of advanced years, noble mein, and possessing a more formidable appearance have given up the ghost, the little Wasp has held on the even tenor of his way the untiring, unflinching supporter of integrity, righteousness and truth; neither courting the smiles, nor fearing the frowns of political demagogues, angry partisans, nor fawning sycophants. Partaking so much of the nature of the industrious bee, it has gathered honey from every flower, and its pages are now read with interest by a large, and respectable number of subscribers.

As the young gentleman is now nearly a year old, we propose on his birth day to put him on a new dress, and to make him double the size, that he may begin to look up in the world, and not be ashamed of associating with his older brethren; and as he has acted the part of a good samaritan, we propose giving him a new name.—Therefore his name shall no longer be called THE WASP, but the NEIGHBOR.

The "Nauvoo Neighbor" will be published on a large imperial sheet, got up in good style, and with care, and taste. It will be edited by JOHN TAYLOR, and will be devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge of every description;—The Arts, Science, Religion, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and the general news of the day.

We propose publishing from the best authorities a Bank Note Table corrected weekly; and also a list of the prices current, in the principle Eastern and Western cities, as well as in our own city.

We shall publish a weekly record of deaths in our city, and all ordinances passed by the City Council; the proceedings of Courts Martial, Military Parades, the principal transactions of the Mayor's and the Municipal Court, and every thing of interest that transpires in, and about our city.

Articles on agriculture will be furnished from the best sources, which will make the Neighbor a welcome visitor to our farmers and gardeners.

Concerning Politics we shall not be silent; but reserve to ourselves the right of judging of all measures, parties, and men; and without respect to party, award to all individuals of whom we may have occasion to speak, the true reward of merit or demerit, without prejudice or restraint.

We have sent to Europe to effect an exchange with some of the principal newspapers, in London, Edinburg, Dublin, and Liverpool, from which we shall be able to furnish to our European friends, as well as American, news that will be interesting. And as we do now exchange with most of the principal papers in the United States, both east, west, north and south, we flatter ourselves, that with the facilities of obtaining information that we possess, and a little care and attention on our part, that the "Nauvoo Neighbor," will be second to none in the west.

The "Neighbor" will be published every Wednesday, by TAYLOR & WOODRUFF, at the corner of Water and Bain streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill. and its price will be two dollars payable in all cases in advance. Any person procuring five new subscribers and forwarding us ten dollars current money, shall be entitled to one volume gratis.

It must be obvious to all business men, that from the character of the Nauvoo Neighbor, and on account of its extensive circulation, it will afford a first rate medium of advertizing. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Prairie du Chien, for the following extract of a letter from Fort Atkinson, on Turkey River, Iowa Territory, to a friend at the former place, dated March 27th, 1843:

"Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Mr. Lowry and his son Sylvanus came up here, bringing the news of the murder of three whites, living in Wilcox's settlement; particulars as follows: Three Winnebagoes belonging to Little Hill's Band, went down on Thursday or Friday morning after whiskey as they said; not finding a sufficient quantity on hand, they remained until Friday evening—at which time one Banel arrived—they pretended to find fault with the price, &c. so as to get up a quarrel. One of the Indians then shot a man by the name of Atwell; then they bound the other and killed him with a tomahawk; his name was Zegardner, (or T. Gardner) They then tomahawked three children, (five persons, being all there was in the house) and supposed that they had killed them. They then took possession of the whiskey, then set the house on fire and left. The eldest boy, aged 13, and a little girl were not killed—one received five stabs, the other three—the boy so far recovered before the building burnt, as to be able to take his father's watch,

over-coat and boots, and fifty dollars in gold, and also his little sister, and then starten towards Wilcox's house, which was distant one mile. He was found in the morning, with both feet frozen to the ankle. It is supposed that he and his sister will die soon.

Capt. Sumner, with his usual promptness, left the Fort with his mounted men within forty minutes after the news reached him; determined that neither cold nor darkness of the night should prevent him from bringing to justice, the perpetrators of this horrible deed.

He returned this morning, about half past 3 o'clock, with nine Indians as hostages, and at 5 o'clock started again in pursuit of the murderers. He overtook them about four miles south of the agency, (Winnebago) and returned here at 10 o'clock, A. M. with them. He released the hostages, and put balls and chains on the guilty: they cannot escape. A more prompt movement was never made with troops; they were out all night, and a very severe night it was. [Galena Gazette.

Hymenal Statistics.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner has a very humorous article under this head, which is quite too long for us, but it concludes with a tabular summary well worth quoting.
Number of young men now going a courting, in Lancaster 2350

Of which have actually popped the question and been accepted	630
Ditto, and been refused	25
Number who are anxious to pop the question, but can't screw up their courage	1610
Number who have been jilted	85
Number hunting fortunes	2349
Number confirmed old bachelors	850
Of which are not worth having	845
Of which would do as a last resort	5
Number of widowers who wish to marry again	4
Number of widows do do	306
Number of young ladies who are in the market	6649
Of which had actually had offers	655
Of which waiting in a dreadful suspense	1610
Of which will ask her mother	1
Number of young ladies in market with "metaphysical charms"	147
Of which hold bank stock	60
Of which will bear a small farm each	47
Of which have money at interest	30
Number of young ladies qualified to make good wives	6649
Of which would darn their husbands stockings	550
Of which skilful in astronomy	5830
Of which learn'd in the languages	4735
Of which able to spell their own names	502
Of which know how to waltz	4300
Of which know how to make a pudding	1760
Of which know how to use a spinning-wheel	40
Of which know how to spend their husbands' money	6649

Here is a "Lancasterian school" to which our fair young readers will, we are sure, be ready to go.

THE WASP.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1843.

This week closes our present volume, and our little urchin will have on his new dress and will have grown considerably larger before he again makes his appearance with his new name which will be on next Wednesday.

The opinions of men may have been various in regard to the course he has taken; some may have approved and some disapproved of his course. We have no commendatory remarks to make for him; nor have we any apology to offer; but shall let his past conduct speak for itself, and let him stand or fall upon his own merit.

But whilst his patrons are increasing and a renewed anxiety is still manifest for his company, we may fairly infer that he has been conducive, in some degree to the happiness of his friends. For while he has reminded the thoughtless of the uncertainty of life and the necessity of redeeming the time he has often caused the face of melancholy to be lit up with a smile before they were aware. He has also sent forth intelligence into the wilderness, and made us familiar with the transactions of man, and the judgments of God, in the most distant regions of the earth. It is needless to repeat what has already been stated in the prospectus respecting our future intentions.

We had on Saturday last (according to appointment) a general parade of the 'Nauvoo Legion,' the officers and men seemed to be in good spirits. The evolutions were performed in admirable style, and every thing went off well.

It would seem from our exchange papers that the Japanese are singled out, by the British, as the next victims to their avarice and oppression—we shall give particulars in our next.

Right of Search.—The London Morning Chronicle, (Lord Palmerston's organ) contains this important paragraph: "The Admiralty instructions specifically direct our naval officers at the Cape of Good Hope, coast of Africa, West Indies and Brazil, to stop and visit and ascertain the nationality of any vessel, (even though she bear the American flag) that they may have reason to suspect of being a slave. President Tyler says, if this 'right be enforced upon any vessel bona fide American property, the interference shall be regarded and treated as an offence against public law. And President Tyler adds that he is supported by the authority of Lord Ashburton's Treaty. Is this the fact, or is it not? Has Lord Ashburton surrendered the 'essential right invariably exercised by the British navy?' If he has not, will Lord Aberdeen dare to maintain it in the face of the American President's menace!"

The New Orleans Tropic of the 21st says: We learn from a gentleman who left Merida about ten days since, that the people resident at Sisal, were in hourly expectation of the descent of the Mexican fleet upon that place. It was there rumored to be the intention of that fleet to leave their station at Lerma, near Campeachy, in obedience to orders to that effect. Several vessels at Sisal were in the process of unloading their cargoes of corn, flour &c. some of which weighed anchor and made off with much haste. It is said that one vessel which had disposed of her cargo at Merida, 36 miles from Sisal, had to choose between leaving her cargo and freight money, or by waiting, run the risk of serious detention. The inhabitants of both places were deeply alarmed at the appearance of the comet, the Indian part of the population particularly. A full view of it was had every night in the Gulf, and the nucleus discovered very plainly.

Millerism in St. Louis.—"An immense concourse of persons assembled at Concert Hall, yesterday evening, to hear the disciples of Miller hold forth. The meeting was more like the mass meeting held in this city, or the late Tyler meeting in New York, than anything we can compare it to. Soon after the speaker commenced, clapping and all sorts of noises were uttered. Scotch snuff or cayenne pepper had been scattered over the floor, and all sorts of snuffing and coughing ensued; eggs were thrown at the speakers, their charts were torn down, and the disturbance arose to such an extent that Mr. Xaupf, the lessee of the room, had to appear on the stage and request the audience not to injure the room. On the outside, several hundred were collected in the street, and some evil persons threw stones into the front windows. When this commenced, the meeting broke up. The whole was as unlike a religious meeting as can well be conceived of, in fact, it approached very near a mob."

[Such conduct comports well with the character of Missouri.]

China.—The New York Commercial contains a letter from Canton, received by the Great Western, from which we extract the following:—"Commodore Kearney, who is now here, and will in a day or two leave China in the Constellation, for Manilla, to return in a month or six weeks, has lately addressed a communication to the viceroy, which, from the tenor of the reply, we infer was to ask that the American trade might be placed upon the same footing hereafter, as the British trade with China. We have not had an opportunity of seeing a copy of the commodore's letter, but have seen a translation of the answer, which is a civil one and satisfactory also. The Governor states that the Emperor is aware, as he the Governor is also that the American merchants have been better contented and more observant of the laws than those of other nations, and that therefore he is well disposed to pay attention to the communication made to him. He then informs the Commodore that as soon as the high commissioners and Sir H. Pottinger arrive here and have arranged regarding the British trade, he the Governor, together with the Lieutenant Governor and Tartars' General, will consult and make a representation to the Emperor regarding the American trade, and that its interest will be attended to."

Curious Origin of Cards.—It is generally believed that cards were invented for the amusement of one of the early kings of the line of Bourbon; but this belief is erroneous. Who the man that invented these instruments of amusement is, is not known, neither can we tell in what age they were first invented. Our knowledge is limited to the country from whence they came—namely, Egypt. The colors are two—red and black, which answer to the Equinoxes. The suits are four, answering to the seasons. The emblems formerly were, and still are in Spain—for the heart, a cup, the emblem of the winter; the spade, an acorn, the emblem of summer; the diamond, a rose, the emblem of spring. The twelve court cards answer to the twelve months, and were formerly

depicted as the signs of the zodiac. The fifty-two cards answer to the number of weeks in a year; the thirteen cards in each suit to the number of weeks in each lunar quarter. The aggregate of the pips amount to the number of days in a year.

London Mirror.

An Expected Interesting Event.—We have been somewhat amused at the gravity of John Bull in his attempts to give us the exact period when the young and lovely Queen of England will gratify "a nation's hope" by presenting another cause for a universal holiday-show. The fashionable court paper, the *London Morning Post*, thinks that the "town-trade" will revive with this happy event, and looks forward for the Queen's departure from Windsor with great interest. Her Majesty and the Royal Family were to leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, London, on the fifteenth of last month, and the journal referred to, remarks, that it will be only from the middle of April that "the days will begin to be reckoned with a view to a critical and happy event. In the mean time, no doubt, our gracious Sovereign has most kindly felt the serious detriment to trade which would result from her Majesty's remaining at Windsor both before and after that event, which the nation at large anxiously expect with heartfelt wishes and most auspicious feelings—these observations and feelings of gratitude the more readily spring up, for the state of the town-trade is deplorable—particularly when contrasted with the same epoch last year, when the Royal Christening, and the visit of the King of Prussia had so happily revived the pleasurable energies of the metropolis and the Court."

The Democrat's Creed.—I believe in Equal Natural Rights to air, water, light, and soil, and that these rights are inalienable. I believe in government for the preservation of these, and the protection from violence of the person, property, and freedom of opinion of every citizen. I believe in Equal Universal Education. I believe in Universal Suffrage and Eligibility to Office. I believe in Free Trade. I believe in Direct Taxation. I believe in a Specie Currency.—*The Radical.*

Anecdote.—A gentleman of this city, says the *Lowell Courier*, recently hired an Irishman to work for him for a few weeks. Patrick was not particularly early at his work, and he liked to leave off somewhat before sundown. One day when he was about to close up for the night, his employer said to him—"You needn't be in a hurry about leaving off work—you know you didn't get here in very good season." "Oh, your honor," said Patrick, "wouldn't it be a disgrace to me to be late twice in the same day?"

Death by Fire.—A widow lady by the name of — Scott, who resided in the neighborhood of Greenton, in this county, was left alone at her residence, a few days since, and in the act of stooping over the fire, is supposed to have been seized with a fit, and in her struggles, got into the fire. When discovered she was quite dead, the flesh on her head, shoulders, arms and a part of the body, burned to a crisp. She was about fifty years of age. [—*Lex. Express*, April 4.]

Shipwreck and Loss of Lives.—Schooner Mary Jane, from St. Mary's Bay, Yarmouth, of and for Grand Menan, was with the crew, totally lost in Long Island Bay, Grand Menan, on Friday evening, 17th inst. during the violent snow storm. Daniel Galcomb, Sidney Bancroft and Charles Otterson, were in the vessel when she left home. Pieces of the wreck drifted on shore near the captain's house, which was the first notice had of the disaster.

November.—No wonder Englishmen hang themselves in the gloomy month of November, if the following description of it by the facetious Thos. Hood, be to the life, or rather, to the death:

NO!
No sun—no moon!
No morn—no noon.
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—
No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No road—no street—no 't'other side the way—
No end to any Row—
No indications when the Crescent goes—
No top to any steeple—
No signs of familiar people—

No courtesies for showing 'em—
No knowing 'em!
No travelling at all—no locomotion,
No inkling of the way—no notion—
"No go"—by land or ocean—
No mail—no post—
No news from any foreign coast—
No park—no Ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruit, no flowers, no leaves, no birds—No-
vember.

Power of Music.—Most of our readers probably remember the expedient resorted to by Napoleon, while crossing the Alps, to rouse the drooping spirits of his brave but fatigued and half frozen legions.—The band, by the General's order, "struck up" the "Marseilles Hymn," which almost instantly had a magical effect upon the spirits and physical powers of the old soldiers of the Revolution. A similar expedient was recently resorted to, with similar success, by a British officer in Afghanistan, as will be seen by the following: The order of march having been again given, several refused to move, from sheer exhaustion, and their situation became one of great embarrassment to their Colonel, who was aware, that if he left them behind they would be instantly sabred by the enemy, who were always hovering on our rear. Recollecting that it was St. Patrick's day, and that most of the recusants were Irishmen, he ordered, as a last resource, that the band of the regiment should strike up their national anthem. The effect was electrical. The poor devils, whose limbs a short time previous had refused to perform their accustomed office, and whose countenance wore the aspect of the most abject despondency, seemed at once to have new life and energy infused into them. They felt that this was an appeal to their proverbial bravery and powers of endurance, and gratified vanity did that which threats and remonstrances had failed to effect. A faint smile lit up their features, and slowly rising from the ground, they tottered on their way.

The editor of the *Midnight Cry*, the Miller paper published in New York, has published a letter in the *Express*, in which he says he receives subscriptions for only three months at a time; that there is no truth in the story of the death of a Millerite while endeavoring to ascend to heaven from a tree; and that a clergyman of Washington has embraced all the essential doctrines of Millerism.

DEATHS—for the week ending Monday the 24th inst.

Mary Noble, infant of J. B. Noble.
Margret Clinton, 1 year; hoopingcough.
Adelmon H. Noon, 6 months; fit of Apoplexy.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock County Illinois, April 1, 1843; which if not taken out before the first of July next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

Any person calling for any of the following letters will please say they are advertised, or they may not get them.

Albem Allen
Rufus Abbott
Isaac Alread
Richard Abbott
J F Abbott
Laurinda M Atwood

Wm S Bachelor
Chas Bird
Almon Babbitt
A Bates
Israel Barlow
Jno Bottoms
Jno Burghardt
Martin Bushman
Geo W Bryant
H C Booth
Mr. Brown
Anna Brooks

Francis Clark
J M Chittister
H Chamberlin
Israel Colkins
Isaac Cooper
John Cairns
W M Campbell
John Crossbey

Erastus Dodge
J Downton 2
Bartley Dehart

Edwards

Elijah Everett
Jno Alley
Jno Armistead
Lewis Abbott
Rebecca Atwood
Richard Ashley
Dennes Boren
Joel Bullard
G W Brannan
Jacob Brown
M L Bates
Thos Bateman
Daniel Brownill
Jacob Bart
V H Brace
W W H Beby
J M Burk
Miles Burns

W B Corbit 2
Eunace Cane
Thos Carrico
Wm Clark
Wm Carper
Polly M Colton
H Chezebrouge

R W Dimpsey
Henry Davis
S Davis
G H Dudley

Edwards

Jos Egbert
R D Foster
Mrs Fedler
C B Fisher 2
A G Fellows

L S Gilber
Y Green
Wm Garner
Sarah Gibbs
Job Green
G W Harris
Richard Hewett
Thos Harris
Wilkinson Hewett
Jefferson Hunt
Thos Hays
J A Hicks
Orson Hyde
J P Harmon 3

Mary E Jones
Samuel Johnson
Benj Johnson
A Jeffers

Wm Kidd
T R King
Martha Knight
E B Keys

Ebenezer Landers
T L Lancaster

B Miller
C Marsh
Laban Manill
Wm Marks 2
S McMurray
Abram Michael
Hiram McKesell
Harriet Marsh
L J Murdock
H B Merrian
A S Merrills
P Merils

Edmond Nelson

Mr Orr

Jno Price
Jno Pack 2
Jno Parker
David Pratt
Finley Page
A Petter
Deborah Patter
Mary Ann Peck
Thos Pitt 2

Wm Robinson
E Robinson
Wm Ruce
Geo Ritchie
J W Reynolds
H Roberts
Alfred Randol
Malvin Ross

Daniel Shearer
Joshua Smith 3
Moses Smith
Thos Sher
Chester Southwalh
R Scott
Mr Springer
G Stonett
J T Sanger 2
Robt Stone

H Tate
C Thompson
Thos D Tumbull 2
Thos Taylor

Horace Wilds
S S Wilber
Wm Walker
Daniel Wood
W Wallis
W Walwork
Chas Wilds
Jno Wardell
P M Wheeler
Lyman Wight
P L Wert

Milo Everts
Mr Fletcher
W D Fisher
Ed F Finch

Mr Green
J P Green
James F Green
Sarah Gibbons
Joseph D Gilbert
Elliot Hartwell
Wm Hamilton
Elliot Hartwell
Ed Hayle
W G Hunsucker
James Hutchinson
J C Haight
Peter Haws
R Hardman

Margaret Johnson
Wm Jones
Jonna Jenkins

Leonard Kilbourn 2
Ezekiel Kellogg
Nancy Kayle
P T Kelley

E & M Lawrence

Jarvis Minor
D A Miller
Peter Mellling
George Moore
Mathew More
Fayette Marks
Alex McRae
Thos Miller
Ann McIntire 2
Geo Miller 5
J A Mikesell 2

Wm Niswonger
Thos Orr

Ezra Parrish
Mary Pugh
Ed Phillips
Wm Parsons
P P Pratt
Adam Pilkington
Amos Perry
Thos Prouce
Albert Peure

Wm. Roslance
Alonzo Reed
Lewis Robertson
Jas Rodebock
Chas Roberts
H J Rodes
N W Rodes

Jno Scott
Elder Sherwood
Jacob Shoemaker
Wm Stanley
S M Strong
Ezra Strong
Albert Smith
Alex Simpson 3
Wm Stughey

Jonathan Taylor
Jno Tranton
Solomona Tindal

P Waggoner
Wm A Weston
Henry Warren
Jacob Wiggle
J H Wells
Samuel Williams
Amelia Wilsey
Albert Wright
Robert Wright
Benj Warrington

B Young
SIDNEY RIGDON, P. M.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52—tf

PHONOGRAPHY,

OR WRITING BY SOUND.

TWO LECTURES will be delivered by G. D. WATT, on Friday and Saturday evenings next, at the store of Joseph Smith, on the above system of

writing; when the advantages in comparison with the best systems now extant will be clearly shown, and the system being founded in nature can be easily acquired by any individual. Admittance free.

This system, which, from its simplicity, is remarkably easy of attainment and pleasing in practice, is so true and perfect a method of writing, that any word in any language, names, of persons and places, the precise pronunciation of a person, &c. can be expressed by it with perfect ease and precision; be read at any distance of time without the possibility of mistake, and with a greater ease than long-hand—it is, therefore, admirably adapted for every species of composition; while, for reporting, it is so remarkably brief, that three simple strokes will invariably write three words! taking the average of all the words in the English Language: "indeed, to compare Phonography with Stenography is like comparing the Newtonian system of astronomy with the systems of Tycho Brahe, Ptolemy and others. The one is truth and order, the others are error and disorder." Or to use a more familiar comparison, phonography as compared with mere systems of stenography is, in writing, what railway locomotives are in travelling, as compared with stage coaches.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity who wish to improve their stock of horses at a very low rate, will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of securing stock from the splendid and thorough bred

YOUNG MARSHAL.

He will stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Nauvoo, and will render service at the extremely, unusual low rates of two dollars single service, to be paid at the time. four dollars the season if paid within the season. six dollars to insure, to be paid as soon as it is ascertained the mare is with foal. Parties with a mare forfeits the insurance. Season to commence the 15th of April, A. D 1843, and end the first of July following.

PEDIGREE.

Marshal was sired by old Cherokee, of Kentucky, he by sir Archy, of Virginia. Marshal's dam was by Old Bedford, and he by old Doublehead.

Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

DAVISON HIBBARD.

no 50 3 w.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, tenders her most respectful thanks for the patronage she has received. Wishes to inform the ladies of Nauvoo and its vicinity that she continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, in which she trusts to give that satisfaction which will insure a continuance of their favors.

Next door to brick store Water St.

FOR SALE

THE south half of section 19, 7 n 5 w. s w of n w 20, 7 n 5 w. s w of n e 20 7 n 5 w. The above land lays west of LaHarp from one to two miles. Also the n e of n w 19, 6 n 5 w. about six miles south of LaHarp. And the west half of n e 6, 6 n 6 w; near Pilot Grove; the n w of the n e q of sec 22, 5 n 5 w near Bartlett's Mills, on Crooket creek; the north half of the s w of sec two 4 n 4 w and s w of the s e of sec 35 5 n 4 w in McDonough county. All the above tracts are congress titles. The s w q of 14, 6 n 7 w. s e q of 29, 5 n 7 w. n w q of 17, 7 n 5 w. and 20 acres adjoining the town of Macomb, in McDonough co. the last mentioned tracts are patent or tax titles. Also town lots in the towns of Warsaw, Pulaski, Appanooee &c. and about one thousand acres of good land in Iowa Territory. The above lands and lots will be sold on liberal terms, most of it in good trade; those wishing to purchase any or all of the tracts can enquire of

HIRAM KIMBALL

Nauvoo April 4th 1843.

P. S. Also two milch cows for sale.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE third regiment, second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby notified that there will be an election for Colonel, to fill the place of Samuel Bent, resigned. The election will be held at the stone school house, on the third Saturday of April next, at one o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES C. RICH,
Brig'dr Gen'l.

BRACHMAN & SKINNER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m * no 51.

DR. CHARLES HIGBEE,

FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.
Jan. 21, 1843.—3m*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.

In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.

Alanson Taylor } Plaintiff
vs. } In foreign attachment.
Elias H. Maine & }
James D. Band } Defendants.

The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows, to wit: "Executed the within writ by reading the same to the within named Charles C. Maine, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and Jas. D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishee to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Cl'k.

J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff.
March 3rd 1843. if.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Groves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

no 47 6t

A. P. RINGER,
Administrator of

J. D. GROVES, dec'd
March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

NOTICE.

TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Carthage employ will be given.

W. P. COWAN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County
In the Circuit Court of said County,
to the May Term A. D. 1843.

Lewis Hyde }
vs. } IN ATTACHMENT.
Robert Allison }

NOTICE Is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.
no 44 tf or sc.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just recieved a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

in all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

PRICES.				
Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.

Nauvoo, Dec. 25, 1842. no36.

GEO. P. STILES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Klights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a sett of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two-horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawnee-town paper in exchange for property, or on debts due him at fifty-cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green calf-skins.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

March 15th 1843.

N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. K. Agent.

NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 28, 1842

29-1f.

BRADFORD & BROWN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Poydras St. New Orleans.

LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

REFER TO

H. E. Marton, New Orleans,

Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.

A. H. Mathews, Waisaw,

Whiteman & Springer, Cincinnati.
December 10, 1842. no32-6m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands, are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents, the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent

HIRAM KIMBALL.

Nauvoo January 13 1843. if

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

no35-6m.

AGENTS FOR THE WASP.

ILLINOIS

J. B. Backenstos, Carthage, Hancock co. Ill.

Joseph Johnson, Ramus

J. Salsbery, Plymouth,

Harlow Redfield, Pittsfield, Pike

L. R. Chiffin, Laharp Hancock co. Ill.

Wm. Walker, Macomb McDonough co. Ill

Calvin A. Warren, Esq. Quincy.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Daniel S. Davis, Montrose.

Levi Moffet, Augusta.

Elias Smith, Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Crutchlow, Leachburg.

John E. Page, Pittsburgh.

B. Winchester, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

Abraham Burtis, New Egypt.

James Curtis, Horners Town.

W. I. Appleby, Recless Town.

Israel Ivins, Toms River.

MASSACHUSETTS

Erastus Snow, Salem.

Freeman Nickerson, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

S. S. Holmes, Lapiet.

OHIO.

John Johnson, Kirtland.

NEW YORK.

Thompson, Balavia.

Restor, city of New York.